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DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF COLEOPTERA.

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PART VI.

THE preparation of this paper, owing to the prolonged microscopical study necessary in describing such a large proportion of small species of Pselaphidae, Cryptorhynchidae, &c., has given me constant occupation for almost an entire year.

It contains descriptions of ten new genera and 173 species. All the new genera, and 140 of the species, are the result of Mr. T. Hall's skill and untiring perseverance, during the winter as well as the more favourable and pleasanter collecting seasons. Mr. A. E. Brookes, of Mount Albert, discovered eleven, Mr. A. Philpott, of Invercargill, six, Mr. H. W. Simmonds, of Wellington, six, Mr. J. H. Lewis, one; the remainder belong to my own collection.

The delay in publishing my last paper, the work of 1914, added greatly to the difficulties encountered when investigating the structural details of the species enumerated in the following list. Only those actually engaged in scientific work of this kind can form any idea of the complications created by inability to refer to printed descriptions of previously named members of an Order now known to exceed four thousand species. Even the nomenclature, especially when species belong to genera represented in other parts of the world, has become a very troublesome undertaking.

THOS. BROUN.

*Mount Albert, Auckland,
20th January, 1916.*

LIST OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES.

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 4002. " *cordiceps* *Broun.*
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4088. *Clypeorhynchus dorsalis* *Broun.*
4089. " *bicarinatus* *Broun.*
4090. *Dacnophylla sparsa* *Broun.*
4091. *Nestrius zenoscelis* *Broun.*
4092. " *simmondsi* *Broun.*
4093. *Phygothalpus striatus* *Broun.*
4094. " *anthracinus* *Broun.*
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4100. " *humeralis* *Broun.*
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4120. " *cilicollis* *Broun.*
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4123. " *eximius* *Broun.*
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4127. " *melastictus* *Broun.*
4128. " *blanditus* *Broun.*
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4130. *Zeacalles aeratus* *Broun.*
4131. " *coarctalis* *Broun.*
4132. " *finitimus* *Broun.*
4133. " *bisulcatus* *Broun.*
4134. " *scruposus* *Broun.*
4135. " *latulus* *Broun.*
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4137. " *parvus* *Broun.*
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4139. *Eucossonus constrictus* *Broun.*
4140. " *sulcicollis* *Broun.*
4141. " *nasalis* *Broun.*
4142. " *disparilis* *Broun.*
4143. " *oreobius* *Broun.*
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ANTHRIBIDAE.

4145. *Anthrribus halli* *Broun.*

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4146. *Somatidia maculata* *Broun.*
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4151. " *amplus* *Broun.*
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Group SPHAERIDIIDAE.

Saphydrus Sharp. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1014.

3980. *Saphydrus consonus* sp. nov.

Suboblong, slightly wider near the hind thighs than elsewhere, moderately convex and nitid, closely and distinctly but not coarsely punctate; nigrescent, sides of thorax broadly testaceous; apical portion of elytra and their lateral margins, the labrum, palpi, antennae, and tarsi more or less light rufo-fuscous; legs piceo-rufous, club dull fuscous.

Head much narrower than thorax, almost as long, gently narrowed in front of the moderately prominent eyes, forehead truncate. Thorax fully twice as broad as long, its sides finely margined and gradually narrowed anteriorly, apex widely emarginate, with obtuse angles, the base widely bisinuate, its angles obsolete. Scutellum elongate, distantly and minutely punctate. Elytra more than thrice the length of thorax, hardly any broader than it is at the base, with distinct, slightly reflexed lateral margins; their serial punctures close, indistinct on some parts, substrate on others, sutural striae well marked behind; pubescence ashy, fine and inconspicuous.

Basal joint of antennae cylindric, its exposed portion rather longer than the elongate-oval second, which is thicker and slightly longer than the next, fourth and fifth short but not as broad as the transverse sixth; club laxly articulated, densely and minutely pubescent, basal two joints equal, subquadrate, the terminal longer, subconical. Tibiae finely spinose externally.

Underside dull nigro-fuscous, thinly clothed with fine ashy hairs. Mesosternal process acuminate in front, with a curved carina extending backwards towards the outside of each of the middle coxae. Posterior femora distinctly pubescent but not closely punctate.

Sharp's *S. suffusus*, judging by description, is smaller, different in form and coloration, and its punctation seems to be coarser. *S. obesus*, 1818, is at once separable by the dense punctation of the lower surface of the posterior femora.

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

Buller River, near Glenhope. A single individual from Mr. T. Hall; 17th January, 1915.

3981. *Saphydrus collaris* sp. nov.

Nitid, rufo-fuscous; sides of thorax, the lateral margins and apical portion of elytra chestnut-red; legs piceo-rufous, antennae, palpi, and tarsi nearly so, club dull fuscous; with slender, ashy, inconspicuous pubescence.

Nearly allied to *S. consonus* in form, but with more convex elytra, the general punctation is not perceptibly different but the elytral striae are rather more definite, and the uncovered portion of the basal joint of the antennae is distinctly longer than the second. Thoracic angles less rounded, the anterior obtusely rectangular, the posterior nearly so and therefore very different from those of *S. consonus*.

Underside, except the pale prosternum, piceous, clothed with ashy pubescence, posterior femora pubescent but not distinctly punctured.

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

Waiorongomai, Mount Te Aroha; March, 1894. A single specimen found by myself.

Group HELOPHORIDAE.

Hydraenodes gen. nov.

Mentum large, plane, subquadrate, without prominent anterior angles. Maxillary palpi very long, basal joint minute, subglobular; second very elongate, gradually incrassate, about half of their whole length; third twice as long as broad, thickened towards the extremity, fourth longer and more slender. Mandibles very short, arched. Labrum large, transverse, with a deep narrow median notch, rounded in front towards the sides, its basal suture fine and indefinite. Head horizontal, narrowed anteriorly. Eyes rotundate, prominent, situated at the sides near the base. Antennae 9, articulate, slender, little more than half the length of the maxillary palpi; basal joint subcylindric, second as long, very slightly thicker, third about as long as second but more slender, fourth simple, shorter than third, slightly longer than fifth, sixth and seventh small, eighth larger, subquadrate, ninth oblong, these therefore appear to form a biarticulate club. Thorax of equal length and breadth, its sides somewhat explanate and on a lower level than the disc, obtusely angulate near the middle, sinuate and distinctly narrowed towards the obtusely rectangular posterior angles, apex slightly rounded in the middle and somewhat oblique near the obtuse angles, base truncate. Scutellum indistinct or absent. Elytra oblong-oval, hardly any wider than thorax at the base, but with obtusely dentiform but not projecting shoulders, broadly rounded behind, with a spiniform process on the suture near the extremity. Legs elongate, minutely pubescent; tibiae almost straight, the intermediate pair, on the inside, with a distinct though somewhat obtuse angulation between the middle and apex. Tarsi slender, almost equalling the tibiae in length, basal two joints short, the fifth as long as all the others united, with simple claws. Abdomen composed of seven segments, 2-4 subequal, the next two rather longer, sixth medially emarginate behind, seventh short and broad, slightly emarginate. Prosternum with obtusely prominent front angles, truncate between them; anterior coxae contiguous, the intermediate moderately separated, the intervening process cariniform.

I have no species of *Hydraena* in my collection for comparison, but judging by the generic diagnosis (Lacord., Hist. des Ins. Coleopt., vol. 1, p. 469) this differs in several details.

3982. *Hydraenodes spinipennis* sp. nov.

Elongate, medially narrowed, slightly convex, nitid, glabrous above; piceo-niger, legs and palpi fusco-rufous, antennae testaceous, tarsi more rufescent.

Head, eyes included, nearly as broad as the widest part of thorax, almost as long as it is, with a few fine punctures and an elongate impression alongside each eye; labrum smooth, rather less nitid. Thorax finely margined, disc irregularly and moderately coarsely punctate, more distantly before the middle, with a transverse impression in front, the sides with an obtuse, subrotundate, apical elevation and an elongate basal fovea. Elytra more than twice the length of thorax, distinctly seriate-punctate, rather more coarsely than the thorax, less distinctly behind.

Underside dull-blackish, with numerous very short, depressed brassy setae, but the sixth and apical half of the fifth segment are glabrous and shining; metasternum impressed along the middle.

Horelophus walkeri, discovered at Reefton by Commander J. J. Walker, R.N., I have not seen, but the admirable description published by M. d'Orchymont enables me to state that it is abundantly distinct.

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

Moa Basin, Canterbury. Two examples, one damaged and mounted on its back, are all I have seen ; both were found by Mr. T. Hall on or about the 20th October, 1913.

Group STAPHYLINIDAE.

Quedius Stephens. Lacord., Hist. des Ins. Coleopt., vol. 2, p. 84.

3983. *Quedius urbanus* sp. nov.

Elongate, aeneo-niger, head and thorax shining, elytra rather dull with infusate pubescence, hind-body similarly clothed but slightly iridescent ; mandibles rufescent ; labrum, legs, and antennae fusco-castaneous ; the terminal and basal three joints of these last, and the tarsi, more or less light fusco-rufous, palpi paler.

Head subrotundate, rather broader than long, tripunctate between the front of the eyes and alongside each, bipunctate at the base. Thorax finely margined at the sides and base, broader than long, widely emarginate in front so that its angles, though not acute, appear prominent ; base and posterior angles somewhat rounded, its sides very slightly narrowed before the middle ; there are two distant pairs of punctures near the apex and on the middle, a basal pair near each angle, and a more distant pair before the closely punctate scutellum. Elytra medially emarginate behind, so that in the middle they are nearly twice as broad as long ; their sculpture close, punctiform or indefinitely granular. Hind-body more than half the whole length, gently attenuate posteriorly, segments 1-5 gradually increase in length, sixth narrower and rounded behind, seventh still narrower, pallid, terminal styles elongate ; the sculpture and vestiture like those of the elytra.

Labrum short, medially notched, with elongate, dark setae, and pale membranous appendage. Clypeus very short. Eyes more than half the length of the head. Anterior tarsi widely expanded and hairy. Antennae rather slender, just reaching the thoracic base.

Although the elytral sculpture is less granular, this species should be placed near 1845 in Section VIII.

Length, 13 mm. ; breadth, $2\frac{1}{5}$ mm.

Glenhope ; 18th July, 1915. One, found by Mr. T. Hall.

3984. *Quedius iridescens* sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly convex, nigrescent ; head and thorax glossy, sub-aeneo-niger ; hind-body beautifully iridescent, its terminal two segments rufescent ; the mandibles, labrum, tarsi, and basal three joints of antennae more or less reddish, remaining joints of these last dull fuscous ; legs darker red, the hind pairs particularly ; elytra and hind-body with slender, decumbent infusate pubescence, and, like the head and thorax, bearing many elongate upright setae.

Head and mandibles about a third longer than thorax, nearly as broad as it is, hardly at all rounded ; with two, or three, punctures alongside each eye and two larger ones behind each, and a pair of basal ones. Thorax slightly broader than long, the base and sides finely margined, the former curvate with obsolete angles, the latter slightly narrowed towards the some-

what deflexed, obtuse front angles; there are two or three small punctures near each side of the apex, a pair before the middle of the disc, three at the base, and a distinct lateral one in front of the middle. Scutellum large, triangular, punctate. Elytra subquadrate, only slightly longer and broader than thorax, apices oblique towards the somewhat raised and incrassate suture; they are moderately finely and closely punctate. Hind-body nearly half the whole length, tapering posteriorly, with moderate terminal styles, its six visible segments sculptured like the elytra.

Eyes hardly half the length of the head. Labrum widely emarginate. Antennae shorter than the head and thorax, second joint thicker than the next and almost as long, fourth and fifth rather longer than the following ones. Anterior tarsi moderately dilated, basal joint of the posterior longer than the second.

Easily recognized by the rather brightly iridescent hind-body, rufescent terminal segments, and raised elytral suture.

Length, 10 mm.; breadth, nearly 2 mm.

Glenhope; 12th September, 1915. One, found by Mr. T. Hall.

Group PAEDERIDAE.

Hyperomma Fauvel. Hist. Nat. de l'Austral. et Polynes., Caen, 1877-79, p. 67.

3985. *Hyperomma subcaecum* sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly convex, nitid; castaneo-rufous, palpi, antennae, and legs testaceous; thinly clothed with slender greyish pubescence.

Head oblong, very gently narrowed anteriorly, with obtuse hind angles, nearly smooth along the middle, distantly but distinctly punctate elsewhere. Thorax a third longer than broad, not wider than the head, with rounded angles; disc with a series of about five punctures along each side of the middle, the lateral punctation more irregular. Scutellum smooth, triangular. Elytra of about equal length and breadth, a third shorter than thorax, with curvedly narrowed shoulders, apices subtruncate; their suture fine yet definite; each elytron with four punctures near the suture, those near the sides less regular. Hind-body half the entire length, irregularly and distantly punctate, terminal segment narrower than the others, the styles prominent.

Antennae shorter than the head and thorax, second joint evidently shorter than first but fully as long as the third, joints 6-10 subquadrate, eleventh longer, conical. Tibiae setigerous; basal four joints of anterior tarsi only moderately dilated.

Mandibles shorter than the head, falciform, each with a prominent median inner tooth. Eyes minute, placed on the upper part of the sides not far from the antennae, these therefore enable this species to be at once separable from the type of the genus, the Australian *H. lacertinum*, and all the New Zealand ones.

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

Glenhope, near Nelson. Two samples found by Mr. T. Hall on the 30th March, 1915.

3986. *Hyperomma lobatum* sp. nov.

Elongate, shining black, mandibles rufous, legs and apical segment of abdomen castaneous, the labrum, palpi, and tarsi testaceous, antennae more rufescent than these last.

Head, exclusive of mandibles, rather longer than broad, its sides straight, posterior angles curvedly narrowed; there are two pairs of punctures on the forehead, the inner much smaller than those near the antennae, it is smooth along the middle, but there are some coarse punctures near the sides. Thorax a third longer than broad, with straight sides and rounded angles; with a nearly regular series of about thirteen punctures along each side of the middle, which has several minute indistinct punctures, lateral punctation irregularly biseriate. Scutellum smooth. Elytra small, almost as broad as thorax, a third shorter, their shoulders curvedly narrowed, apices truncate; each elytron has three somewhat irregular series of punctures, about six in each. Hind-body nearly half of the whole length, irregularly but not deeply punctate; basal segment very short, the following four subequal, nearly quadrate, sixth slightly longer; seventh as long but narrower, with a subtriangular incision extending to its base, the extremity of each side is rounded and appears lobate; the supplementary or eighth segment occupies the incision and is prolonged almost as far as the terminal styles; the corresponding ventral segments are similar, their predecessor is smooth and slightly impressed along the middle.

Antennae shorter than head and thorax. Mandibles elongate, each bidenticulate at the base and with an inner, acute, prominent tooth behind the middle. Labrum short, with a deep central notch. Labial palpi very slender. Eyes moderate, not large, nearly flat, indistinctly faceted. Anterior tarsi setigerous, their basal four joints distinctly dilated, the intermediate ones rather larger than the basal or fourth, fifth short and slender; posterior tarsi elongate, their second and third joints, together, slightly longer than first.

More slender than 2708, *H. sanguineum* (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. xiv, p. 425), the head smooth in the middle, the inner teeth of the mandibles not truncate at the extremity, the anterior tarsi similar to those of other species, but the bilobate seventh dorsal segment is utterly unlike that of any New Zealand member of the genus.

♂. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Glenhope. A solitary male discovered by Mr. T. Hall on the 3rd March, 1915.

3987. *Hyperomma picipenne* sp. nov.

Elongate, nitid, fusco-rufous, elytra piceous, mandibles rufescent, the palpi, legs, and basal two joints of antennae fusco-testaceous, remaining articulations more infusate; pubescence ashy, becoming thicker towards the end of the hind-body, scanty but erect on the head and thorax.

Head, excluding the mandibles, subquadrate, with rounded posterior angles, its sides nearly straight; there are four punctures between the antennae, the inner pair the smaller, three distinct ones near each eye, and a few others near the sides and base. Thorax a third longer than broad, as much longer than the head, its sides straight, basal angles curvedly narrowed, the anterior less so; disc smooth along the middle, with a row of about a dozen punctures along each side of it, those near the sides irregular. Scutellum smooth. Elytra as broad as thorax, fully a third shorter, shoulders curvedly narrowed, apices truncate, distinctly but somewhat irregularly punctured. Hind-body half the whole length, distantly and irregularly punctate, basal segment hardly at all exposed, 2-5 transversely quadrate, sixth rather longer, seventh shorter and narrower, rounded behind, simple underneath, terminal styles prolonged.

Antennae distinctly pubescent, short; basal joint not as long as following two combined. Anterior tarsi with the basal three joints as long as broad, not expanded, penultimate smaller, the terminal nearly as long as all the others. Eyes moderate, nearly flat, with distinct facets. Mandibles elongate, bidenticulate at the base, the inner, prominent tooth of each subacute and placed between the middle and base.

The shorter head differentiates this species from all but *H. dispersum* (2454); the mandibles of the latter, however, though bidenticulate at the base, are without the common elongate inner teeth.

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

Mount Alfred, near Lake Wakatipu; 4th February, 1914. The single female before me is another of Mr. T. Hall's discoveries; elevation, 4,200 ft.

3988. *Hyperomma discrepans* sp. nov.

Subparallel, shining; hind-body subaeneo-piceous, the head and thorax more nigrescent, mandibles rufous; labrum, palpi, antennae, and tarsi rufo-testaceous; legs castaneous; pubescence ashy and depressed on the hind-body, very scanty and suberect elsewhere.

Head slightly longer than broad, its sides nearly straight, curvedly narrowed behind; with four interantennal punctures, the inner pair small, there is a pair close to each eye and another nearer the middle more distant from each other, behind the eyes and across the base there are several distinct punctures, there are also minute ones on the middle. Thorax not broader than the head, a third longer, with straight sides and moderately rounded angles; along either side of the middle there is a series of about thirteen definite punctures, those near the sides are less numerous and irregular, between the rows there are many minute punctures. Scutellum smooth. Elytra truncate and as broad behind as the thorax, with curvedly narrowed shoulders, they are distinctly but only subseriate punctate. Hind-body half of the entire length, irregularly but distinctly punctured, basal segment half as long as the transversely quadrate following four, sixth rather longer; seventh narrower, membranous, pale, and rounded at the extremity, with a triangular but small impression there, this in some aspects seems to be an incision; the corresponding ventral segment has a pair of pale cylindrical appendages which, though visible from above, are much smaller than the coarsely setose styles.

Mandibles, eyes, and palpi similar to those of *H. picipenne*; basal joint of antennae almost as long as the next two combined. Tibiae irregularly and finely spinulose, the intermediate pair most distinctly. Anterior tarsi setigerous, their basal four joints moderately dilated, each transversal.

This, like *H. lobatum*, is another species in which the seventh dorsal segment, and the corresponding ventral one, together, form the principal distinguishing feature.

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

Glenhope. A single male only, captured by Mr. T. Hall on the 20th December, 1914.

Dimerus Fauvel. Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol. 44, p. 401.

3989. *Dimerus vicinus* sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly convex; head, thorax, and elytra shining chestnut-red and nearly glabrous; legs much paler, palpi, antennae, and tarsi

fulvescent; hind-body half the whole length, castaneous, covered with fine decumbent yellowish hairs.

Head shorter and slightly broader than thorax, its sides gently rounded; irregularly but distinctly punctured in front, almost smooth behind the middle but with a row of finer punctures across the base, lateral sculpture somewhat rugose; each antennal tubercle is prolonged as a carina as far back as the eyes, and there is a short stria alongside it. Thorax truncate at base and apex, slightly longer than broad, gradually narrowed posteriorly, with indistinct lateral margins; along each side of the middle there is a straight, deep, indefinitely quadripunctate groove which does not reach the base or apex, and a pair of detached shallow punctures in front; near each side a simple groove extends from the base, it is a little curved outwardly in front but does not reach the apex. Elytra nearly twice as broad as long, truncate behind, curvedly narrowed towards the base, which has a transverse series of small marginal punctures, the sutural striae are fine, the lateral margins slender. Hind-body irregularly sculptured, basal segment slightly longer than succeeding ones, fifth truncate behind, sixth somewhat retracted, narrower, widely emarginate, seventh obtusely triangular, with minute yet quite definite terminal styles.

Eyes lateral, with distinct facets, occupying more than half the length of the head. Mandibles fully as long as the head, curved, slender and acute towards the extremity, each with a median tooth which, though moderately elongate, projects so little inwardly that it may escape notice unless examined from the side.

In *D. bisulciceps* (3823) the head is broadly grooved near the sides, the thoracic grooves are broader and impunctate, and the middle pair, instead of being straight, are bent obliquely outwards in front. *D. stilbus* (3037), a North Island species, is smaller, the mandibles are shorter but the inner tooth of each is more prominent and extends in front of the middle, and the central thoracic grooves are more distant from each other near the base than in front.

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

Kiwi Bush, near Glenhope. One individual only, found by Mr. T. Hall on the 4th May, 1915.

Group OXYTELIDAE.

Coprostygnus Sharp. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1027.

3990. *Coprostygnus curvipes* sp. nov.

Elongate, subdepressed, glabrous, nitid; black, the legs, clypeus, and basal six joints of antennae castaneous, remaining joints dull fuscous and densely pubescent, palpi and tarsi rufo-testaceous.

Head, including the moderately prominent eyes, almost as broad as thorax, closely and distinctly punctured near the eyes, very irregularly and more distantly on the vertex, with a short broad groove along the middle behind. Thorax scarcely as long as broad, finely margined, widest and somewhat rounded near the middle, slightly sinuate and narrowed towards the rectangular posterior angles, base and apex truncate; with a shallow central and a pair of basal impressions, the one at each side is deeper and has a slight nodiform elevation in front, the disc distinctly but irregularly punctured so that some parts are nearly smooth. Elytra about a fourth longer than broad at the sides, arcuate-emarginate at the extremity, nearly a third longer and broader than thorax; on each elytron there are

seven well-marked, apparently punctate, dorsal striae, some are obsolete at the base, but the punctures there are quite definite; interstices moderately convex, the suture and adjacent two are slightly swollen, but not tuberculate at the extremity. Hind-body twice the length of elytra, not quite as broad at the base, its punctation moderate and shallow; lateral margins strongly reflexed, within these each of the basal four segments has a minute flattened granule, the fifth is carinate along the middle and ends as a narrow strongly elevated tubercle.

Tibiae with numerous fine setiform spines; the posterior pair evidently curved, slightly thickened towards the extremity, minutely subserrate inwardly.

Antennae stout, as long as head and thorax, the basal two joints obconical, the second about half the size of the first, the next moniliform and distinctly broader; fourth and fifth transversely quadrate, abruptly enlarged, about double the bulk of the third; sixth hardly any larger than third, quadrate; joints 7-9 oblong, rather narrower, tenth shorter, eleventh ovate.

More slender than *C. sculptipennis* (1838) and differing in several details, more especially in the form of the posterior tibiae, which in the same sex of 1838 are quite straight. The male of *C. optandus* (2457) may be at once recognized by the pair of large elevations near the middle of the elytra, the pair of small tubercles at the extremity of the second and third dorsal segments, the depression across the base of the third, and the simple, more *Coprophilus*-like antennae.

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

Unknown land west of Mount Algidus. Mr. T. Hall found the specimen on the 30th October, 1913.

3991. *Coprostygnus picipennis* sp. nov.

Nitid, castaneo-rufous, elytra nigro-piceous, palpi and legs rufo-testaceous.

Head fusco-rufous, nearly as broad as thorax, distinctly but not coarsely punctured. Thorax slightly broader than long, finely marginate, very little wider and rounded at the middle than elsewhere, gradually narrowed towards the rectangular posterior angles; distinctly but very irregularly punctured, some parts nearly smooth, with a large impression near each side, two basal and a pair of oblique frontal ones, all rather shallow and not sharply limited. Scutellum distinctly punctate. Elytra oblong, subtruncate behind, a third longer and broader than thorax; their striae deep and punctate, interstices convex, without tubercular inequalities. Hind-body like that of *C. curvipes* but less definitely sculptured, in some lights appearing minutely granulate; the slightly raised, subangulate basal portion of the first exposed segment nearly smooth, just behind that part there is a small transverse tubercle, on the extremity of the fifth there is a short, narrow upright tubercle.

Tibiae straight, the anterior pair thicker than the others, all with more or less fine spiniform setae on the outside.

Antennae as long as head and thorax, moderately stout, with yellow pubescence and slender setae; basal joint double the size of the obconical second; third obtusely triangular, evidently broader at its apex than the second, slightly broader than the transverse fourth or fifth; seventh slightly longer than its quadrate predecessor, joints 8-10 transversely quadrate, the terminal somewhat elongate-conical.

The manifestly different coloration, rather small abdominal tubercles, and different antennal structure, the fourth and fifth joints not being abruptly enlarged, will enable entomologists to separate this from the same sex of recorded species.

♂. Length, 5 mm. ; breadth, 1 mm.

Glenhope. A single male found by Mr. T. Hall on the 30th August, 1915.

Group PSELAPHIDAE.

FARONINI.

Exeirarthra Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1054.

3992. *Exeirarthra parviceps* sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly and interruptedly narrowed anteriorly, nitid ; castaneo-rufous, elytra and antennae paler, legs still more so, tarsi yellow, palpi fusco-testaceous ; pubescence yellowish, elongate and suberect behind.

Head much shorter and narrower than thorax, narrower in front of the moderately small, prominent eyes, hardly at all narrowed behind, with somewhat rounded hind angles ; frontal channel extending as far as the front of the eyes, rather narrow throughout, separating the somewhat elevated tubercles, which, however, are rather broad and flat above ; occipital foveae moderately large but punctiform. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, oviform, rather more narrowed anteriorly than behind, indistinctly punctate ; its subangular median fovea connected with the small, punctiform lateral ones by a curvate impression. Elytra finely punctate, oblong, slightly narrowed near the shoulders ; sutural striae finely punctate near the base, rather broader and deeper there than behind, with a small basal puncture alongside each, the dorsal tripunctate but hardly attaining the middle. Hind-body as long as elytra, its third segment rather broader and longer than the others, finely punctate, the first with minute brassy scales, the true basal one just visible at the extremity of the elytra, fourth and fifth deflexed and, conjointly, obtusely triangular. Legs similar to those of *E. angustula*.

Antennae rather shorter than head and thorax, moderately slender, very little thickened towards the extremity ; basal joint stout, less so near the apex, a third longer than the oblong-oval second, the next only about half the size of its predecessor ; joints 4-6 differ but little, eighth slightly broader, ninth and tenth transverse, eleventh broken off.

Rather smaller than *E. angustula* (3824), the head evidently so, and with more rounded posterior angles, the eyes also are much smaller, and the antennae are shorter, joints 2-5 notably so.

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

Mount Hope, near Nelson. Unique. Found by Mr. T. Hall on the 14th February, 1914, at an elevation of nearly 4,000 ft.

Sagola Sharp. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 134.

3993. *Sagola bilobata* sp. nov.

Elongate, subdepressed, nitid ; pubescence yellowish, elongate and suberect ; head and thorax rufous, elytra lighter red, abdomen infusate, the femora slightly so, tibiae fusco-testaceous, tarsi and palpi flavescent, antennae castaneo-rufous.

Head trigonal, rather short, its hind angles projecting outwardly as far as the widest part of thorax; frontal channel oblong, deep, extending as far as the middle of the eyes, much narrower between the slightly raised antennal tubercles, occipital foveae rather large. Eyes moderately large and prominent. Thorax cordiform, about as long as broad; median fovea subrotundate, deep, the lateral ones oviform but not prolonged beyond the middle, the basal pair of punctures small and almost confluent with the median fovea. Elytra oblong, double the length of thorax, nearly twice its breadth, only slightly narrowed near the base, apices truncate, their surface finely and irregularly punctate; sutural striae well marked, finely punctured near the base, usually with a distinct basal puncture alongside each, the suture minutely punctate, dorsal striae prolonged as far as the middle, composed of two or three impressions, the posterior largest. Hind-body as broad as elytra but shorter, the first visible segment shorter than the following ones, with minute brassy scales.

Antennae longer than the head and thorax, with slender hairs, basal joint rufous, cylindric, as long as the second and third together, the former oblong-oval, the latter small and moniliform; joints 5-8 slightly broader and shorter than the oblong-oval fourth and fifth, ninth and tenth more or less transversely quadrate.

Underside pubescent, finely and indistinctly punctate; metasternum, and sometimes the abdomen, infusate. Head with a basal pair of lobes extending forwards, and bearing a yellow fasciculus between and in front of them. Metasternum elongate. Segments 2-4 of abdomen subequal, fifth slightly shorter, sixth short, slightly emarginate, all without impressions; supplementary one broadly triangular, the operculum convex.

This must be placed in Section III, next to *S. genalis* (1157), which most nearly resembles it.

Some specimens though immature and nearly testaceous usually have the metasternum infusate.

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

Mounts Dick, Alfred, and Earnslaw, near Lake Wakatipu. About a dozen males found by Mr. T. Hall amongst decayed leaves, at elevations of over 1,000 ft., between the 26th January and the 17th March, 1914, most of them on Mount Dick.

3994. *Sagola tenebrica* sp. nov.

Elongate, interruptedly narrowed anteriorly, shining; pubescence yellow, elongate and suberect, thicker on the hind-body; head and thorax rufopiceous, elytra rufous, abdomen and antennae fusco-rufous, legs and palpi infusate, tarsi testaceous.

Head nearly as large as thorax, subtrigonal, but with obtuse hind angles; frontal channel deep, moderately broad, extending as far as the back of the eyes, considerably narrowed between the nearly flat tubercles, occipital foveae punctiform and distant. Eyes moderate. Thorax rounded and widest before the middle, subcordate; median fovea subquadrate and uniting with the small basal punctures, lateral foveae deep but not extending forwards to the middle. Elytra a third longer and broader than thorax, gradually narrowed towards the base, nearly plane; sutural striae deep, simple, the dorsal extend to the middle and consist of a basal puncture and elongate impression. Hind-body slightly broader and a third longer than elytra, nearly horizontal, first segment simple, rather shorter than second, third longer than adjoining ones, fifth small and narrow.

Antennae slightly thickened towards the extremity, equalling the head and thorax in length, basal joint twice as long as broad, the next broadly oval, third nearly as long but narrower and obconical, fourth oblong-oval, joints 5-8 narrowed towards the apex and laxly articulated, ninth and tenth transversely quadrate, the last subconical.

Ventral segments 2-5 subequal, sixth large, obtusely triangular. Underside of head broadly depressed and pubescent near its base for half of its width.

This should follow *S. major* (246), but as the hind angles of the head do not project outwards it does not agree exactly with the orthodox members of Section III. The dark coloration of itself will enable entomologists to separate it from the other species of that section.

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

Moa Basin, Canterbury; 20th October, 1913. A solitary female, from Mr. T. Hall.

3995. *Sagola subcuneata* sp. nov.

Nitid, subcuneiform; light castaneo-rufous, legs and antennae paler, tarsi and palpi yellow; pubescence yellow, elongate and suberect, scanty on the head and thorax.

Head narrower than thorax, oviform, with obtuse hind angles; frontal channel deep, oblong, slightly narrower between the antennal tubercles, these are moderately elevated and almost in contact at the extremity, it extends to beyond the back of the moderately large and prominent eyes, and, when viewed from behind, appears to be united to the pair of punctiform occipital foveae. Thorax widest at or near the middle, of about equal length and breadth; lateral foveae deep, not prolonged beyond the middle, the median one subquadrate and almost confluent with the pair of distant basal punctures. Elytra nearly plane, oblong, nearly double the length of thorax, rather broader than it is at the base, very gradually expanded backwards, finely and indistinctly punctate; sutural striae deep, with a basal puncture alongside each, the dorsal prolonged to the middle, entire on one elytron but composed of a basal puncture and elongate impression on the other. Hind-body rather shorter but slightly broader than elytra, finely and distantly punctate, first visible segment with minute brassy scales, shorter than the second or third, the remaining ones somewhat deflexed.

Antennae fully as long as the head and thorax, but little thickened towards the extremity, basal joint red, twice as long as broad, second fourth and fifth almost equal, suboblong-oval, joints 6-8 slightly shorter, ninth and tenth transverse, eleventh largest, normal; the third obconical, slightly narrower but scarcely any shorter than contiguous ones.

Underside of head with a transverse groove in front of the eyes, otherwise unimpressed, thinly ciliate across the base. Abdomen distinctly pubescent, second segment shorter than third or fourth; fifth shorter, sixth also short, the suture between them indistinct; seventh small, obtusely triangular.

The rather narrow oviform head excludes this species from Section X. It cannot be placed in Section VIII with Raffray's *S. punctulata*, which has the frontal channel distinctly furcate. Section XIV is composed of species with the thorax oviform, but it is cordate in *S. subcuneata*; a new section, therefore, must be made for its reception. The third antennal joint is rather large, and the ill-defined suture between the fifth and sixth

ventral segments might lead to the supposition that the type is a female, but the squamae on the first exposed dorsal segment show that it is a male.

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

Moa Basin ; 20th October, 1913. Another unique, found by Mr. T. Hall.

3996. *Sagola strialis* sp. nov.

Elongate, rather narrow, nitid ; light rufous, abdomen somewhat castaneous, antennae and legs rather paler, tarsi and palpi yellow ; pubescence yellow, elongate and suberect.

Head subovate, rather shorter than thorax but nearly as broad, gradually narrowed behind the moderately prominent eyes, with obtuse hind angles ; frontal channel deep, only moderately broad, extending to behind the back part of the eyes, much narrower between the almost flat tubercles, occipital foveae free, punctiform and small ; the neck finely bipunctate. Thorax cordate, widest before the middle, a little longer than broad ; median fovea rotundate, basal punctures free, lateral foveae deep, hardly reaching the middle. Elytra a third longer and broader than thorax, suboblong, gently narrowed towards the base, the suture minutely punctured ; sutural striae broad and deep, the dorsal apparently entire, or with a small basal puncture, they are rather broad and deep at the base, prolonged to beyond the middle and become narrow and shallow behind ; near the side of each elytron there is another but less distinct stria which does not reach either base or apex. Hind-body fully a third longer than elytra, third segment rather longer and broader than the others, fourth and fifth considerably narrowed posteriorly and only slightly deflexed.

Antennae moderately slender, longer than the head and thorax ; basal joint cylindrical, nearly as long as the following three combined, second stout, suboblong-oval, third evidently smaller, fourth and fifth similar to the second but not quite as thick, joints 6-8 narrowed apically, ninth and tenth transverse, broader than preceding ones, eleventh normal.

Underside distinctly pubescent behind. Head flat behind the eyes, thinly fringed at the base. Ventral segments 2-4 increase, fifth shorter than fourth, sixth still shorter and narrower, seventh semicircular.

The presence of supplementary outer striae, and the unusually elongate dorsal ones, form, in combination, a sufficiently definite character for the separation of this species from all but M. Raffray's *S. frontalis* (Revue d'Entom., Jan., 1903, p. 23). His species is not represented in my collection, but the description shows that the head and antennae are materially different.

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

Moa Hill, Canterbury ; elevation 4,000 ft. Found by Mr. T. Hall on the 20th November, 1913—a single male.

3997. *Sagola rectipennis* sp. nov.

Narrow, elongate, nitid, elytra and abdomen straight-sided ; rufous, hind-body more infusate, antennae and legs light chestnut-red, palpi and tarsi yellow ; pubescence yellow, elongate and suberect, longer and more erect behind.

Head shorter than thorax, obliquely narrowed in front of the large eyes, very slightly narrowed behind them, with obtuse hind angles, distantly and finely punctate ; frontal channel oblong, deep, extending nearly as far as the back part of the eyes, and prolonged forwards so that the nearly

plane tubercles appear widely separated, occipital foveae distinct, free. Thorax suboviform, rather longer than broad, widest at or just before the middle, indistinctly punctate; lateral foveae deep, not extending beyond the middle, the median one subrotundate, sometimes slightly angulate in front, basal punctures free. Elytra elongate, not double the length of thorax, the suture finely pluripunctate, indistinctly so beyond; sutural striae deep, with a basal puncture near each, the dorsal not prolonged beyond the middle and consisting of a basal puncture and elongate impression. Hind-body as long as elytra, more convex, fourth segment longer than third but not quite as broad and sometimes a little retracted, the first visible one shorter than second, with minute brassy scales.

Legs moderately elongate, tibiae with distinct fulvous pubescence, posterior pair more, yet only slightly, curvate and expanded below the middle.

Antennae hardly any longer than head and thorax, gradually incrassate; basal joint almost twice as long as broad, second suboblong-oval, third smaller, slender at the base, fourth and fifth subglobular and nearly equal; joints 6-8 usually narrowed apically and more laxly articulated, ninth and tenth quite transverse.

Underside castaneo-rufous, distinctly pubescent, finely punctate. Head with a transverse elevation in front of the eyes, bipunctate just behind this, simple elsewhere. Metasternum elongate and convex, grooved along the middle. Abdomen elongate, basal segment quite visible, 2-4 increase, fifth almost as long as fourth, sixth retracted and hardly discernible in my reversed specimen, seventh large, the operculum distinct, rather narrow, extending the whole length.

This belongs to Section XIV and most nearly resembles *S. longicollis* (3369), from near the north side of Mount Ruapehu, but it is larger, with longer and less incrassate antennae, different ventral segments, &c.

Var.—Thorax slightly shorter, its median fovea subtransverse.

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

Mount Alfred, north of Lake Wakatipu. Three examples secured by Mr. T. Hall on the 9th February, 1914.

3998. *Sagola valida* sp. nov.

Robust, subdepressed, nitid; with elongate suberect pubescence; head and thorax fusco-rufous, elytra much lighter, hind-body chestnut-red, legs and antennae paler, palpi flavescens.

Head about as large as thorax, curvedly narrowed behind, posterior angles obsolete, abruptly contracted in front so that the eyes are very prominent there; finely and distantly punctate, frontal groove moderately broad and deep, extending beyond the back part of the eyes and somewhat narrowed there, occipital foveae rather narrow; antennal tubercles raised but flat above, separated by a narrow groove. Thorax slightly broader than long, widest before the middle; distantly and finely punctate; lateral foveae deep, not reaching the middle of the sides, the median one rotundate, basal punctures free. Elytra rather longer than broad, a third longer than thorax, a little narrowed before the middle, finely punctured; sutural striae moderately broad and deep, the dorsal consist of a basal puncture and larger impression, they hardly attain the middle. Hind-body slightly longer than elytra, as broad as they are, basal segment with minute brassy scales, nearly as long as the second, third scarcely any longer, the others consider-

ably narrowed and deflexed. Legs moderately stout, tibiae slightly arched externally.

Antennae about as long as head and thorax, basal joint rufous, thicker, and double the length of the oviform second, third narrower than its predecessor but nearly as long, joints 4-6 subequal, 7-10 laxly articulated, transversely quadrate, 11 subconical.

Ventral segments 3-5 nearly equal, fifth with a lateral impression behind, sixth short, not deeply emarginate apparently, the suture indistinct, seventh obtusely triangular. Head with a distinct curvate cavity in front of the eyes, and an oblique groove inside each of the latter, the triangular central space is gradually narrowed and elevated behind, where it ends as a hook-like spine, which, however, is somewhat obscured by fine yellow pubescence.

A rather large species belonging to Section IX in the present arrangement, but differing from *S. bifoveiceps* (3489), the type of which is preserved in the British Museum, from *S. nitida* (3364), also from Greymouth, and *S. opercularis* (3698), from Rakaia Gorge, in several details, the lower surface of the head especially.

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

Mount Owen, 27th December, 1914, one; two others from Woodhen Bend, 20th June, 1915, were also found by Mr. T. Hall. The latter locality, near Glenhope, yielded some other interesting novelties.

3999. *Sagola cilipes* sp. nov.

Robust, shining, distantly and very finely punctate; head and thorax rufous, palpi, antennae, and legs light chestnut-red, abdomen nearly similar, elytra bright fulvous; pubescence bright yellow, conspicuous, more slender, decumbent, and disposed transversely on the head.

Head rather narrower than thorax, curvedly narrowed behind the eyes, which are prominent in front, its hind angles obsolete; frontal channel obscured by the pubescence, subcuneiform, extending to beyond the back part of the eyes, narrower there, antennal tubercles a little elevated, oblique and almost touching each other in front, occipital foveae rather large, elongate, narrowly separated. Thorax cordate, rather broader than long, widest near the front; lateral foveae deep, extending to the middle but only indistinctly prolonged forwards, the median one subangular, becoming narrow and almost reaching the basal margin, basal punctures free, moderately large. Elytra as broad behind as they are long, a third longer and broader than thorax, distinctly narrowed before the middle and with subrotundate posterior angles; sutural striae broad, deeper at the base, the suture minutely punctate, dorsal impressions extending to the middle but not distinctly interrupted, seemingly tripunctate. Hind-body slightly longer than elytra, basal segment with minute brassy scales, rather narrower and shorter than the next, third hardly as long as fourth, the terminal obtusely triangular.

Legs robust, tibiae arcuate externally, the posterior with moderately coarse rigid setae, so that the inner extremity appears to project backwards.

Antennae stout, equalling the head and thorax in length; basal joint red, finely punctate, not double the length of the subobconical second, third obconical, narrower and a little shorter, fourth oblong-oval, joints 5-8 rather shorter, the ninth and tenth almost transversely quadrate, eleventh normal.

Underside light chestnut-red, distinctly pubescent. Head with a broad interocular furrow, and a transverse basal depression occupying half of the

whole width, this, however, is divided by a central carina. Metasternum rather short and convex. Ventral segments 2-4 subequal, fifth nearly as long, slightly and widely emarginate, sixth slightly longer, deeply emarginate; seventh large, broadly oval, convex, the operculum elongate and smooth, in marked contrast to the finely and moderately closely punctured penultimate and terminal segments. This agrees better with Section IX than II.

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

Waitakerei Reservoir, near Auckland; 26th October, 1914. A single individual found by Mr. A. E. Brookes under fallen timber.

4000. *Sagola foveiventris* sp. nov.

Nitid, elongate, elytra and abdomen subparallel, the former only slightly narrowed towards the base; rufous, elytra a little lighter, hind-body, legs, and antennae castaneo-rufous, palpi more flavescens than the tarsi; pubescence elongate, slender, yellow, suberect behind.

Head rather smaller than thorax, slightly narrowed, with obtuse angles, behind the prominent eyes, more distinctly narrowed in front; frontal channel subquadrate, not very large, hardly extending as far back as the eyes, prolonged as a distinct but not broad groove between the almost plane tubercles, occipital foveae free, well marked and rather elongate. Thorax cordate, slightly longer than broad, widest just before the middle; lateral foveae deep, hardly reaching the middle, the median one moderately large, subrotundate, basal punctures free. Elytra slightly longer than broad, a third larger than thorax; sutural striae deep and simple, the dorsal scarcely reach the middle and are formed of a basal puncture and elongate impression. Hind-body a third longer than the elytra, similarly finely and indistinctly punctate, fourth and fifth deflexed and, together, obtusely triangular, the basal with minute brassy scales, slightly shorter than the following ones. Legs slender and elongate, tibiae straight.

Antennae quite as long as head and thorax; basal joint not twice as long as the suboblong second which is a little narrowed at the base, the next nearly as long but narrower and contracted at the base and apex; fourth distinctly narrowed towards the apex, joints 5-7 of similar form but rather broader, 8-10 subquadrate, the terminal normal.

Underside finely and distantly punctate, castaneo-rufous, pubescent. Head with a broad interocular groove. Ventral segments 2-5 subequal; fourth and fifth on the middle, at the extremity, closely and very distinctly punctate, in some aspects appearing minutely granulate; sixth evidently shorter, foveate and closely punctate in the middle, the sides of the fovea obtusely raised but not definitely tuberculate; seventh slightly longer, obtusely triangular, the operculum oblique.

The remarkable sculpture of the ventral segments is distinctive and exactly alike in both specimens, but in the reversed one the fourth antennal joint is much less narrowed towards the apex, the fifth nevertheless is broader at the base. It belongs to Section X.

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

Hollyford, north of Lake Wakatipu. Two males secured by Mr. T. Hall on the 19th February, 1914.

4001. *Sagola striatifrons* sp. nov.

Nitid, elongate, rather narrow, of interrupted outline; pubescence subdepressed, elongate, fulvescent, more slender on the head and thorax;

antennae, head, and elytra rufous, thorax dark fusco-rufous, hind-body rufo-castaneous, legs more or less light chestnut-red, palpi more flavescent than the tarsi.

Head rather smaller than thorax, slightly narrowed behind the eyes, more obliquely in front, with obtuse hind angles; antennal tubercles plane, the channel between them linear and uniting with the rather small fovea which hardly extends as far as the back of the eyes, occipital foveae oblong, quite free. Thorax cordate, slightly longer than broad, widest before the middle; lateral foveae deep and extending to the middle, the central one subrotundate and moderately large, basal punctures distinct, free. Elytra nearly a third longer and broader than thorax, distinctly narrowed before the middle; sutural striae deep, simple, the dorsal, consisting of a basal puncture and elongate impression, are hardly prolonged as far as the middle. Hind-body quite a third longer than the elytra, not quite as broad at the base, first three segments subequal, fifth considerably narrowed. Legs moderately slender.

Antennae fully as long as the head and thorax, gradually incrassate from the third joint onwards; basal joint not double the length of the oblong-oval second, third narrower and obconical, fourth like the second in shape; joints 5-7 subequal, narrowed apically, 8-10 nearly transversely quadrate, 11 subconical, often acuminate.

Fem.—Underside pubescent, chestnut-red. Head transversely impressed, impressed in front. Abdomen elongate, third segment slightly longer than second, fifth shorter, narrowed behind, sixth narrow, elongate-conical, minutely punctate and pubescent behind, but without a discernible suture there.

Male.—Sixth segment shorter and narrower than fifth, medially emarginate; seventh small, obtusely triangular, operculum narrow and oblique, indistinct.

This also belongs to Section X, and appears like *S. misella* (248) and other Greymouth species, but, besides other details, is differentiated by its narrow frontal groove.

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

Harris Saddle, Hollyford, &c. Several obtained by Mr. T. Hall at elevations of 1,100 ft. to 4,200 ft. during February, 1914.

4002. *Sagola cordiceps* sp. nov.

Robust, shining, indistinctly punctate; rufous, hind-body more infusate, antennae and legs light chestnut-red, tarsi and palpi yellowish; pubescence distinct, elongate, suberect, fulvescent.

Head obcordate, about as large as thorax, gradually narrowed anteriorly, hind angles obtuse, a little depressed and directed slightly backwards; frontal channel deep, moderately broad, extending as far as the back of the eyes, with a short narrow basal prolongation, slightly narrowed between the feebly raised antennal tubercles, which are almost contiguous at the extremity; the base somewhat incurved and depressed so that the free occipital foveae appear slightly angulate behind. Thorax cordate, of about equal length and breadth, widest before the middle; median fovea large, subquadrate, basal punctures indistinct, lateral foveae deep and prolonged to the middle. Elytra as broad as long, almost a third longer than the thorax, somewhat narrowed before the middle; sutural striae deep, with a basal puncture alongside each, the dorsal extend as far as the middle and consist of a basal puncture and elongate impression; the suture minutely

punctate. Hind-body fully a third longer than elytra, not quite as broad at the base, first three segments subparallel. Legs moderately slender and elongate, tibiae slightly arched externally.

Antennae equalling head and thorax in length, moderately slender; basal joint quite twice as long as broad, the next oblong-oval, third obconical but smaller, fourth oblong-oval, fifth rather broader; joints 6-8 subequal, slightly narrowed apically, ninth and tenth transverse, eleventh subconical.

Underside rufescent, finely punctate, with yellow pubescence. Head with a broad sublunate frontal depression. Metasternum rather short and convex. Abdomen elongate, segments 2-5 subequal, sixth large, finely pubescent and punctate at the extremity, glabrous across the middle.

If the specimen had been a male I should have had no hesitation in forming a new section for it; at present it may be placed in Section III. The head if transposed would be quite cordate, the eyes are scarcely at all prominent, and the common basal punctures of the thorax are indistinct.

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

Mount Alfred; 9th February, 1914. Found by Mr. T. Hall. Unique.

4003. *Sagola fagicola* sp. nov.

Nitid, elongate, more or less indistinctly and finely punctate, with yellowish subdepressed pubescence; varying from rufous to light chestnut-red, antennae and legs paler, palpi and tarsi yellow.

Head nearly as broad as thorax, subquadrate behind the antennae, hardly at all narrowed behind the slightly prominent eyes; frontal channel broad and deep, scarcely extending further than the back of the eyes, a little narrower between the slightly raised tubercles, which, however, almost touch each other at the extremity; occipital foveae distinct, free. Thorax about as broad as long, widest before the middle; lateral foveae deep, hardly extending to the middle, the median one subrotundate, basal punctures small, sometimes free. Elytra fully a third longer and broader than thorax, slightly narrowed towards the base; sutural striae deep, the dorsal, composed of a basal puncture and elongate impression, hardly extend as far as the middle. Hind-body slightly longer than elytra, quite as broad, fourth and fifth segments deflexed and, together, obtusely triangular, the basal three increase in length. Legs moderately slender and elongate, simple.

Antennae rather longer than head and thorax, very slightly incrassate; basal joint twice as long as broad but not double the length of the subovate second, third evidently narrower, shorter, and bead-like; fourth and fifth suboblong-oval and slightly longer than succeeding ones, which are somewhat narrowed apically; ninth and tenth subquadrate, eleventh subconical.

Underside castaneo-rufous, distinctly pubescent. Head with an interocular furrow and a broad, pubescent basal depression. Metasternum moderately elongate. Third and fourth ventral segments longer than second, fifth similar, sixth shorter, seventh obtusely triangular, the operculum small or indistinct.

This small species differs more or less from all the members of Section V, to which it belongs.

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

Mount Dick, Lake Wakatipu. A dozen individuals found amongst decaying *Fagus* leaves, at a height of 1,100 ft., by Mr. T. Hall; 10th March, 1914.

4004. *Sagola ignota* sp. nov.

Nitid, rather slender and elongate, narrowed anteriorly; with distinct, pale-yellow, subdepressed pubescence behind; light castaneo-rufous, palpi and tarsi yellow.

Head shorter and rather narrower than thorax, hardly at all narrowed behind the rather large and prominent eyes, with obtuse posterior angles, only slightly contracted anteriorly; nearly plane, with a pair of well-marked and rather large foveae behind the middle; antennal tubercles broad, distinctly elevated, the moderate groove between them appears to end as an angular fovea, which, however, is not prolonged backwards as an ordinary frontal channel. Thorax oviform, slightly longer than broad, widest at the middle; lateral foveae deep, scarcely reaching the middle, the median one subrotundate, not definitely connected with the small basal punctures. Elytra oblong, a little narrowed before the middle, a third longer and broader than thorax, indistinctly punctate; sutural striae deep, with a small basal puncture alongside each, the dorsal prolonged to beyond the middle, each consisting of a basal puncture and elongate impression. Hind-body a third longer than elytra, not quite as broad at the base, third segment rather larger than the basal, the hinder ones considerably narrowed. Legs simple, slender and elongate.

Antennae not longer than head and thorax, stout; basal joint not twice as long as broad, second and fourth thick and subglobular, third much smaller and, like the second, with a short basal stalk; joints 5-10 gradually incrassate, eleventh subconical.

Underside chestnut-red, pubescent. Head with an interocular groove and a broad depression at the base. Abdomen elongate, segments 2-4 subequal, fifth rather shorter, sixth short, seventh obtusely triangular.

The almost entire absence of the ordinary frontal channel, the oviform thorax, and strongly elevated antennal tubercles render this species abundantly distinct, so that a separate section will be instituted for its reception.

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

Routeburn, north of Lake Wakatipu. One only, found by Mr. T. Hall; 16th February, 1914.

4005. *Sagola furcata* sp. nov.

Elongate, elytra and hind-body almost parallel, both distinctly punctate; pubescence pale greyish-yellow, slender and suberect; shining, rufous, antennae and legs light chestnut-red, tarsi and palpi flavescent.

Head nearly as broad as thorax, genae nearly straight, with obtuse hind angles, narrowed anteriorly, indistinctly punctate; antennal tubercles broad, slightly elevated yet flat above, the distinct, but not broad, groove between them is divergent just behind them, forming a pair of oblique grooves which extend almost to the base and obliterate the common occipital foveae. Eyes moderately large and prominent. Thorax subcordate, rather broader than long; the basal portion much contracted and straight-sided so that the lateral foveae are indefinite, but a distinct stria extends from the base nearly to the front, thus marking off the disc from each of the rounded sides; median fovea subrotundate, large, not distinctly uniting with the small basal punctures. Elytra oblong, rather broader and fully a third longer than thorax; sutural striae deep, with a basal puncture alongside each, the dorsal apparently entire and extending to the middle. Hind-body slightly broader and longer than elytra, basal segment shorter than the next, with minute squamae, second and third subequal, remaining

ones slightly deflexed and much narrowed behind. Legs moderately elongate and slender.

Antennae not longer than head and thorax, gradually thickened; basal joint twice as long as broad but not double the length of the obconical second, third of similar form but considerably smaller, the next suboblong-oval and slightly longer than any of the following ones; joints 8-10 subquadrate, the terminal normal.

Underside of head with an interocular groove and broad basal depression. Ventral segments 2-5 slightly increase, sixth short, apparently with a median, broadly triangular appendage at the extremity, seventh almost semicircular, thickly pubescent.

This must be located in Section VIII, along with M. Raffray's *S. punctulata* (Rev. d'Entom., Jan., 1893). I have not seen his species, no doubt from Greymouth, but the antennae differ, the median thoracic fovea is very large, with a slight anterior prolongation, and the third ventral segment has a subrugose, subtriangular median space.

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

Belgrove, near Nelson. Unique. Discovered by Mr. T. Hall on the 24th October, 1914.

4006. *Sagola aemula* sp. nov.

Head as large as thorax, obtusely trigonal, the obtuse hind angles slightly wider than the eyes, it is finely but indistinctly punctate; frontal channel deep, extending almost as far back as the moderately large and slightly prominent eyes, it is moderately broad, a little narrower between the slightly raised tubercles, these almost touch each other at the extremity; occipital foveae rather large and subangular. Thorax cordate, of equal length and breadth, widest before the middle; lateral foveae deep and prolonged to the middle, the median one subquadrate and almost connected with the small basal punctures. Elytra oblong, fully a third longer than thorax; sutural striae deep, finely tripunctate at the base, with a basal puncture alongside each; the dorsal are prolonged nearly to the middle and are tripunctate. Hind-body a third longer than elytra, its first segment not quite as broad, nearly covered with minute brassy scales, rather shorter than the next, fourth and fifth somewhat deflexed and considerably narrowed. Legs simple.

Antennae quite as long as the head and thorax; basal joint hardly twice as long as broad, not double the length of the stout subglobular second, third narrower but scarcely any shorter, subovate; joints 4-8 nearly as broad as second, more or less contracted apically, ninth and tenth transversely quadrate, the terminal subconical.

Fem.—Head less trigonal, but with its hind angles hardly any narrower than the eyes; the elytra not longer than broad, gradually narrowed towards the base.

Male.—Ventral segments 2-5 subequal, sixth much shorter, subtruncate behind; seventh longer, obtusely triangular, the operculum obliquely oblong. Head with a broad depression across the middle, this is straight in front but semicircular behind, posterior angles broadly foveate, there is no fringe behind.

The coloration, vestiture, and general form are similar to those of *S. halli* (3518), but the shape of the head is different, the frontal channel not being medially expanded is rather narrower, it is sharply limited behind, whereas in 3518 there is a narrow basal prolongation, and the underside is

different. It also resembles the rather larger *S. robustula* (3828), near which it should be placed in Section III after *S. major* (246).

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

Mistake Basin, Canterbury. Found by Mr. T. Hall on the 9th October, 1913.

4007. *Sagola fasciculata* sp. nov.

Elongate, moderately narrow, shining; rufous, legs and antennae light chestnut-red, tarsi and palpi yellow; pubescence yellowish, elongate, slender and suberect.

Head rather smaller than thorax, curvedly narrowed behind the moderately prominent eyes, posterior angles obsolete; frontal channel deep, extending further than the back of the eyes, moderately broad, much narrower between the slightly raised tubercles, occipital foveae free, punctiform. Thorax cordate, rather longer than broad, widest before the middle; lateral fovea deep, hardly attaining the middle, the median one subrotundate but almost uniting with the basal punctures. Elytra oblong, a third longer than thorax, slightly narrowed towards the base, irregularly and finely punctate; sutural striae deeper and broader near the base than elsewhere, the dorsal hardly reach the middle and are formed of a basal puncture and elongate impression. Hind-body as long as elytra, a little narrower at the base, third segment slightly larger than second, the first with minute brassy scales, fourth and fifth deflexed and, together, obtusely triangular. Legs simple.

Antennae rather longer than head and thorax, moderately slender; basal joint rufous, its length fully double the width, second oviform, stout, scarcely longer than broad, third similar but considerably smaller; joints 4-7 differ but little, more or less narrowed apically, eighth slightly shorter and broader but not quite as broad as the transverse ninth and tenth, eleventh subconical.

Fem.—Head rather less curved behind, elytra a little shorter.

Underside chestnut-red, with distinct pubescence. Head with a deep punctiform depression at each side of the base of the mentum; the part between the eyes on a slightly higher level than the sides, broadly rounded behind and bearing conspicuous, bushy, yellow pubescence behind. Abdomen finely punctate, segments 2-4 increase; fifth shorter, widely emarginate, sixth about as long, seventh short, obtusely triangular.

Rather more slender than other members of Section IX, the head less strongly curved behind, and brightly fasciculate underneath.

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

Glenhope, near Nelson. One pair discovered by Mr. T. Hall on the 20th December, 1914, and another male on the 20th February, 1915. In another variety the thorax is as broad as long, but the elytra are rather longer.

4008. *Sagola minuscula* sp. nov.

Nitid, elongate; rufous, antennae and legs light chestnut-red, palpi and tarsi yellow; with subdepressed, elongate, yellowish pubescence.

Head rather smaller than thorax, obliquely narrowed in front of the moderately prominent eyes, not distinctly narrowed behind them but with rounded hind angles; frontal channel extending as far back as the eyes, rather deep and broad but becoming a little narrower between the slightly raised tubercles; occipital foveae punctiform, free. Thorax of about equal

length and breadth, widest before the middle; lateral foveae deep, hardly reaching the middle, the median one subrotundate, not distinctly uniting with the basal punctures. Elytra oblong, a third longer than thorax, slightly and gradually narrowed towards the base, their punctation shallow but relatively coarse; sutural striae deep throughout, the dorsal barely attain the middle and consist of a basal puncture and elongate impression. Hind-body as long as elytra, less distinctly punctate, third segment slightly longer and broader than second, fourth and fifth somewhat deflexed and, together, obtusely triangular. Legs simple.

Antennae slightly longer than head and thorax, rather slender; basal joint red, not twice the length of the oviform second, third small, usually subglobular, fourth and fifth oblong-oval; joints 6-8 slightly broader and narrowed apically, ninth and tenth transverse, the terminal subconical.

Underside chestnut-red, finely punctate and pubescent. Head grooved between the eyes and bi-impressed behind. Abdomen elongate, segments 2-5 subequal, sixth nearly as long but narrower, seventh short and broad.

This small species may be placed in Section V near *S. rectipes* (1878), which was found at Tairua on the east coast of Auckland about forty years ago and has not been met with since.

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

Heaven's Gate, near Mount Earnslaw. Five specimens found on the 5th February, 1914, by Mr. T. Hall, who also sent three from Mount Alfred. In these the wing-cases are less distinctly punctured, and the third antennal joint is longer than broad.

At Staircase, the southern end of the Remarkables, Mr. Hall obtained a dozen specimens with the median thoracic fovea subquadrate and the antennae a little more incrassate. These are not sufficiently distinct for specific separation from *S. minuscula*.

4009. *Sagola acuminata* sp. nov.

Nitid, elongate, rather narrow, of interrupted contour; rufous, antennae and legs light chestnut-red, palpi and tarsi fusco-testaceous; pubescence yellow, elongate and suberect.

Head rather smaller than thorax, nearly straight behind the moderately prominent eyes, with obtuse hind angles; frontal channel sulciform between the plane tubercles, and not perceptibly broader at its termination in line with the back of the eyes; occipital foveae free, distinct, suboblong. Thorax subcordate, slightly longer than broad, widest at or just before the middle; lateral foveae deep, barely reaching the middle, the median one subrotundate, not distinctly uniting with the small basal punctures. Elytra of about equal length and breadth, moderately narrowed towards the base, slightly longer than the thorax, indistinctly punctate; sutural striae deep, bipunctate at the base; the dorsal apparently entire and scarcely attaining the middle, outside each of these there is another feebly impressed stria. Hind-body slightly narrower than elytra at the base, nearly double their length, segments second and third slightly increase, fourth as long but considerably narrowed behind, fifth quite narrow and elongate. Legs simple and elongate.

Antennae equalling head and thorax in length, moderately slender; basal joint not double the length of the oviform second, the next nearly similar but smaller; joints 4-7 differ but little, the fourth more distinctly oviform, 8-10 transversely quadrate, a little broader than preceding ones, eleventh subconical.

Underside chestnut-red, with greyish pubescence. Head with a slightly curved interocular groove. Abdomen elongate, segments 2-4 subequal, fifth almost as long as fourth but much narrowed behind, sixth still narrower but as long, seventh rather short and narrow.

In facies this resembles *S. misella* (248) and its immediate allies, so that, notwithstanding its nearly straight genae, I place it with them in Section X. The narrow frontal channel, undivided dorsal striae, shallow outer ones, and the prolongation of the terminal segment form good distinguishing features.

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

Routeburn; 16th February, 1914. Unique. Another of Mr. T. Hall's numerous discoveries.

4010. *Sagola rufescens* sp. nov.

Nitid, moderately robust; rufous, hind-body fusco-rufous, antennae and legs chestnut-red, tarsi and palpi fusco-testaceous; pubescence yellow, elongate and suberect.

Head subovate, nearly as large as thorax, gradually narrowed in front of the prominent eyes, nearly straight behind them, posterior angles rounded, it is only slightly convex; frontal channel deep, extending as far back as the eyes, only moderately broad, of almost the same width to the extremity of the plane tubercles; occipital foveae well marked, quite free. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, oviform, widest at the middle; lateral foveae deep but hardly attaining the middle, the median one subquadrate and almost touching the basal punctures. Elytra about as broad as they are long, nearly a third longer than thorax, a good deal narrowed towards the base; sutural striae deep throughout, the dorsal reach the middle and consist of a basal puncture and elongate impression. Hind-body a third longer than elytra, fully as broad, basal three segments slightly increase, fourth as long as third but much narrowed behind, fifth obtusely triangular. Legs moderately stout and elongate, tibiae slightly arched externally.

Antennae not longer than head and thorax, rather thick; basal joint not twice as long as broad, the next subquadrate, third much smaller; joints 4-6 nearly equal, somewhat narrowed apically, seventh and eighth slightly broader but not quite as broad as the transverse ninth or tenth, eleventh normal.

Underside rufescent. Head with an interocular groove and bipunctate at the base. Abdomen elongate, segments 2-4 slightly increase, fifth nearly as long but narrowed behind, sixth obtusely triangular, with an oval central fovea.

The subovate head and thorax, rather thick antennae, and the fovea along the middle of the sixth ventral segment, in conjunction, will lead to its recognition. As there are no minute squamae on the first visible dorsal segment I consider the specimen to belong to the female sex; the ventral fovea in that sex is, however, abnormal. It should at present be located in Section XIV.

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

Staircase, nearly ten miles north of Kingston; obtained on the 13th March, 1914, by Mr. T. Hall. Unique.

4011. *Sagola bipuncticeps* sp. nov.

This closely resembles the male of *S. aemula* but exhibits the following differences:—

Head underneath with a distinct punctiform depression at each side near the base of the mentum and an intervening transverse groove, a shallow fovea at each hind angle, and a broad flat space across the middle, the basal portion is broadly depressed and thinly pubescent. Ventral segments 2-4 slightly increase, fifth a little shorter; sixth short, truncate behind, seventh obtusely triangular, the operculum large and broad.

S. fasciculata, from Glenhope, is similarly bipunctate near the base of the mentum, but otherwise is very different and referable to another section.

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

Mount Algidus, Canterbury. A solitary specimen found by Mr. T. Hall on the 25th October, 1913.

4012. *Sagola affinis* sp. nov.

Nitid, head and thorax infuscate-red, elytra, hind-body, and antennae castaneo-rufous, legs paler, tarsi and palpi flavescens; pubescence yellow, elongate and suberect.

Head obliquely narrowed anteriorly, almost straight behind, its obtuse angles as wide as the prominent eyes; frontal channel moderately broad and deep, it is continued as far back as the eyes, but is not perceptibly narrowed till near the extremity of the slightly raised tubercles, which do not touch each other in front; occipital foveae free and subangular. Thorax slightly longer than broad, widest before the middle; lateral foveae deep and extending to the middle, the median one subquadrate but not uniting with the small basal punctures. Elytra scarcely any longer than broad, a third longer than thorax, slightly narrowed before the middle; sutural striae deep, simple, with a basal puncture alongside each, the dorsal consist of a basal puncture and elongate impression but do not attain the middle. Hind-body as long as elytra, not quite as broad at the base, terminal segments obtusely triangular, second and third subequal, the first shorter and covered with minute brassy squamae. Legs elongate and moderately slender; posterior tibiae obliquely narrowed near the outer extremity and closely ciliate there.

Antennae as long as the head and thorax, moderately slender; basal joint not double the length of the thick oviform second, third nearly as long but more slender, fourth and fifth oblong-oval; joints 6-8 slightly shorter and broader, ninth and tenth transverse and laxly articulated, eleventh subconical.

This species belongs to Section V, but the underside, including the head, is similar to that of *S. bipuncticeps*. The posterior angles of the head, however, though as wide as the thorax, are not wider than the eyes, the form therefore is not trigonal; the frontal channel is less narrowed between the tubercles, the thorax is slightly longer, and the dorsal striae of the elytra are shorter and consist of two impressions only.

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

Mount Algidus. Unique. Found by Mr. T. Hall on the 25th October, 1913.

4013. *Sagola planipennis* sp. nov.

Shining, elongate, rather narrow and flat, elytra and hind-body subparallel; castaneo-rufous, antennae paler, legs fusco-testaceous, tarsi and palpi flavescens; clothed with greyish-yellow, subdepressed pubescence.

Head rather smaller than thorax, obliquely narrowed in front of the moderately small, slightly prominent eyes, nearly straight behind them,

with rounded hind angles; frontal channel deep and moderately broad, a little narrower between the slightly raised tubercles, it extends as far back as the eyes but leaves the punctiform occipital foveae quite free. Thorax subcordate, widest just before the middle, hardly any longer than broad; lateral foveae deep, rather small, not reaching the middle, the median one rotundate but not large, the small basal punctures free. Elytra very slightly longer than broad, quite a third longer than thorax, gently narrowed before the middle, plane; sutural striae well marked, with a basal puncture alongside each, the dorsal consist of a basal puncture and elongate impression hardly reaching the middle. Hind-body nearly a third longer than elytra, its basal three segments slightly increase, fourth and fifth flavescent and together obtusely triangular. Legs moderately slender.

Antennae rather longer than head and thorax, somewhat incrassate from the eighth joint onwards; basal joint not twice the length of the oblong-oval second, the next more slender, longer than broad, fourth rather smaller than second; joints 5-7 a little thicker, narrowed apically, 8-10 transverse, eleventh subconical.

Underside chestnut-red. Head with a transverse groove in front of the eyes, thinly pubescent behind. Abdomen elongate, segments 2-5 subequal, sixth obtusely triangular, hairy.

This may be placed temporarily in Section V, but the absence of the male renders its systematic position somewhat doubtful.

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

Mount Oakden, Canterbury. A single female found by Mr. Roderic Urquhart on the 23rd October, 1913.

4014. *Sagola brevifossa* sp. nov.

Elongate, subcuneiform, nitid; rufous, hind-body chestnut-red, legs and antennae paler, tarsi and palpi yellow; pubescence yellow, suberect and elongate.

Head rather smaller than thorax, suboviform, slightly narrowed behind the moderate eyes, with obtuse hind angles; frontal channel moderately broad and deep, extending further back than the eyes and becoming narrower between the moderately elevated tubercles, these meet at the extremity; occipital foveae free, punctiform. Thorax subovate, widest near the middle, of about the same length and breadth; lateral foveae deep but hardly reaching the middle, the median one short, broader than long, indistinctly connected with the basal punctures. Elytra suboblong, a third longer than thorax, gently narrowed towards the base; sutural striae deep, minutely punctate, with a small basal puncture alongside each, the dorsal extend to the middle and consist of a basal puncture and elongate impression. Hind-body slightly longer and broader than elytra, finely punctured; first segment with minute brassy scales, much shorter than the second or third, the others somewhat deflexed. Legs simple.

Antennae rather longer than head and thorax, moderately slender; basal joint red, fully twice as long as broad, nearly double the length of the subovate second, the next smaller, almost obconical; fourth and fifth oblong-oval, joints 6-8 only slightly thicker and shorter, a little narrowed apically, ninth and tenth transversely quadrate, eleventh normal.

Ventral segments 3-5 subequal, sixth short, seventh obtusely triangular. Head, underneath, broadly grooved in front, pubescent behind.

As the thorax is more oviform than cordate, this species should be placed in Section XIV. It differs considerably from *S. rectipennis*, *S. rufescens*,

and the following one. Its principal peculiarity is the short, transversely quadrate median fovea of the thorax. The basal antennal joint is rather long, and the head is subovate.

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

Routeburn; 16th February, 1914. One, found by Mr. T. Hall.

4015. *Sagola arboricola* sp. nov.

Nitid, elongate, irregularly narrowed anteriorly; rufous, hind-body castaneous, antennae and legs light chestnut-red, tarsi and palpi fusco-testaceous, these last rather darker; pubescence yellow, elongate and suberect.

Head almost obcordate, gradually narrowed anteriorly, almost as long but scarcely as broad as the thorax, with obtuse hind angles; eyes rather small and only slightly prominent; frontal channel deep, not extending as far back as the eyes, moderately broad, somewhat narrowed between the slightly raised tubercles, these do not touch at the extremity; occipital foveae free, very small and punctiform. Thorax oviform, slightly longer than broad, widest at the middle; lateral foveae deep, hardly reaching the middle, the median rotundate, rather small and not in contact with the small basal punctures. Elytra of nearly equal length and breadth, a third longer than thorax, distinctly narrowed towards the base, indistinctly punctate; sutural striae deep, the dorsal tripunctate and attaining the middle. Hind-body slightly longer than elytra, first segment shorter than second or third, remaining ones deflexed and, together, subtriangular. Legs simple, moderately elongate and slender.

Antennae as long as head and thorax, moderately slender; basal joint not double the length of the thick obconical second, the next similar in form but evidently smaller, fourth and fifth almost oblong-oval, eighth rather smaller than sixth or seventh, ninth and tenth transversely quadrate, eleventh subconical.

Fem.—Underside of head with a transverse groove in front and a broad basal depression. Prosternum truncate in front. Ventral segments 3–5 subequal, sixth large, obtusely triangular.

In a second female the head and thorax are darker, the frontal channel is rather broader and extends as far back as the eyes, and the occipital foveae are well marked; the dorsal striae of the elytra also differ, being only bipunctate.

The oviform thorax shows that this belongs to Section XIV. It is, however, altogether different from *S. rufescens* and *S. rectipennis*, and almost equally so from the North Island exponents of the section.

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

Hollyford; 19th February, 1914. Taken off standing moss-covered trees, along with other species, at a height of 3,500 ft.

4016. *Sagola remixta* sp. nov.

Elongate, moderately robust, elytra and hind-body subparallel, shining; head and thorax somewhat fusco-rufous, hind-body castaneous, elytra chestnut-red, legs and antennae rather paler than elytra, palpi and tarsi testaceous; pubescence yellowish, slender, elongate and suberect.

Head almost as large as thorax, obliquely narrowed anteriorly, genae nearly straight and as wide as the moderately large, slightly prominent eyes, with rounded hind angles; frontal channel extending quite as far

back as the eyes, moderately broad and deep between them, narrower between the somewhat elevated tubercles, these almost meet at the extremity; occipital foveae quite distinct, free, subangular. Thorax cordate, widest before the middle, of almost equal length and breadth; lateral foveae deep and attaining the middle, the median one subquadrate but not uniting with the basal punctures. Elytra slightly longer than broad, a third longer than thorax, very slightly narrowed before the middle; sutural striae deep, with a basal puncture alongside each, the dorsal scarcely reach the middle and consist of a basal puncture and elongate impression. Hind-body as long as elytra, the terminal segment small and rather narrow, the first with minute brassy scales at its base and shorter than the second or third, which are equal. - Legs moderately elongate and slender.

Antennae as long as head and thorax, moderately slender; basal joint twice as long as broad but not double the length of the oblong-oval second, third much narrower than adjacent ones, oviform, longer than broad, fourth oblong-oval; joints 5-7 slightly broader and somewhat narrowed apically, eighth rather smaller than the transversely quadrate ninth and tenth, eleventh larger, quadrate, but with a short apical appendage.

Underside rufescent. Head with a median transverse groove, the space behind it gradually elevated, rounded behind and thickly fringed with bright fulvous hairs, posterior angles flat. Abdomen moderately elongate, second segment rather short, the following three about equal, sixth shorter, seventh convex, obtusely triangular.

This is more slender than the northern *S. laminata* (2469), the coloration is materially different, but the general form and sculpture, including the under-surface of the head, are nearly the same. *S. halli* (3518), another near ally, is stouter, but its thorax is manifestly broader near the front, and the frontal channel is less expanded between the eyes. All three belong to Section XII.

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

Mount Owen, south of Nelson. A single specimen was obtained by Mr. T. Hall on the 27th December, 1914, during a toilsome journey of three days, including the frequent wading through icy streams.

4017. *Sagola planicula* sp. nov.

Elongate, rather flat, elytra and hind-body parallel, nitid; light fusco-fulvous, legs and palpi flavescent; with slender, suberect, greyish pubescence.

Head nearly as large as thorax, almost straight just behind the moderate eyes but with rounded posterior angles; antennal tubercles slightly elevated, rather flat and broad above, the dividing linear groove extending as far back as the middle of the eyes, the distinct punctiform occipital foveae separated by a cariniform elevation. Thorax cordate, widest before the middle, of about equal length and breadth; lateral foveae small and punctiform, the median one subquadrate, not perceptibly uniting with the basal punctures. Elytra subquadrate, a third longer than thorax, only slightly narrowed near the base, finely punctate; sutural striae deep throughout, the dorsal indistinctly divided and scarcely attaining the middle. Hind-body a third longer than the wing-cases, minutely and distantly punctured, broadly marginate, segments 2-4 successively increase, fourth and fifth deflexed and, together, obtusely triangular. Legs elongate and slender.

Antennae not longer than head and thorax, very gradually thickened towards the extremity; basal joint hardly twice as long as broad, the next stout, a little longer than broad, slender at the base, third similar in

shape but much smaller; joints 4-6 submoniliform and about equal, seventh and eighth rather broader, narrowed apically, ninth and tenth still broader, transverse, eleventh subconical.

Underside like the upper surface in colour. Head with a deep frontal groove across it. Metasternum rather short and convex. Abdomen elongate, fourth segment largest, fifth shorter; sixth very short in the middle but prolonged at the sides, thus enclosing the broad and rather large seventh.

Much more slender, flatter, and uniformly paler than *S. lineata* (2719). The antennae shorter and somewhat different in structure, the thoracic lateral foveae smaller, and the elytra shorter; the first exposed dorsal segment is without minute brassy squamae.

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

Mount Te Aroha, Auckland. A single individual, taken by myself, in November, 1910, at a height of 2,000 ft.

4018. *Sagola lineiceps* sp. nov.

Elongate, moderately shining; head and thorax rufous, elytra and hind-body castaneo-rufous, legs and antennae paler, tarsi and palpi testaceous; pubescence yellow, subdepressed, longer and more erect behind.

Head almost as broad as thorax, slightly narrowed behind the moderately large eyes, with rounded hind angles; slightly elevated and subcarinate along the middle, the linear frontal groove extending from the front of the nearly flat antennal tubercles to the large occipital foveae. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, widest at or before the middle; median fovea subrotundate but somewhat angulate near the base, not perceptibly connected with the basal punctures, lateral foveae rather small and punctiform. Elytra subquadrate, slightly narrowed near the base, a third longer than thorax, finely punctate; sutural striae rather broader and deeper near the base than behind, the dorsal rather short, not reaching the middle and not distinctly divided. Hind-body quite as broad as and a third longer than elytra, distinctly punctate, third segment longest, the first simple.

Antennae rather longer than the head and thorax, moderately stout, very slightly incrassate towards the extremity; basal joint twice as long as broad but not double the length of the oviform second, third oviform but smaller, fourth suboblong; joints 5-8 slightly broader, narrowed apically, ninth and tenth transverse, rather broader than eighth, the terminal subconical.

Differs from *S. carinata* (3482), (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 8, vol. x, p. 622), the type of which is in the British Museum, in coloration, more distinctly punctate, its head broader, with the slender frontal channel more prolonged backwards, the lateral foveae of the thorax smaller, the elytra less oblong, with short, deep, apparently undivided dorsal striae.

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

Glenhope. A single female found on the 14th March, 1915, by Mr. T. Hall.

Stenosagola gen. nov.

Nearly approximated to *Sagola* but presenting the following differences:—

Body elongate, very narrow and slender. Thorax oviform. Elytra subquadrate, their dorsal striae undivided, short and subpunctiform. Hind-body about double the length of the elytra. Antennae never longer than

the head and thorax, basal joint stout and rather short, joints 3 and 6, usually 4 also, smaller than the contiguous ones, the terminal three, or five, evidently more expanded than their predecessors.

This genus will include Section XVI of *Sagola*, comprising *S. gracilis* (2473), *S. crassicornis* (3372), and *S. connata* (3374). This last species, owing to the connate antennal tubercles, may be considered aberrant.

4019. *Stenosagola planiocola* sp. nov.

Nitid, finely but not closely punctate; castaneo-rufous, antennae paler, legs testaceous, tarsi and palpi yellow; pubescence yellowish, elongate and subdepressed, longer and more erect on the hind-body.

Head rather longer than broad, obcordate, gradually narrowed anteriorly, with obtuse hind angles; frontal channel extending as far back as the eyes, deep and moderately broad, a little narrower between the distinctly separated and elevated antennal tubercles; occipital foveae quite free and punctiform. Eyes flat. Thorax oviform, fully a third longer than broad, widest near the middle; lateral foveae deep, not reaching the middle, the median one moderately large, subquadrate, basal punctures minute or obsolete. Elytra subquadrate, shorter and hardly any broader than thorax, slightly narrowed towards the base; sutural striae rather broad and deep at the base, the dorsal short and subpunctiform. Hind-body quite double the length of elytra, rather wider behind than they are, basal three segments successively increase, fourth paler and slightly shorter than third, fifth retracted.

Legs moderately stout in proportion to the bulk of the insect; tibiae somewhat expanded and arched outwardly below the middle, the posterior obliquely narrowed externally near the extremity.

Antennae shorter than the head and thorax; basal joint not double the length of the subrotundate, thick second, the next very small, fourth slightly larger but not as large as the fifth; sixth smaller than seventh, both transverse, eighth distinctly broader than seventh but not as broad as the transverse ninth or tenth, eleventh subquadrate, rounded at the extremity, not as long as the preceding two combined.

Head, underneath, with a transverse furrow before the eyes and a central fovea at its base. Abdomen elongate, first segment short and partly covered by the femora, 2-4 increase, fifth nearly as large as fourth; sixth and seventh retracted, the latter broad but very short.

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

Glenhope, near Nelson. One found by Mr. T. Hall on the 10th December, 1914.

4020. *Stenosagola oblongiceps* sp. nov.

This rather smaller species resembles *S. planiocola* but differs as follows:—

Eyes more distinct and slightly convex. Head oblong, its sides straight behind the eyes, with nearly rectangular hind angles. Thorax slightly shorter, its median fovea not as deep and angular. Antennae shorter, fourth joint nearly as large as fifth, sixth distinctly smaller than contiguous ones, seventh and eighth transverse but not as broad as the following ones. Basal ventral segment quite visible, sixth obtusely triangular, its operculum oblong.

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

Glenhope; 10th December, 1914. Also from Mr. T. Hall.

4021. *Stenosagola griseipila* sp. nov.

Nitid, light chestnut-red, antennae and legs paler, tarsi and palpi yellow; pubescence greyish, rather short and suberect.

Head slightly curvedly narrowed behind, gradually anteriorly; frontal channel subquadrate, hardly extending as far as the front of the eyes; occipital foveae quite free, distinct and punctiform. Antennal tubercles connate, forming a sort of ridge across the front of the head. Eyes minute, but somewhat convex and distinct. Thorax slightly longer than broad, oviform; lateral foveae small and punctiform, the median one subrotundate and rather small, apparently slightly prolonged or angulate in front, basal punctures free but small. Elytra subquadrate, moderately narrowed towards the base; sutural striae deep there, the dorsal punctiform but oblong. Hind-body nearly double the length of elytra, without dark marks.

Antennae with the third, fourth, and sixth joints very small and moniliform, seventh and eighth slightly broader than fifth, but not as broad as the transverse ninth and tenth, eleventh large, subquadrate.

Differentiated from *S. connata* (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. viii, p. 503) by its minute eyes, narrower head, shorter elytra, &c.

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

Makatote, near Erua. One (February, 1910) in my own collection.

EUPLECTINI.

Euplectopsis Raffray. Gen. Ins. (Wytsm.), Pselaphidae, p. 82.

4022. *Euplectopsis crassulus* sp. nov.

Robust, slightly convex, elytra and hind-body parallel and evidently broader than thorax, nitid, indistinctly punctate; the female dark rufous, legs and antennae chestnut-red, tarsi and palpi fulvescent, the male of a lighter hue; pubescence conspicuous, yellow, suberect.

Head smaller than thorax, narrowed in front of the prominent eyes, nearly straight behind them, posterior angles obtuse; interocular foveae indistinct and confluent with the flat portion, this is prolonged and separates the elevated and distant antennal tubercles, its hinder portion is unevenly convex. Thorax slightly longer than broad, suboviform, widest at the middle, more narrowed in front than behind; the groove along the middle is sharply marked but very narrow, it extends from near the apex to the large ante-basal fossa, which is divided by a central carina; lateral foveae large, each with a shallow frontal prolongation and a fine transverse stria connecting it with the central fossa. Elytra subquadrate, slightly contracted at the shoulders; sutural striae deep and broad at the base, with a slight plica between each and the short, broad intrahumeral impression. Hind-body shorter than elytra, basal segment almost as large as the next, medially impressed at the base and with a fine nearly semicircular carina there, remaining segments deflexed.

Femora robust, the posterior less so; anterior tibiae gently dilated inwardly to below the middle but narrowed at the extremity; the intermediate pair gradually but considerably expanded, deeply notched at the extremity, the external portion not as thick as the inner but rather longer, with the tarsus attached to its apex.

Antennae shorter than the head and thorax; the exposed portion of the basal joint hardly longer than the oblong second, the next obconical, scarcely longer than broad; joints 4-6 short and moniliform, seventh and eighth hardly any broader, narrowed apically; ninth quadrate, double the size

of preceding one but scarcely broader than the transverse tenth, eleventh longer than preceding two combined, subconical and acuminate.

Underside chestnut-red, distinctly pubescent. Head, in both sexes, studded with small granules, with an indistinct longitudinal carina and many erect grey setae which are minutely knobbed at the end. Prosternum finely longitudinally carinate.

Male.—Metasternum impressed along the middle. Basal ventral segment ciliate behind but almost covered by the femora, segments 2-4 rather short, fifth still shorter; sixth rather longer, semicircularly emarginate, seventh large, broad, its operculum distinct, oblong; these terminal segments finely yet distinctly punctate.

Fem.—Ninth antennal joint hardly as large as the penultimate. Sixth ventral segment smooth behind, punctate elsewhere. Legs moderately stout, simple.

Shorter and relatively broader than the northern *E. schizocnemis* (3203), its nearest ally. It is more distinctly pubescent; the head and thorax are shorter, and the former has no cariniform elevation. The ninth antennal joint, in the male, is considerably larger than the tenth.

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

Glenhope. Four examples found by Mr. T. Hall; 14th March, 1915.

Plectomorphus Raffray. Gen. Ins. (Wytsm.), Pselaphidae, p. 105.

4023. *Plectomorphus scitiventris* sp. nov.

Nitid, moderately elongate, subparallel, slightly convex; rufous, legs and antennae light chestnut-red, tarsi and palpi testaceous; pubescence mostly elongate and subdepressed, mingled with a few long erect setae, elytral apices closely fringed with short yellow setae.

Head smaller than thorax, subquadrate behind the widely separated antennal tubercles, genae straight, with obtuse angles; it is uneven, distinctly punctured, and somewhat elevated at the sides, the foveae are more or less united to the frontal depression. Eyes small but prominent. Thorax subcordate, about as long as broad, widest before the middle; discal groove moderately deep and broad, extending from the apex to the large basal fossa, lateral foveae prolonged as grooves almost to the front; there is no distinct punctation. Elytra quadrate, a third longer than thorax, slightly narrowed near the base; sutural striae and humeral impressions very broad and deep at the base, these latter very short. Hind-body nearly as long and broad as the elytra, basal segment slightly longer than second, the others deflexed and curvedly narrowed posteriorly. Legs moderately elongate, simple.

Antennae equalling the head and thorax in length; basal joint red, stout, hardly any longer than the oblong-oval second, the next smaller yet longer than broad, contracted at the base; joints 4-8 small and bead-like, fifth and seventh a trifle larger; ninth and tenth larger, transverse; the terminal nearly as long as preceding four combined, evidently acuminate.

Underside rufescent, terminal ventral segments and head distinctly pubescent, the latter coarsely punctate and with a large angular fovea behind. Prosternum with a fine longitudinal carina. Basal ventral segment ciliate and partly covered by the femora, second as long as third at the sides, somewhat obliquely swollen at each side of the middle, correspondingly depressed and ciliate behind; third with a central triangular flat lamina in front and a curvate impression at each side of it; fourth

and fifth very short and widely incurved; sixth as long as preceding two together, semicircularly emarginate, seventh transversely oval.

Fem.—Ventral segments simple.

The smaller, differently shaped head and remarkable abdominal segments at once distinguish this from previously recorded species.

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

Glenhope, Nelson. Several specimens obtained by Mr. T. Hall on the 14th and 30th March, 1915.

4024. *Plectomorphus anguliferus* sp. nov.

Moderately convex and robust, nitid; castaneo-rufous, legs and antennae paler, thorax and hind-body more infuscate; pubescence yellow, distinct, suberect, mingled with longer outstanding hairs.

Head large and, including the moderately prominent eyes, nearly as broad as the widest part of thorax, genae oblique or curvedly narrowed behind, its sides somewhat elevated from the antennae to the eyes; the foveae large, indistinctly prolonged towards the smooth, flattened frontal portion, the hind part appears convex and angularly prominent in the middle. Thorax subcordate, about as long as broad, widest before the middle, more gradually and less narrowed behind than in front; discal groove well marked, extending from near the apex to the deep angular fossa, which attains the basal margin and with the usual stria connecting the latter with the large lateral foveae, these are prolonged as grooves nearly to the front. Elytra a third longer and broader than thorax, somewhat narrowed near the shoulders, indistinctly punctate; sutural striae broad, deep, foveiform, and almost duplicate at the base; the dorsal also deep and broad there but becoming shallow towards the middle. Hind-body about as broad as the elytra but shorter, deflexed and rounded behind, basal segment slightly longer than the next, with a transverse impression in front. Legs elongate; anterior femora more robust than the others, the tibiae oblique and bearing short fulvescent setae near the inner extremity.

Antennae moderately slender, equalling the head and thorax in length; basal joint stouter but hardly any longer than the oblong second, the next rather longer than fourth, fifth distinctly longer than adjacent ones, seventh rather larger than sixth, eighth smallest; ninth and tenth evidently broader than preceding ones, the terminal subconical and acuminate, as long as preceding two together.

Male.—Underside rufo-castaneous, distinctly pubescent. Head with a slender central carina which nearly reaches the rotundate basal fovea. Prosternal carina sometimes indefinite. Metasternum flattened or slightly foveate in the middle. Posterior trochanters more distinctly spined than the others. Second ventral segment gradually angulate towards the middle and overlapping the third there, its apex with an upright spiniform process; fourth longer than the next, both widely incurved behind; sixth rather longer than fourth, almost circularly emarginate, seventh obtusely triangular.

Fem.—Ventral segments 2-5 diminish, the sixth short and broad.

P. longiceps (3497), described from a female specimen from Greymouth, and now preserved in the British Museum, is nearly allied, but differs in colour, elytral sculpture, and antennal structure.

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

Routeburn, 16th February, 1914; Hollyford, and Staircase, near Lake Wakatipu; Moa and Mistake Basins, in October, 1913; and Mount Algidus, in Canterbury. About forty specimens found by Mr. T. Hall.

4025. *Plectomorphus rugiceps* sp. nov.

Resembles *P. anguliferus* in general appearance, more uniformly chestnut-red, palpi and tarsi fulvescent, more thickly pubescent, but less nitid.

Head suboblong, rugosely punctate, rather narrower than thorax, curvedly narrowed behind the distinct but not prominent eyes, slightly narrowed anteriorly, its sides gradually raised from the eyes to the antennae; the foveae prolonged as broad grooves to the forehead. Thorax subcordate, of about equal length and breadth, widest before the middle, nearly as much but more gradually narrowed behind than in front; lateral foveae prolonged anteriorly, the deep discal channel extends from the apex to the angular fossa which becomes linear at the basal margin, the transverse ante-basal groove well marked. Elytra a third longer and broader than thorax, curvedly narrowed at the shoulders, indefinitely and very finely subgranulate; sutural striae broad and well marked but not distinctly foveiform at the base, the dorsal also broad but very shallow towards the middle. Hind-body as broad as elytra at the base, shorter, with similar sculpture, deflexed and rounded behind.

Legs moderately stout and elongate, distinctly pubescent, tibiae slightly arched externally.

Antennae as long as the head and thorax; basal joint cylindrical, thick, almost double the length of the next, joints 3-7 of one antenna not agreeing with those of the other; eighth slightly longer than broad, tenth slightly shorter than the oblong-oval ninth, the terminal subconical, elongate and acuminate.

Underside of head with rugose sculpture and a large angular basal depression, and, like the prosternum, without a distinct carina. Metasternum medially impressed. Ventral segments 2-5 gradually diminish, fifth widely incurved; sixth longer than fifth, transversely impressed, semicircularly emarginate; seventh large, transversely oval.

This differs from each of our North Island species in several details, whilst the unusually elongate basal joint of the antennae and abdominal structure, combined, differentiate it from those recorded from the South.

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

Glenhope. One only, discovered by Mr. T. Hall on the 10th December, 1914.

4026. *Plectomorphus insignis* sp. nov.

Robust, slightly convex, nitid; chestnut-red, antennae and legs paler, palpi and tarsi testaceous; sparingly clothed with moderately short, subdepressed, yellowish-grey hairs.

Head suboblong, nearly as broad as thorax, slightly narrowed behind the moderately prominent eyes, with obtuse hind angles; interocular foveae broadly prolonged anteriorly, its sides, and the hind portion which projects in the middle as far as the eyes, are obtusely convex and on about the same plane throughout. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, subcordate, widest before the middle, obliquely narrowed in front, gradually behind; central groove well marked, extending from near the apex to the large subangular basal fossa which reaches the hind margin, lateral foveae

prolonged to the front, connecting stria normal. Elytra subquadrate, a little narrowed near the shoulders, a third longer and broader than thorax, without definite punctation; sutural striae deep and broad, foveiform at the base, the dorsal equally broad and deep but becoming shallow towards the middle. Hind-body shorter than elytra, nearly as broad, basal three segments subequal. Legs moderately stout; tibiae somewhat arched externally, the intermediate with a short stout calcar extending obliquely inwards near the extremity. Female simple.

Antennae as long as head and thorax; basal joint short, but little longer than the oblong-oval second, the next obconical, more slender than the second but quite as long; joints 4, 6, and 7 rather small, suboviform, eighth shorter, fifth oblong-oval, distinctly longer than adjacent ones; ninth nearly twice as broad as its predecessor but not as large as the penultimate, the terminal large, broader than tenth, subconical and acuminate.

Underside concolorous, finely pubescent. Head with a subquadrate basal fovea and a slender median carina. Prosternum longitudinally carinate. Metasternum angularly impressed behind. Second ventral segment larger than third, both widely incurved and fringed with short brassy setae behind, third curvedly depressed at each side of the middle, which, however, is subangulate there so as to partly cover the central depression of the fourth, which is rounded behind in the middle; fifth longer than fourth, truncate behind in the middle, and with a broad central depression; sixth large, with a small but distinct basal impression, circularly emarginate and enclosing the minutely and densely punctate seventh, which has a narrow operculum. Trochanters spined.

The type of the genus, *P. spinifer* (2476), is certainly the nearest species, but it is of more parallel outline, it has longer antennae with more elongate terminal joints, its eyes are more convex, the head is more obliquely narrowed, the middle tibiae are more conspicuously calcarate, but the remarkable abdominal structure is nearly the same.

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

Oakden, near Mount Algidus; 23rd September, 1913. One of each sex in a collection from Mr. Roderic Urquhart and Mr. T. Hall.

4027. *Plectomorphus collinus* sp. nov.

Small, nitid; castaneo-rufous, antennae and legs paler, tarsi and palpi testaceous; pubescence yellow, somewhat curled.

Antennae shorter than the head and thorax; second joint oblong, as long and stout as the basal, the next slightly longer than broad, narrowed near its base; joints 4-8 small, subquadrate, nearly alike; ninth rather larger than eighth but not as broad as the penultimate, eleventh large, subconical, acuminate.

Underside of head with upright greyish setae, most of these minutely knobbed at the extremity; its large basal fovea prolonged anteriorly. Prosternum carinate along the middle. Metasternum unimpressed, convex. Second ventral segment with numerous short brassy setae; 3-5 widely incurved behind, the third almost as long as the second; sixth larger than fifth, almost circularly emarginate and enclosing the large seventh. Trochanters simple apparently.

Fem.—Ventral segments 2-5 diminish, sixth large, simple. Head broader.

With the exception of the antennal and abdominal structure the male is very similar to that of *P. scitiventris*. It is rather larger, the head is more oblong, evidently narrower than the thorax and apparently impunctate. The mesial thoracic groove is slightly broader near the apex than it is at the large basal fossa. The elytra are rather shorter and more narrowed near the base, where their striae are more foveiform.

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

Staircase, southern part of the Remarkables; altitude, 3,500 ft. Four specimens, found by Mr. T. Hall on the 13th March, 1914.

Vidamus Raffray. Gen. Ins. (Wytsm.), Pselaphidae, p. 89.

4028. *Vidamus simplex* sp. nov.

Nitid, very finely and irregularly punctate, moderately robust; head and thorax rufo-fuscous, the antennae, legs, and elytra near the base castaneo-rufous, remainder of these last and the hind-body more infuscate; pubescence yellow, slender and subdepressed.

Head quite as broad as thorax, somewhat curvedly narrowed behind the eyes, hind angles obsolete; the foveae prolonged as broad grooves which are confluent in front. Thorax relatively small, slightly longer than broad, widest before the middle, more, and quite obliquely, narrowed in front than behind; ante-basal depression rather large, angular, with a broad groove extending to the base, and a fine stria connecting it with the lateral foveae which are prolonged beyond the middle, basal punctures distinct, free. Elytra oblong, slightly narrowed before the middle, fully a third broader and longer than thorax; sutural striae broad, with a small basal puncture alongside each, intrahumeral impressions broad and deep at the base but becoming shallow and indistinct towards the middle. Hind-body rather shorter than but as broad as the elytra, basal segment a little longer than second, slightly depressed right across its base, remaining ones deflexed and a good deal narrowed behind. Legs simple, moderately slender.

Antennae slender, almost equalling the head and thorax in length; basal joint a little stouter but hardly longer than the oblong second; joints 3-5 slightly decrease, all oblong, 6-8 shorter; ninth distinctly larger than eighth yet much smaller than the laxly articulated tenth, eleventh largest, acuminate.

Underside simple. Ventral segments 2-4 diminish, fifth shorter; sixth semicircularly emarginate, seventh obtusely triangular, the operculum large.

The North Island species *V. calcaratus* (3210) and *V. trochanteralis* (3380), as well as the southern *V. gracilipes* (3830), possess distinctive sexual characters which are lacking in *V. simplex*, which, however, most nearly resembles 3830. This last (3830) has the head less narrowed posteriorly, the elytra are not as large, the intrahumeral impressions are not distinctly prolonged backwards, the intermediate tibiae are armed with a small but quite definite calcar at the inner extremity, and the coloration is different.

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

Routeburn; 16th February, 1914. Described from a single male discovered by Mr. T. Hall.

4029. *Vidamus ovicollis* sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly convex, elytra and hind-body, together, oblong-oval, nitid; piceo-rufous, base and suture of elytra more rufescent, legs and antennae obscure rufo-testaceous; pubescence subdepressed, yellowish-grey.

Head as large as thorax, oblong, gently narrowed anteriorly, hind angles rounded, antennal tubercles widely separated and moderately elevated, eyes rather flat; the pair of deep broad grooves are confluent in front and obliterate the common foveae. Thorax suboviform, rather longer than broad, rounded and widest near the middle; ante-basal fossa deep, transverse, angular, with a curvate stria connecting it with each of the large lateral foveae which extend forwards to the middle, its base tripunctate. Elytra oblong, fully a third longer than thorax, not greatly exceeding it in width, slightly narrowed before the middle, finely and irregularly punctured; sutural striae deep, punctiform at the base, with two small basal punctures alongside each, the intrahumeral impressions very short, each with a minute inner puncture. Hind-body curvedly narrowed and deflexed posteriorly, much shorter than elytra, basal three segments subequal, the first finely but distinctly punctate. Legs moderately stout and elongate, tibiae unarmed, slightly arched externally.

Antennae shorter than the head and thorax; their thick basal joint scarcely longer than the oblong-oval second, the next slightly longer than broad; joints 4-8 small and bead-like, fifth and seventh a little larger than the others; ninth transverse, broader than its predecessor but not as large as the tenth, the terminal subconical, large and acuminate.

Readily distinguished from *V. brevitarsis* (261), *V. armiferus* (3381), and Reitter's *Euplectus incertus* (3211), belonging to my Section II, by its rather larger size, different hue, and oviform hinder part of the body.

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

Routeburn; 16th February, 1914. Mr. T. Hall captured a solitary female off a mossy tree.

4030. *Vidamus muscicola* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, elytra and hind-body subparallel, the former moderately coarsely and unevenly, the latter rather closely and distinctly but finely punctate; it is a little nitid, castaneo-rufous, with paler antennae and legs, and greyish, decumbent, distinct pubescence.

Head oblong, not quite as large as thorax, narrowed in front of the rather large but not prominent eyes, with obtuse hind angles; interocular foveae distinct, prolonged and confluent in front; antennal tubercles oblique, narrowed and almost in contact at the extremity. Thorax subcordate, rather longer than broad, widest before the middle, obliquely narrowed anteriorly; the well-marked transverse ante-basal groove connects the large lateral foveae, these are deep near the middle but shallow at the base, there is no central fossa, but a longitudinal groove extends from the transverse one to the base. Elytra oblong, rather broader than the widest part of thorax, slightly curvedly narrowed near the base; sutural striae broad and deep, punctiform at the base, humeral impressions very short and broad. Hind-body shorter than but nearly as broad as elytra, the true basal membranous segment partly exposed, second and fourth segments rather longer than third, the second with a transverse median depression at the base, the others deflexed.

Legs moderately stout, intermediate tibiae with a distinct spiniform process near the inner extremity; basal two joints of the tarsi thicker than the third.

Antennae like those of *V. ovicollis*, but with their last joint much less acuminate.

Underside of head with a basal foveae. Ventral segments 2-4 diminish, fifth as long as fourth; sixth rather longer, seventh short and broad, the operculum oval but small.

Most nearly resembles *V. armiferus* (3381), (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. viii, p. 692), but differing considerably in colour. The head of 3381 is curvedly narrowed behind the eyes and consequently more ovate, the interocular foveae are less distinctly prolonged, its thorax is oviform, the second exposed dorsal segment is subcarinate along the middle and depressed at the sides.

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

Routeburn; 16th February, 1914. Found by Mr. T. Hall on a mossy tree. Unique (unfortunately).

4031. *Vidamus nitidus* sp. nov.

Shining, slightly convex, moderately robust; dark fusco-rufous, legs and antennae chestnut-red; pubescence yellow, suberect.

Head suboblong, quite as large as thorax, hind angles rounded; deeply and broadly bisulcate so that the foveae are effaced; antennal tubercles slightly elevated, extending obliquely inwards, gradually depressed but not uniting in front. Eyes situated at the middle, moderately large but not prominent. Thorax subcordate, widest before the middle, gradually narrowed behind, about as long as broad; ante-basal fossa transverse, with a groove extending to the base, which is distinctly bipunctate; lateral foveae large, with a shallow prolongation to beyond the middle. Elytra suboblong, evidently longer and broader than the thorax, somewhat narrowed before the middle, finely punctured, most regularly along the suture; sutural striae broad and deep near the base, punctiform there, each with a basal puncture alongside, dorsal striae broad and deep near the base, indistinctly prolonged to the middle. Hind-body very finely punctured, nearly as broad as elytra, a third shorter, basal two segments equal, the others narrowed and deflexed. Legs elongate, moderately slender.

Antennae as long as head and thorax; first joint stout, not longer than the oblong-oval second; joints 3-7 evidently longer than broad, eighth small and bead-like; ninth rather larger but not as broad as the next, eleventh large, subconical and acuminate.

V. bryophilus (3531) and *V. gracilipes* (3830) are broader and more robust, and differ otherwise. *V. simplex* (male) is also more robust, its head is less oblong, the eyes are more prominent, the thoracic median fossa is much larger, and the sixth joint of the antennae is smaller than the contiguous ones.

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

Mount Algidus, Canterbury. A single female found by Mr. T. Hall; 3rd December, 1913.

4032. *Vidamus fossalis* sp. nov.

Nitid, slightly convex, of irregular contour, finely and unevenly punctate; rufo-castaneous, antennae, palpi, and legs paler; pubescence greyish, subdepressed.

Head about as large as thorax, obliquely narrowed in front of the moderately large eyes, subquadrate behind them, posterior angles obtuse; the foveae not sharply defined, but prolonged as deep, broad grooves

which are confluent in front; antennal tubercles widely separated, somewhat elevated, they extend inwardly on a slightly lower plane so as to form a continuous frontal ridge. Neck short. Thorax subcordate, rather longer than broad, widest before the middle, gently narrowed behind; lateral foveae deep, prolonged quite as far as the middle, the transverse connecting stria nearly straight and forming the front of the triangular ante-basal fossa; the basal margin tripunctate. Elytra oblong, slightly narrowed towards the base, a third larger than thorax; sutural striae broad and deep, punctiform at the base, where there is a puncture alongside each, intrahumeral impressions deep and rather short, each with an indistinct inner puncture; their punctuation a little coarser in the female. Hind-body almost as broad as elytra, rather shorter; basal segment as long as the next, apparently tri-impressed across the base, indistinctly so in the female, the others deflexed and narrowed. Legs moderately stout and elongate.

Antennae rather shorter than the head and thorax; basal joint stout, rather longer than the oblong-oval second, the next obconical, small, yet slightly longer than broad; joints 4-8 submoniliform, fifth and seventh slightly larger than adjoining ones; ninth larger than its predecessor but not as large as the transversely quadrate tenth, the terminal large, subconical and acuminate.

Underside of head with a large fovea behind the middle. Ventral segments 2-5 subequal, sixth semicircularly emarginate, seventh obtusely triangular, the operculum oblong.

Fem.—Elytra rather more brightly coloured.

The deep triangular ante-basal fossa will lead to its recognition.

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

Grey-mouth. A single male was received from M. Raffray, of Rome. The female, which belongs to the British Museum, was sent to me with a request that I would identify it. Both specimens were found by the late Mr. R. Helms.

Gabata Raffray. Gen. Ins. (Wytsm.), Pselaphidae, p. 90.

4033. *Gabata bifoveata* sp. nov.

Nitid, light fusco-rufous, elytra of a brighter red, antennae and legs obscure rufo-testaceous; finely but quite distinctly punctate, moderately robust; pubescence greyish, rather short, slender, suberect.

Head longer than thorax, fully as broad, slightly narrowed in front of the eyes, genae straight, hind angles obtuse; the foveae well marked, prolonged and confluent in front, antennal tubercles widely separated, the neck very short and obsolete. Thorax subcordate, its length and breadth about equal, rounded and widest before the middle; post-median fossa angular, with a very slender basal prolongation, lateral foveae deep, hardly touching the base, each with a shallow indistinct impression in front of the middle and the usual transverse connecting stria, base bipunctate. Elytra oblong, nearly plane, evidently longer and rather broader than thorax; sutural striae deep, punctiform at the base, where each elytron is tripunctate, the external puncture is coarser than the others and forms the humeral impression. Hind-body a third shorter than elytra, basal three segments subequal, the first depressed right across its base. Legs moderately stout, middle tibiae slightly subangulate near the inner extremity.

Antennae shorter than the head and thorax, rather slender; basal joint stout, longer than the oblong-oval second, the next rather longer than broad; joints 4-8 bead-like, fifth and seventh slightly larger than adjacent ones; ninth larger than eighth but not as broad as the transverse tenth, the terminal large, subconical and acuminate.

Underside chestnut-red, with greyish pubescence. Head with an angular impression along the middle. Metasternum longitudinally depressed. Ventral segments 2-4 slightly diminish, fifth shorter, sixth semicircularly emarginate, longer than fifth, seventh broad, the operculum also; the third and fourth with a distinct median fovea, and their margins slightly curved and elevated behind.

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

Routeburn. A single male discovered by Mr. T. Hall on a mossy tree on or about the 16th February, 1914.

This genus, which is very closely allied to our *Vidamus*, was founded on a single South African species, *G. semipunctata*, by M. Raffray in 1898.

4034. *Gabata parallela* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, elongate, elytra and hind-body parallel, only moderately shining, irregularly and finely punctate; head, thorax, and hind-body fusco-rufous; elytra light chestnut-red, legs and antennae paler; pubescence distinct, subdepressed, greyish-yellow.

Head as large as thorax, narrowed in front of the eyes, with rounded hind angles; the foveae prolonged as broad grooves which are confluent in front; antennal tubercles widely distant, the neck distinct. Thorax cordate, of about equal length and breadth, widest near the front, gradually but distinctly narrowed backwards; ante-basal fossa angulate, not at all transversal, with a groove extending to the base and a slight frontal prolongation; lateral foveae subrotundate, distant from the base, basal punctures large but rather indefinite. Elytra flat, oblong, a little broader and quite a third longer than thorax, distinctly but not coarsely punctured; sutural striae moderately deep, punctiform at the base, bipunctate there between each and the very short impression near each shoulder. Hind-body rather shorter than elytra, basal three segments subequal and nearly horizontal. Legs moderately stout, the intermediate tibiae with short brassy setae and subangulate near the inner extremity.

Antennae similar to those of *G. bifoveata*.

Underside rufo-castaneous, finely pubescent. Head with a deep angular depression along the middle. Metasternum longitudinally impressed. Ventral segments 2-4 subequal, the second and third with a shallow median fovea, fifth shorter than any of the preceding ones; sixth large, deeply emarginate, seventh obtusely triangular, operculum oblong-oval.

The subparallel outline, distinctly cordate thorax, and flat elytra differentiate this species. The lateral foveae of the thorax are situated at the middle, whilst the ventral ones are less obvious than those of *G. bifoveata* and occur on different segments.

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

Routeburn; 16th February, 1914. One obtained by Mr. T. Hall off a moss-covered tree.

Mr. Hall also found three of *Vidamus spinipes* (3048), which should be placed in *Gabata*.

Eleusomatus Raffray. Gen. Ins. (Wytsm.), Pselaphidae, p. 112.

4035. *Eleusomatus vidamoides* sp. nov.

Shining, indistinctly punctate; castaneo-rufous, legs, antennae, and palpi of a much lighter hue; pubescence greyish, slender and subdepressed.

Head as broad behind as the middle of thorax, gradually narrowed anteriorly, with obtuse hind angles, the well-marked foveae prolonged and confluent in front. Eyes small and rather flat. Thorax oviform, longer than broad; the distinct transverse groove between the rotundate lateral foveae scarcely at all enlarged, not extending backwards in the middle. Elytra rather broader but hardly any longer than thorax, gently narrowed towards the base; sutural striae broad and deep, at the base especially, intrahumeral impressions indistinctly prolonged backwards. Hind-body as broad and fully as long as elytra, only moderately narrowed posteriorly, the first exposed segment with a transverse median depression at the base, the following three successively diminish.

Legs elongate. Antennae longer than those of *E. ovicollis* (3725), but of similar structure.

Ventral segments 2-4 diminish; fifth shorter, truncate behind; sixth not much longer, curvedly narrowed behind.

Of rather narrow, elongate contour, and less acuminate posteriorly than other species. The head large and *Vidamus*-like in sculpture and shape; the thorax without any longitudinal groove, and the ante-basal fossa not prolonged backwards.

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

Routeburn. Unique. Taken off a moss-covered tree by Mr. T. Hall on the 16th February, 1914.

4036. *Eleusomatus oculatus* sp. nov.

Elongate, subfusiform, depressed, distinctly but finely punctate, nitid; light castaneo-fulvous, hind-body more castaneous, legs, antennae, and palpi fulvescent; pubescence subdepressed, greyish.

In most details this closely resembles *E. ovicollis* (3725), but the eyes are larger and more prominent, the head is broader behind and apparently more contracted in front, the elytra are a third longer than the thorax: the fifth ventral segment is semicircularly emarginate so that its sides clasp the rotundate sixth, whereas the fifth in 3725 is truncate behind, and the sixth is free and obconical.

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

Mistake Creek, near Mount Algidus. A single specimen obtained by Mr. T. Hall along with four of *E. ovicollis* (all males) on the 19th October, 1913.

4037. *Eleusomatus subcaecus* sp. nov.

Elongate and narrow, subdepressed, nitid, finely and irregularly punctate; pale chestnut-red, antennae and legs fulvescent, tarsi and palpi pale yellow; pubescence greyish, decumbent, distinct.

Head shorter than thorax, nearly as broad behind the small eyes, gradually narrowed in front of them, posterior angles obtuse; interocular foveae rather small, indistinctly prolonged forwards; antennal tubercles widely separated, somewhat elevated, smooth and shining. Thorax sub-oviform, rather longer than broad, rounded and widest before the middle; ante-basal fossa angulate and extending almost to the basal margin, united to the rotundate lateral foveae by the usual linear impression. Elytra

subquadrate, rather broader and a third longer than thorax, a little narrowed towards the base; sutural striae well marked, foveiform at the base, intrahumeral impressions moderately deep and indistinctly prolonged. Hind-body rather longer than elytra, nearly as broad, curvedly narrowed but not acuminate behind, first visible segment with a sublunate basal impression, but hardly any longer than the next. Legs elongate, tibiae somewhat arched externally. Antennae of normal structure, like those of 3725.

Ventral segments 2-4 subequal, fifth rather shorter, truncate; sixth longer than fifth, curvedly narrowed behind.

Not so narrow as *E. viduoides*, its head less oblong, the thorax shorter and rather broader before the middle. It is less fusiform than *E. ovicollis*, with a larger and broader head.

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

Mount Hope, Nelson; 7th March, 1915. A single specimen from Mr. T. Hall.

OBS.—*E. caudatus* (2482) erroneously treated by M. Raffray (Gen. Ins. (Wytsm.), Pselaphidae, p. 112) as the female of *E. allocephalus* (1890). I removed my remaining specimen of that species (2482) from the cardboard and carefully examined it under the microscope. Its ventral structure is as follows:—

Male.—Second segment distinctly longer than third, fourth almost semi-circularly emarginate, much shorter than its predecessor; fifth similar to fourth, much shorter in the middle, its sides clasping the basal portion of the sixth, which is about four times the length of the fifth and gradually narrowed towards the extremity.

Male.—*E. allocephalus* (1890). Ventral segments 2-4 successively diminish, fourth widely emarginate; fifth longer than fourth, transversely impressed, semi-circularly emarginate and almost wholly enclosing the broadly oviform sixth.

Male.—*E. acuminatus* (1891). Ventral segments 2-4 diminish; fifth shorter than fourth, truncate behind; sixth free, about double the length of fifth.

BRACHYGLUTINI.

Eupinogitus gen. nov.

Body moderately elongate and convex, interruptedly narrowed anteriorly, elytra and hind-body, together, quite oviform.

Head rather large, slightly narrowed in front of the prominent eyes, curvedly narrowed behind them, vertex distinctly bifoveate. Thorax oviform, with an angular median impression near the base, and an oblique stria proceeding from it to the deep fovea at each side. Elytra rather broader than long, curvedly narrowed towards the base, with well-marked sutural and dorsal striae.

Maxillary palpi stout and elongate; basal joint minute, second elongate, slender near the base, clavate at the extremity; third subglobular and thick; fourth truncate at the base, elongate-oval and acuminate, with a minute acicular terminal appendage. Antennae eleven-articulate in both sexes. Mandibles dentate inwardly.

Male.—Underside of the head with a longitudinal carina. Metasternum truncate between the widely distant posterior coxae, the depression along the middle with obtusely elevated lateral borders. Basal ventral segment concealed by the femora, ciliate behind; second nearly as long as the third

and fourth combined, fifth semicircularly emarginate, very short in the middle; sixth large, with a straight membranous median suture behind (less definite in another example), seventh shorter, obtusely triangular, finely marginate behind.

This genus is nearly related to *Eupines* and Raffray's *Physa*. The latter name, unfortunately, as I informed M. Raffray, has long been preoccupied, so that he may have substituted another.

Eupinogitus can be easily separated by its oviform thorax, longer elytra, and remarkably deep sutural and dorsal striae.

4038. *Eupinogitus sulcipennis* sp. nov.

Shining, finely and irregularly punctured; usually castaneo-rufous, with rather paler antennae and legs, tarsi and palpi testaceous; pubescence yellow, distinct and subdepressed.

Head quite as long as thorax, almost as broad in line with the eyes, the foveae between these rather large, rotundate and finely pubescent; it is broadly impressed between the widely separated antennal tubercles. Thorax widest near the middle, hardly at all longer than broad, lateral foveae large and subrotundate. Elytra a third longer than thorax; sutural striae broad throughout, punctiform at the base, dorsal striae also deep but not reaching the apices, near the outside of each of these there is a shallow angular impression. Basal dorsal segment rather larger than second, with a small median depression at its base, the others deflexed.

Legs elongate, intermediate tibiae gently thickened in the male, truncate at the extremity and somewhat angulate inwardly; the posterior, in both sexes, with slender terminal spines.

Antennae as long as head and thorax, finely pubescent; basal joint stout, not double the length of the oblong second; joints 3-7 elongate and slender, differing but little, eighth shorter, nearly as long but not as broad as the next, tenth still broader, subquadrate, eleventh large, subovate.

Male.—Underside with distinct yellow pubescence. Basal ventral segment smooth, sixth with a shallow median fovea, finely punctate behind, seventh closely.

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

Staircase, southern end of the Remarkables; 3,500 ft. Both sexes obtained by Mr. T. Hall; 15th March, 1914.

E. picescens, var. ♂. Body rufo-piceous, antennae infusate, their fifth joint quite definitely longer than the contiguous ones. Unique.

Neosampa gen. nov.

Body elongate, slightly convex. Head broader than thorax, subquadrate, broadly rounded behind, vertical in front, truncate between the almost plane, widely distant, antennal tubercles. Eyes situated behind the middle, moderately prominent. Thorax oviform, with a longitudinal sulcus, but without any transverse stria to connect it with the subrotundate lateral foveae. Elytra oblong, with distinct sutural striae and short intrahumeral impressions. Hind-body composed of fine visible dorsal segments, and an additional membranous one usually concealed beneath the elytra.

Antennae 11, articulate in both sexes, half the entire length of the body, moderately stout, their terminal three joints more distinctly pubescent than the others and forming a narrow elongate club; basal joint cylindrical, hardly twice as long as broad, the next smaller, longer than broad,

narrowed at its base; joints 3-7 quite oblong, eighth quadrate; ninth and tenth generally oblong, the latter sometimes shorter, the terminal very elongate-oval, yet scarcely as long as preceding two combined.

Mandibles broad near the base, curvate and acute towards the extremity, each minutely quadridentate inwardly.

Maxillary palpi of only moderate length, their basal joint minute, second elongate and gradually incrassate, the next short, subquadrate, fourth elongate-oval and pubescent.

Legs simple; basal joint of tarsi short, the others elongate, with single claws.

Male.—Underside of head with an obtuse tubercle near each side, at the base, of the subquadrate mentum. Prosternum not carinate along the middle. Ventral segments 2-5 diminish, the first covered by the femora; the second with a band of minute brassy scales across its extremity; sixth twice the length of fifth at the sides, deeply emarginate at the middle, rounded towards the sides; seventh broadly conical, occupying the emargination of the sixth, and in my reversed specimen somewhat depressed.

M. Raffray in his collection at Rome has upwards of 130 genera of *Euplectini*. The elongate antennal articulations of *Neosampa*, its oviform, uni-sulcate thorax, ample elytra, *Eupines*-like head, simple prosternum, and the structure of the ventral segments of the male, taken together, differentiate the present genus.

4039. *Neosampa granulata* sp. nov.

Nitid, elytra and hind-body subparallel, the whole surface with minute, but not close, granular or tubercular sculpture; rufo-castaneous, tarsi and palpi a little paler; the pubescence yellow, distinct, moderately elongate, erect behind.

Head plane in front, the ill-defined foveae prolonged forwards as broad grooves but becoming obsolete near the forehead. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, widest near the middle; discal groove shallow and narrow in front, expanded and foveiform behind. Elytra hardly twice the length or breadth of thorax, a little narrowed near the base; sutural striae subpunctiform at the base, humeral impressions broad there, indistinctly prolonged towards the middle, with feebly cariniform inner borders. Hind-body shorter than elytra, remotely and indefinitely sculptured; first uncovered segment in both sexes, at the base, with a median depression, this is subtuberculate at each side; second rather shorter, the others deflexed.

Underside nitid, metasternum rather thickly pubescent and broadly impressed along the middle.

Fem.—Sixth ventral segment simple, larger than fifth; almost the only character which differentiates that sex from the male.

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

Boulderstone Cleek and Scarcliff, near Mount Algidus. Four individuals found by Mr. T. Hall on the 18th October, 1913.

Anabaxis Raffray. Gen. Ins. (Wytsm.), Pselaphidae, p. 252.

4040. *Anabaxis minor* sp. nov.

Suboblong, slightly convex, nitid; light castaneo-rufous, tarsi and palpi flavescent; sparingly clothed with greyish, rather short, depressed, and a few longer suberect hairs.

Head nearly as large as thorax, slightly narrowed anteriorly, curvedly narrowed behind the large prominent eyes, bifoveate between them, flattened or broadly impressed between the widely separated, slightly raised antennal tubercles, with a fovea-like impression just behind each of the latter. Thorax cordiform, of about equal length and breadth, rounded and widest before the middle; trifoveate near the base, the transversal connecting stria obsolete. Elytra subquadrate, much broader than thorax, somewhat narrowed before the middle, indistinctly punctate; sutural striae distinct, slightly punctiform at the base, where there is a small puncture alongside each; intrahumeral impressions short, moderately broad and deep. Hind-body as broad as elytra, shorter; basal segment horizontal, half the length of the elytra, and as long as the other deflexed segments combined. Legs moderately elongate, simple.

Antennae about as long as head and thorax, rather slender, finely pubescent; basal joint but little longer than the oblong second; joints 3-5 more slender than the second but almost as long, sixth and seventh shorter but rather larger than the small eighth; ninth larger, yet smaller than the subquadrate tenth, terminal subconical, largest.

Smaller than *A. euplectoides* (1869), the thorax less dilated before the middle, with smaller basal foveae, the antennae shorter, the legs more slender, and the coloration uniformly paler.

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

Mount Hope, near Nelson; 14th February, 1915. One, found by Mr. T. Hall amongst snow-grass.

Group SILPHIDAE.

Inocatops Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1066.

4041. *Inocatops impressus* sp. nov.

Nitid, oblong-oval, moderately convex, depressed across the middle, impunctate; rufous, antennae and legs rufo-testaceous, tarsi flavescent; covered with elongate, suberect, fulvous pubescence; antennae and tibiae finely setose.

Head moderately elongate, about a fourth of the width of thorax. Eyes minute. Thorax a third broader than long, curvedly narrowed before the middle, with depressed and indistinct front angles; base depressed and bisinuate near the middle, truncate towards the rectangular angles; lateral margins fine and somewhat indistinct; at the middle of the base there is a large but not deep impression. Elytra oblong-oval, double the length of thorax, of about the same width as it is at the base, the shoulders angular but on a lower level; the broad scutellar depression extends along the suture but becomes much narrower towards the middle.

Front and middle tibiae straight inwardly, the latter pair slightly expanded and oblique at the extremity; the posterior slender at the base, gently curved along the inside, quite oblique at the outer extremity, tarsi rather longer than the others.

Antennae stout, rather longer than the head and thorax, second joint fully as long as the basal; third oblong, shorter than preceding one but longer than fourth, the fifth and seventh larger than sixth or eighth, ninth and tenth much broader, the terminal rather longer at one side than the other.

This most nearly resembles the female of *I. separatus* (3838) from Mount Hutt, but is distinguishable by the obvious thoracic impression, narrower head and differently formed posterior tibiae.

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

Pakuratahi, near Wellington. One, taken from leaf-mould by Mr. H. W. Simmonds ; 2nd January, 1915.

Isocolon Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1070.

4042. *Isocolon frontale* sp. nov.

Compact, oval, moderately convex, nearly glabrous, with a few fine, indistinct setae along the slender lateral margins, nitid ; light castaneous, the labrum, forehead, and apical portion of elytra flavescens ; antennae, legs, and tarsi obscure rufous, terminal tarsal joints paler.

Head as broad as thoracic apex, narrowed before the eyes, finely and irregularly punctate ; forehead finely margined and rather deeply incurved, the enclosed space pale testaceous and truncate in front. Eyes large, transversely oval, not prominent. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long, gently narrowed anteriorly, base truncate, with almost rectangular angles, the apex slightly sinuate behind the eyes, its angles obtuse ; disc distantly, irregularly, and rather finely punctate, a few punctures on the basal half more distinct than the others. Scutellum smooth, broadly triangular. Elytra nearly thrice the length of thorax, of the same width as it is at the base and closely applied thereto, gradually narrowed posteriorly ; sutural striae well marked nearly to the apices, their serial punctation rather close and distinct, less so behind ; interstices plane, distantly and very finely seriate-punctate.

Tibiae distinctly expanded towards the extremity, spinulose externally, the anterior with about three fine spines only, but an additional and stouter one projects from the outer extremity. Basal three joints of front tarsi moderately dilated, penultimate very small but not discernibly bilobed.

Antennae stout, basal joint no longer than the next, third more elongate, fourth shorter, fifth and sixth short and moniliform ; seventh, ninth, and tenth abruptly enlarged, transversely subquadrate, eighth very short, scarcely more than half the width of contiguous ones, the terminal conical.

This resembles the North Island species *I. hilaris* (1912) in most respects, but differs considerably in coloration ; the enlarged antennal joints are hardly any darker than the others. An examination of the frontal portion of the head will at once lead to its identification.

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

Mount Algidus, Canterbury. One example only, found by Mr. T. Hall on the 3rd December, 1913.

4043. *Isocolon modestum* sp. nov.

Oblong-oval, only moderately convex, nitid, with fine lateral margins and a few inconspicuous setae alongside ; fusco-testaceous, the head and middle of thorax piceo-fuscous ; mandibles, legs, and basal half of antennae rufescent, remaining joints nigrescent and slightly glossy ; tarsi somewhat rufo-testaceous, their last joint and the palpi paler.

Head short, slightly and widely emarginate in front, with a groove alongside each eye but without distinct punctation. Thorax subtruncate at base and apex, the breadth about double the length, slightly narrowed towards the front, with obtuse angles ; disc with a few scattered, unequal,

rather fine punctures. Scutellum distinct, obtusely triangular. Elytra thrice the length of thorax, with seven series of fine but distinct punctures on each in addition to those of the sutural stria. Pygidium invisible.

Antennae as long as head and thorax, basal joint free, oblong, the next almost as large, but not as long as the almost obconical third, fourth and fifth subquadrate, sixth transversely moniliform, these bear fine erect setae; seventh, ninth, and tenth abruptly and considerably dilated, transversely quadrate, eighth very short, not quite as broad as adjacent ones, eleventh conical, longer than the tenth but hardly as broad.

Legs normal; penultimate tarsal joint very small, entire underneath, excavate above in front for the insertion of the slender fifth, claws simple, the soles finely setose; basal three joints of the anterior pair moderately dilated.

Underside finely punctate and pubescent, prosternum testaceous, other parts fuscous.

Labrum transverse, simple. Maxillary palpi with moderately elongate, subacuminate terminal joints, the penultimate subquadrate. Mentum transverse. Prosternum widely emarginate, its flanks unimpressed, the coxae contiguous and situated near the base. Mesosternum medially carinate. Intermediate and posterior coxae only slightly separated. Abdomen with six visible segments.

More oblong and less convex than preceding species, the dilated antennal joints evidently larger.

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

Woodhen Bend, near Glerhope; 20th June, 1915. Another of Mr T. Hall's discoveries. Unique, unfortunately.

Group NITIDULIDAE.

Neocercus gen. nov.

Elongate, subdepressed, pygidium covered.

Antennae stout, nearly as long as head and thorax, inserted below the edges of the forehead at a little distance from the eyes, 11-articulate; basal joint thickest, scarcely any longer than broad, third obconical, rather longer than the subquadrate second, both rather thicker than the following ones, which, however, are not slender; fourth subquadrate, just perceptibly longer than the transversely quadrate joints 5, 6, and 7, eighth slightly smaller; ninth and tenth transverse, nearly double the width of preceding one, the terminal oblong, slightly broader and evidently longer than ninth and tenth combined. Maxillary palpi very short, stout, penultimate joint subquadrate, the terminal rather longer and tapering towards the extremity.

Femora pubescent, stout, dilated and grooved underneath at the extremity; tibiae setigerous, straight, gradually expanded, briefly spined at the extremity. Tarsi pentamerous in both sexes, basal three joints of the anterior or in the male densely and finely setose underneath, first largest, transversely cordate, third rather shorter than second, the next narrow and short, fifth slender, as long as the dilated basal three together, with simple claws; the other pairs less expanded. *Fem.*: Basal three joints subcordate, only moderately dilated.

Head as broad as thoracic apex, abruptly narrowed anteriorly; epistome widely emarginate; labrum very short, truncate in front. Eyes prominent, rotundate, rather large, situated near the base. Thorax transversely quad-

rate, apex truncate, base feebly rounded, without discernible lateral margins. Scutellum strongly transverse. Elytra elongate-oblong, rather broader than thorax at the base, curvedly narrowed behind.

Mentum very short, with a slightly prominent acute denticle in the middle, oblique towards the sides, with distinct but hardly dentiform angles there. Anterior coxae nearly as far apart as the intermediate, the intervening process with slightly raised lateral margins, it is nearly straight behind and in contact with the broader, subquadrate mesosternal process. Metasternum elongate, grooved along the middle. Abdomen with five segments, the basal largest and acutely angulate between the coxae, 2-4 subequal, fifth slightly longer than fourth, with a rotundate fovea.

This genus cannot be located in the vicinity of the cosmopolitan *Brachypeplus* or *Carpophilus*, in both of which the elytra are considerably abbreviated. *Xenoscelis*, instituted by Wollaston for a single species found on the Canary Islands, is also represented by one in New Zealand, but though both have the pygidium covered they differ otherwise from the following one. In *Neocercus* the eyes, underneath, have semicircular elevated borders, these behind do not project beyond the eyes, but in front they terminate as acutely dentiform projections which are quite visible when the insect is examined from above. This character of itself distinguishes *Neocercus* from every other genus of the Nitidulidae known to me.

4044. *Neocercus electus* sp. nov.

Nitid, thinly and irregularly clothed with elongate, decumbent yellow hairs; head, thorax, and base of elytra dark rufous, legs and antennae paler; of a lighter red across the elytra before the middle, about half the length in the female, less in the male, the space behind dark fuscous.

Head distantly punctate on the middle, distinctly bi-impressed. Thorax rather broader than long, its sides slightly rounded, without definite angles; distinctly and moderately closely punctured at the sides, very irregularly on the middle, quite remotely there on some parts; with a rather broad and deep longitudinal impression which, near the base, is divided by a smooth space so that that part seems to be bifoveate. Elytra thrice the length of thorax, with obtuse shoulders, finely marginate, their punctation evenly distributed, as distinct as that of the thorax; in both sexes, on each elytron, there is an oblique transverse impression behind the posterior femur; in the female an additional but broader one near the suture at the middle.

Underside fusco-rufous, irregularly and distinctly punctured, thinly covered with yellow hairs.

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

Mount Algidus, 14th October, 1913, one male; Mount Owen, 26th December, 1914, one female; both found by Mr. T. Hall.

Inopria gen. nov.

Body robust, suboblong-oval, moderately convex.

Head gradually narrowed anteriorly; forehead depressed and slightly notched in front. Labrum invisible. Eyes moderately prominent, subrotundate. Mandibles very thick at the base, strongly arched, acute and simple at the extremity. Mentum transverse, very slightly rounded in front, without central or lateral angulations. Maxillary palpi only moderately elongate, basal joint small, the penultimate rather shorter than second

and oblique at the extremity, the terminal as long as preceding two, sub-cylindric, slightly curved, truncate at apex; the labial similar. Antennal furrows deep and straight alongside the eyes and extending some distance behind them. Prosternum widely emarginate in front; its process prolonged, rather broad, and gradually expanded behind the coxae, its apex truncate. Front of mesosternum slightly depressed at the sides but not in the middle. Intermediate coxae rather widely separated, almost as far apart as the posterior. Abdomen composed of six segments, the basal largest, subtruncate between the coxae, 2-4 nearly equal, fifth widely emarginate, sixth short, concave at the base.

Antennae 11-articulate, basal joint stout but cylindrical, second just oblong but not as thick; joints 3-5 more slender than preceding one, rather longer, equally elongate, sixth and seventh small, eighth short, at the apex almost as broad as the ninth, which, like the tenth, is strongly transverse and about thrice the width of the seventh, the terminal not quite as broad but with an indistinctly separated, broadly triangular apical appendage.

Femora robust, the posterior especially, strongly arched in front, grooved underneath; posterior tibiae stout, curvate, very oblique at the extremity, bispinose there; the anterior considerably but gradually expanded, subtruncate at apex, the outer angle prominent, closely and distinctly crenulate along the outside.

Anterior tarsi with the basal three joints broadly dilated, the third deeply emarginate, fourth similarly emarginate but very small, fifth slender, as long as all the others, the claws thickened at the base, the other tarsi almost similar; the expanded joints underneath with dense sponge-like vestiture and many setae, and at the sides with patches of feather-like appendages, these are quite conspicuous in both sexes even when examined above.

Thorax transverse, the base truncate and resting on the elytra. Scutellum broadly triangular. Elytra oblong, not broader than thorax, curvedly narrowed behind, in the female obliquely narrowed and somewhat prolonged.

4045. *Inopria halli* sp. nov.

Oblong, moderately convex, subnitid, finely and closely punctate; with some slender, decumbent, inconspicuous hairs; nigrescent, with a fusco-testaceous spot at each anterior angle of the thorax; palpi, antennae, and legs more or less rufo-piceous.

Head subtrigonal, about half the size of thorax, broadly longitudinally impressed near each side. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long in the middle, apex medially subtruncate, its obtuse angles prolonged to the eyes, the sides distinctly margined and slightly rounded, rather more narrowed anteriorly than behind, posterior angles indefinite, lateral channels narrow. Elytra almost as broad as thorax, not twice its length, with distinct lateral margins and narrow channels, which, however, become obsolete near the extremity; on each elytron there are three or four feebly impressed dorsal striae, these become effaced behind, there the suture is slightly elevated.

Underside nitid, black, irregularly and moderately finely punctured, femora inclusive. Metasternum broadly depressed behind, with a sub-cariniform elevation in the middle of the hollow. Basal ventral segment closely punctate and more thickly pubescent than the others, metasternum and femora more thinly clothed.

Fem.—Posterior tibiae quite as thick, gradually narrowed towards the subtruncate extremity, hardly at all curved; tarsi with rather less dilated basal articulations; elytral apices subacute and somewhat prolonged.

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

Mistake Basin, 20th October, 1913; Mount Algidus, 3rd December, 1913; Routeburn, 11th February, 1914. Four males and one female, two of the former sex damaged. The first specimen was taken from a kea's nest at the end of a rocky cavern. I have much pleasure in attaching the discoverer's name to this species.

4046. *Inopria notata* sp. nov.

Oblong-oval, slightly convex, somewhat nitid, finely and closely punctate; fusco-castaneous; legs and mandibles testaceous, sides of thorax interruptedly so, as are also, on each elytron, a median basal spot, a transverse undulate ante-median mark, and a less definite one behind; antennae light brown, club dark and opaque; pubescence slender, obscure yellowish, mingled with some coarser depressed setae.

This differs materially from the female of *I. halli* in coloration and vestiture. The elytra are more numerously substrate and their apices equally acuminate. The lateral channels of the thorax are moderately broad and concave, which is not the case in *I. halli*, and the anterior tibiae are more distinctly serrate along the outside.

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

Buller River flat, near Glenhope. One, found by Mr. T. Hall on the 17th January, 1915.

Group COLYDIIDAE.

Ulonotus Erichson. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 186.

4047. *Ulonotus discalis* sp. nov.

Oblong, subopaque; fuscous, antennae and legs fusco-rufous; clothed with decumbent, obscurely fulvescent squamiform setae.

Head gently narrowed anteriorly, finely granulate. Eyes moderately large and prominent. Thorax, lateral lobes exclusive, slightly longer than broad, deeply sinuate behind the eyes; disc convex, with rather indistinct flattened granules; the central large angular depression is somewhat narrowed near the apex, sulciform behind but slightly expanded at the base, which is bi-impressed near the middle; frontal lobe entire, not half the whole length, obliquely narrowed anteriorly and acutely projecting as far as the front of the eyes; second narrow, placed behind the middle, equidistant from the first and the rectangular basal angle. Scutellum subquadrate. Elytra oblong, rather broader than thorax, lobes inclusive, fully double its length, with obsoletely crenulate margins; on each elytron, between the suture and side, there is an oblong elevation tipped with grey setae, inside this there is a narrower one; in line with the former and the hind femur there is a nodosity, and another at the commencement of the posterior declivity; outside these there are three equidistant nodules, the first is at the middle, the last on top of the declivity, which is also uneven; the sculpture consists apparently of irregular series of small granules.

Legs moderately slender, tibiae nearly straight, with fine curled setae. Antennae shorter than thorax, finely setose; basal joint stout, half hidden above, the next subquadrate, third elongate but not twice as long as fourth, joints 5-8 submoniliform; club oblong.

The very unequal thoracic lobes and discal sculpture, in conjunction with the arrangement of the elytral nodosities, distinguish this species.

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

Routeburn, north-west of Lake Wakatipu. My specimen, with a tibia broken off, was found by Mr. T. Hall on the 11th February, 1914.

Notoulus Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 183.

4048. *Notoulus discors* sp. nov.

Oblong, moderately convex, opaque ; fuscous, legs infusate-red, antennae and tarsi paler ; irregularly clothed with depressed yellow, and greyish, curled, suberect setae, these latter most conspicuous, and forming on the elytra a pair of elongate basal crests and four subrotundate ones on top of the posterior declivity.

Head fully half the width of thorax, indistinctly sculptured, somewhat dilated in front of the prominent eyes and covering the basal joint of the antennae. Thorax a third broader than long, base and apex slightly rounded in the middle, the latter bisinuate, its subacute angles extending to the front of the eyes ; its sides explanate, the anterior lobe half the whole length, the second very much shorter ; disc on a higher plane, indefinitely granulate, with three rounded basal impressions, the central one smallest, there are two frontal ones, and a large but shallow and irregular one along the middle. Elytra oblong, curvedly narrowed behind, double the length of thorax, slightly broader than it is at the base, with rounded shoulders ; no definite dorsal sculpture can be seen, but behind the middle there are a few irregular infusate spots.

Antennae about the same length as thorax, second joint hardly longer than broad, third slender, distinctly longer than following ones, joints 6-8 small and bead-like, ninth transverse and slightly broader ; club abruptly enlarged, basal joint transversely quadrate, the other subrotundate.

N. crassulus (3405) is broader, the sides of the thorax are less flattened, the discal impressions are deeper, and each elytron has a large nigrescent mark.

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

Titirangi. One, from Mr. A. E. Brookes ; 21st November, 1914.

Allobitoma gen. nov.

Elongate, convex along the middle, the sides explanate. Antennae 11-articulate, basal joint just visible above ; second stout, suboblong, fourth and fifth shorter than third yet distinctly longer than broad, sixth shorter, joints 7-9 moniliform ; club abruptly biarticulate, its basal joint thrice the width of the ninth, the terminal not quite as broad, rather short, its apex rounded. Epistome sinuate in front. Labrum transverse. Mandibles bifid at extremity. Maxillary palpi thick, terminal joint subacuminate, not at all securiform. Eyes small but distinct. Thorax lobate. Elytra elongate-subcordate, with thick prolonged apices. Legs robust, tibiae without apical spines.

Prosternal process moderately broad, extending just behind the coxae. Metasternum short, but little longer than the basal ventral segment, which is rather longer than any of the following ones, fifth strongly rounded behind. Epipleurae broad. Antennal cavities deep, prolonged straight backwards beyond but not encroaching on the eyes.

In *Bitoma* the body is elongate, parallel, and glabrous. The sides are not explanate, the thorax is without lobes, the tibiae are slender and finely bispinose at the extremity, the epipleurae are quite linear alongside the abdomen, and the antennal cavities are not prolonged behind the eyes. In *Ulonotus* the terminal joint of the maxillary palpi is securiform, the antennal cavities are obliquely prolonged, and the antennal club is triarticulate. *Allobitoma* must be located between these, near *Notoulus*, which also differs in appearance and structure.

4049. *Allobitoma halli* sp. nov.

Subopaque, obscure ferruginous, irregularly clothed with minute brassy setae; moderately elongate, convex along the middle, with granular sculpture, the elytral apices dehiscent, thick and prolonged.

Head subquadrate. Thorax, including the explanate sides, a third broader than long, deeply sinuate behind the eyes; disc nearly plane along the middle, with a pair of prominent, almost horizontal apical elevations which extend a little backwards, and with a small, quite transverse depression close to the middle of the base; each side has a deep median notch, the frontal portion is trilobed, the hind part is about as long as the other and, in front, extends as far outwards, the side, however, is only a little sinuate towards the obtusely prominent hind angle. Elytra of the same width as thorax at the base, rather broader behind the curvedly narrowed shoulders, gradually narrowed posteriorly, with subserrate margins, they are $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the length of the thorax; each elytron has an elongate basal ridge, and another farther back but nearer the side, the top of the posterior declivity is strongly nodose; their granular sculpture is seriate, but near the sides minute tubercles are discernible.

Legs very thick, bearing numerous grey setae; basal three joints of tarsi about equal and, together, hardly as long as the fourth.

In its natural condition it is encrusted with tawny-grey sappy matter which conceals the sculpture, even the thoracic lobes are only vaguely defined.

The only species at all similar in facies, 325, *Tarphiomimus acuminatus*, will no doubt be placed in another genus apart from *Tarphiomimus*.

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

Glenhope; 20th December, 1914. It is with pleasure that I attach the name of its discoverer, Mr. T. Hall, to this remarkable little creature, now represented by two individuals.

Glenentela Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1089.

4050. *Glenentela costata* sp. nov.

Oblong, broad, opaque; pale rufo-fuscous, legs and antennae light red and finely setose, tarsi testaceous; in its natural condition covered with greyish sappy matter which is difficult to scrape off.

Head half the width of thorax, irregularly and finely granulate, slightly impressed along each side of the middle; labrum rufescent, prominent, rather narrow and smooth; mandibles minutely bifid at the extremity. Thorax quite a third broader than long, its sides nearly straight behind, curvedly narrowed before the middle; base widely sinuate towards its rectangular angles, apex subtruncate in the middle but with its thick prominent angles extending to the small eyes; disc transversely convex, with a pair of costae, these are elevated in front, much less so, and composed

of granules, towards the base; the sides are deeply and broadly concave, with some finer granules than those on the middle, lateral margins thick, reflexed, and granulate. Elytra subquadrate, of the same width as thorax at the base, more elevated, not double its length, their sides granulate but not explanate, narrowed and vertical behind; on each elytron there is a distinct median costa from the base nearly to the extremity, outside each of these a series of granules appears to form another which does not reach the base or apex, the suture also is slightly raised; the general sculpture is more or less seriate-granulate.

Antennae short, the exposed portion of the basal joint thicker but hardly longer than the suboblong second, third as long but more slender, joints 4-9 short and moniliform, club abruptly enlarged, its terminal joint smaller than the basal.

Underside dark fuscous. Head broadly impressed along the middle, with bright yellow pubescence there. Prosternum with a transverse groove near the apex. Basal ventral segment sinuate behind, not longer than the next in the middle, both indefinitely granulate; third shorter, with deep sutures, fourth very short and flat, fifth with a large angular fovea at each side, these segments minutely sculptured.

Like *G. serrata* (1940) in general appearance, the antennal elevations smaller, thorax a little shorter and not so deeply bisinuate in front, elytral sculpture not as coarse but more evidently granular; the prosternal groove across the front is absent in 1940, which has a triangular impression in front of the coxae.

Length, 2-2½ mm.; breadth, 1¼ mm.

Glenhope. Mr. T. Hall got four examples from decaying leaves on the 18th July, 1915.

Vitiacus Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1087.

4051. *Vitiacus subcaecus* sp. nov.

Elongate, on a higher plane along the middle than at the sides, lateral margins studded with granules, subopaque; uniformly castaneo-rufous, with very few inconspicuous setae.

Head narrower than thorax, slightly contracted and truncate in front, covered with coarse flattened granules. Labrum smooth, transversely quadrate. Thorax slightly broader than long, its sides almost straight, just a little wider before the middle, curvedly narrowed towards the prominent anterior angles; apex bisinuate, the base nearly similar, so that the posterior angles seem to be directed backwards; disc covered with coarse, slightly flattened granules, the sides not concave, finely and irregularly granulate. Elytra nearly double the length of thorax, scarcely any broader than it is at the base and closely applied thereto; their sides nearly straight and slightly explanate as far as the hind thighs, behind these distinctly but not abruptly narrowed; the sculpture appears to consist of series of subquadrate punctures, these however in other aspects seem to be granules, alongside the basal part of the suture these form single rows but become duplicate behind; the longitudinal interstices nearest these, being only indistinctly elevated, cannot be termed costae, but they become obviously costiform near the extremity so that the declivity appears depressed in the centre.

Legs moderately elongate and slender, finely setose, tibiae slightly curved externally, tarsi moderately thick.

Antennae shorter than thorax, finely setose, basal joint scarcely at all visible above, second thick, subquadrate, third oblong and more slender, evidently longer than fourth, joints 5-8 short, ninth slightly broader and oblique; club short and broad, a little dilated inwardly, both joints transverse, the apical not quite as broad as the basal.

Underside irregularly granulate, with some fine yellowish setae. Prosternum carinate and bisulcate between the coxae. Metasternum with a quadrate median depression behind. Epipleurae broad and granulate. Abdomen with deep sutures, segments 2-4 broadly impressed in the middle. Terminal joint of maxillary palpi subovate. Eyes indistinct.

In the type of the genus there is a smooth basal transverse groove on the head, and the elytra are quite costate. *V. costicollis* is also smaller, with the thorax bicostate.

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

Hollyford. One, taken off a mossy tree on the night of the 20th February, 1914, by Mr. T. Hall.

4052. *Vitiacus posticalis* sp. nov.

Subopaque, dark fuscous along the middle, the sides, legs, antennae, and head somewhat rufescent, with a few fine flavescent setae.

In appearance somewhat similar to *V. subcaecus*, but rather larger and with more prominent eyes; these in most species, however, owing to their coarse but not very convex facets, are not easily distinguishable from the adjacent granular sculpture.

Thorax with almost straight sides, curvedly narrowed towards the obtusely prominent front angles, the posterior angles obtusely rectangular but not projecting backwards; disc impressed along the middle, with two series of broad flattened granules behind, more irregularly and numerous granulate in front, this part has costiform borders; just outside these costae, behind the middle, the granules are flat and indistinct, but on the sides they are coarser and closer than in *V. subcaecus*. Elytra just twice the length of thorax, the base medially emarginate but straight towards the obtusely rectangular shoulders; their sides nearly straight and a little explanate to beyond the hind thighs, but on each elytron, near the extremity, a lateral swelling with finely granulate margins covers the lower posterior portion of the true side; the suture is sharply defined but becomes thickened and slightly convex near the top of the declivity, and along either side of it there is a single series of about twelve very distinct granules, each series has a well-marked outer carina from the base nearly to the declivity, and nearer the side, between the hind thigh and extremity, there is a short costa; the declivity is thickly bicostate, with singly rounded apices.

Underside fuscous, metasternal impression large, abdomen almost entirely without granulation.

The thoracic and elytral costae, unmistakable granulation, and posterior dilations are distinctive. The antennal club also differs, the terminal joint, instead of being narrower than the basal, is quite as broad, and both are evidently dilated inwardly; the ninth joint is oblique at the base.

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

Hollyford; 20th February, 1914. One in Mr. Hall's collection.

4053. *Vitiacus purus* sp. nov.

Subopaque, fuscous, the head, antennae, and legs fusco-rufous; with a few fine pale setae.

Head with coarse flattened granules. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, its sides nearly straight, rounded towards the obtuse front angles, apex only moderately sinuate behind the small eyes, base widely but not deeply bisinuate, with obtusely rectangular angles; disc only moderately convex, covered with coarse, subrotundate, somewhat flattened granules, the broad but not at all concave sides less coarsely granulate. Elytra not double the length of thorax, as broad as it is at the base, with oblique shoulders, very gradually narrowed backwards; they are seriate-granulate or punctate; the suture is very slightly elevated on top of the declivity, and outside it, a little farther in advance, on each elytron, there is a similar short elevation which represents the usual first costa; the declivity is concave in the middle and has a thick, somewhat curved costa near each side.

Antennae short, finely setose, second joint stout and subquadrate, third a little longer but thinner, longer than either fourth or fifth, joints 6-8 transverse, ninth slighter broader, symmetrical; club not distinctly dilated inwardly.

A small species with simple sculpture, oblique shoulders, and different antennae.

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

Hollyford; 16th February, 1914. Mr. Hall has been unable to secure more than one.

4054. *Vitiacus suturalis* sp. nov.

Elongate, subopaque, fusco-rufous, with fine flavescent setae.

Head gradually narrowed in front of the antennae, with coarse flattened granules and distinct fulvous setae. Thorax slightly broader than long, deeply sinuate behind the indistinct but coarsely faceted eyes, with somewhat rounded front angles; its sides nearly straight, only slightly curvedly narrowed anteriorly, base bisinuate, with rectangular angles; disc bicostate, most evidently in front, the intervening space with double series of coarse flattened granules, the sides a little concave, with nearly similar sculpture. Elytra double the length of thorax, very slightly wider at the base, with obtusely rectangular shoulders, they are a little broader before the hind thighs but gradually narrowed posteriorly; their sculpture apparently consists of a combination of seriate granules and punctures, the suture is elevated along the declivity, the dorsal pair of costae enclose duplicate series of granules between each and the suture, they are distinct as far as the summit of the declivity, rather less so behind; outside each of these, behind the posterior femur, there is an abbreviated costa.

Smaller than *V. posticalis*, the sides of the thorax concave, the granulation different throughout, the elytral suture and costae also differ, and the lateral dilations near the apices of that species are obsolete or altogether absent. The ninth antennal joint is not oblique, and the club is less, though distinctly, dilated inwardly. It differs, too, in several details from the older species, 1937, 2501, and 2774.

The tibiae are destitute of spines, but, like other members of the genus, are furnished with a cluster of fine setae at the extremity.

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

Mount Owen. A single individual found by Mr. T. Hall on the 27th December, 1914.

4055. *Vitiacus setarius* sp. nov.

Nigro-fuscous, slightly nitid, antennae, legs, and labrum fusco-rufous; thinly clothed with fine, decumbent yellowish setae, which are most conspicuous near the sides; lower surface rather thickly setose.

Head indistinctly granulate, longitudinally impressed near each side. Thorax slightly broader than long, the sides straight behind, a little broader near the front, slightly curvedly narrowed towards the obtuse anterior angles, apex widely but not deeply sinuate behind the small eyes, posterior angles rectangular; disc distinctly depressed from the apex to behind the middle and partly smooth there, the coarse flattened granules become less coarse and close near the broadly concave sides. Elytra oblong, subovate, with obtusely rectangular shoulders, very slightly broader than base of thorax, quite twice its length, a little wider near the hind thighs than elsewhere, lateral channels narrow but quite visible nearly to the extremity; their sculpture granular or punctiform according to the point of view; on each elytron the costa near the suture extends from base to apex; the second, near the hind thigh, is short and obsolete, the third, in front of it, is short and narrower; the suture is somewhat costiform on top of the declivity, which appears bi-impressed near the extremity; from the apex, just above the side margin, a granular carina extends obliquely towards but distant from the thigh.

Basal four ventral segments almost smooth, each with a slight obtuse elevation between the middle and side; fifth encircled by a sublunate appendage or supplementary segment, as is the case in other species described in this paper.

More elongate than *V. costatus* (1937), the head without the smooth basal line; the thorax less deeply emarginate behind the eyes, discal impression larger and deeper but not prolonged backwards as a fine stria, as in 1937, its granulation coarser and more flattened; the second elytral costa obsolete; the legs are rather thicker, and the antennal club unsymmetrical.

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

Erua, near Waimarino. Two examples found amongst decaying forest-leaves in January, 1909 and 1910.

4056. *Vitiacus lateralis* sp. nov.

Elongate, a little broader near the front of thorax than elsewhere, sparingly clothed with fine fulvescent setae, slightly nitid; dark fusco-rufous, the labrum, antennae, and legs more rufescent.

Head with indistinct, flattened granules; eyes slightly convex but small. Thorax a third broader than long, very gently narrowed towards the bisinuate base, which has rectangular angles; apex finely ciliate, almost truncate, with obtuse but only moderately prominent angles; somewhat unevenly but not deeply impressed before the middle, with coarse granular sculpture there; sides more broadly concave in front than behind, the granulation not much finer than that of the disc. Elytra of the same width as thorax at the base, twice its length, shoulders obtusely rectangular, a trifle wider before the hind thighs, gradually narrowed posteriorly; the slender suture is obviously thickened at the summit of the declivity, the distinct costa nearest it extends from base to apex but is curved outwardly in line with sutural elevation, the short second costa begins at the hind thigh but does not reach the extremity, where there is a short plica near its side; there is only a single series of granules along each side of the suture, the others are

less regular; the sides are more explanate near the base than at the apices, each, near the margin, bears a regular series of distinct granules.

Underside fusco-rufous, the breast and basal ventral segment granulate.

The subtruncate thoracic apex and somewhat flattened sides of the elytra are its principal distinguishing features. Ninth antennal joint oblique.

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

Erua; January, 1909. One in my own collection.

Group LATHRIDIIDAE.

Rethusus Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 835.

4057. *Rethusus fulvescens* sp. nov.

Nitid, fulvescent, the tibiae, tarsi, and terminal joints of antennae slightly infusate; thinly clothed with subdecumbent, slender, pale hairs, and a few erect, elongate, darker setae.

Head as broad as thoracic apex, moderately coarsely but not closely punctured, abruptly narrowed and deflexed in front of the large prominent eyes. Thorax rather longer than broad, very deeply constricted between the middle and base, laterally prominent before the middle, base and apex truncate; disc somewhat uneven, its punctation like that of the head. Scutellum large and broad. Elytra oblong-oval, double the width and thrice the length of thorax, with rounded, distinctly elevated shoulders; coarsely subseriate-punctate, more finely behind; each with a slight obtuse elevation near the base and a pair on top of the posterior declivity, the side also is a little uneven.

Antennae as long as head and thorax, finely setose, second joint subelongate-oval, nearly as long as the basal but not as thick; joints 3-7 more slender, each longer than broad, eighth small; club elongate, loosely articulated.

From the typical species, *R. pictulus* (1485), this differs materially in colour and sculpture, the surface is less uneven, the small nodosities of the elytra are almost entirely absent instead of being numerous and conspicuous. The shoulders though elevated are not nodiform as in *R. lachrymosus* (1486), which, moreover, has several small elytral nodosities like those of 1485.

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

Titirangi, Auckland. One, found by Mr. A. E. Brookes, of Mount Albert (2nd October, 1915), amongst dead leaves.

Group BYRRHIDAE.

Nosodendron Latreille. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 242.

4058. *Nosodendron seriatum*.

Convex, oblong-oval, finely and densely punctate, moderately nitid, minutely and indistinctly pubescent; black, legs and antennae rufo-piceous.

Head longer than thorax, gradually narrowed anteriorly, slightly bi-impressed in front. Eyes flat. Thorax twice as broad as long, its sides finely margined and gradually narrowed towards the front, which is truncate in the middle but with its acute angles extending to the middle of the eyes, posterior angles obtusely rectangular. Scutellum large, triangular, acute at the extremity, with smooth edges. Elytra four times the length of thorax, as wide as it is at the base; each elytron with ten series of moderate

punctures, the second abbreviated, the inner ones obsolete near the middle, the others, towards the extremity, are transformed into feeble striae.

Antennae longer than the head, their thick basal joint just visible above, second nearly twice as long as broad, third slender and elongate, as long as the following four combined, fourth and fifth longer than broad, the next two shorter and obconical; eighth short and broad, prolonged inwardly; club triarticulate, oblong, minutely and densely pubescent, basal joint transversely quadrate, the next shorter and slightly broader, the terminal largest, obtusely subconical.

Tibiae finely denticulate externally and bearing fulvescent setae, the anterior sinuate outwardly below the middle and more curvedly expanded inwardly than the others.

Underside black, slightly nitid, distinctly, rather finely and closely punctate, the last ventral segment with yellow pubescence. Prosternal process straight and narrow. Flanks of metasternum curvedly expanded inwardly in front, narrow behind.

This no doubt is nearly allied to Sharp's *N. zealandicum* (1964), from Greymouth, but as I have not seen any specimens from that locality, and as it is described as having only some abbreviated series of fine punctures on the basal portion of the elytra, I think *N. seriatum* must be distinct.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $3\frac{1}{8}$ mm.

Mount Hope; 7th March, 1915. One, found by Mr. T. Hall.

Group MELOLONTHIDAE.

Odontria White. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 265.

4059. *Odontria halli* sp. nov.

Oblong, slightly convex, opaque, head somewhat nitid; varying from fusco-testaceous to light brown, in the former case the alternate elytral interstices have oblong dark spots, in both examples there is a large dark frontal mark on the thorax; occiput and legs testaceous, antennae and tarsi rufo-testaceous; pubescence pale yellowish and infusate, mostly decumbent on the elytra, but with longer erect setae along their sides and on the head and thorax.

Head coarsely and irregularly punctured; clypeus subtruncate in front, with reflexed margins. Thorax finely punctate, nearly twice as broad as long, finely marginate, rather more narrowed before the middle than behind, base widely bisinuate, with obtusely rectangular angles, apex widely incurved. Scutellum large, finely punctured. Elytra of the same breadth as thorax at the base, almost four times its length, gradually expanded posteriorly, with subtruncate apices; their whole surface finely punctate; on each elytron there are four dorsal striae, the others are obsolete. Pygidium exposed.

Anterior tibiae tridentate externally, the others bear tufts of spiniform setae; tarsi and claws normal.

Antennae 8-articulate, basal joint elongate, half hidden above, slender near the base, clavate at the extremity; second short and thick; third slender and very elongate, attached near the middle to the apex of the second, its basal portion shorter than the other and projecting forwards; club composed of five equally elongate, distinctly pubescent leaflets.

The South American genera *Sericoides* and *Listronyx* also possess five-jointed clubs, but the antennae themselves are 9-articulate. *Sericospilus* in facies closely resembles *Eusoma*, both have eight-jointed antennae and, in the male, a quadriarticulate club, but the peculiar form of the fourth

antennal joint in the male of *Sericospilus* is almost exactly the same as that of the *third* in *Odontria halli*, which has a pentamerous club.

Fem.—Third antennal joint moderately elongate, its base attached to the apex of the second, fourth and fifth short, both dentiform in front.

Length, 13 mm. ; breadth, 7 mm.

Glenhope. Two males found on the 18th July, 1915 ; one female afterwards. Named in honour of Mr. T. Hall, who discovered all three specimens.

Xylostygnus Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 956.

4060. *Xylostygnus brookesi* sp. nov.

Suboblong-oval, moderately convex, nitid ; with numerous minute, inconspicuous greyish setae above, its sides and basal joint of antennae with some longer outstanding ones ; castaneo-rufous, slightly aeneous, antennae paler.

Head moderately closely and coarsely punctured, nearly smooth between the eyes ; the clypeus more closely, with well-developed reflexed margins, its sides narrowed anteriorly, the apex truncate. Thorax in the middle about twice as broad as long but with the subacute anterior angles extending as far as the centre of the eyes, posterior angles rectangular, base slightly bisinuate and finely marginate, the sides but little curved, somewhat sinuously narrowed behind the middle, sometimes slightly asperate near the front ; discal punctation like that of the head but a little irregular, not as close between the middle and sides, its apex smooth. Scutellum broadly triangular, smooth behind. Elytra slightly broader than thorax at the base, thrice its length, rather wider and gently rounded at the sides, broadly truncate behind ; coarsely but not seriate punctured, sutural striae obsolete. Pygidium vertical, hardly visible from above, not closely punctate.

Anterior tibiae bidentate and, like the longer tarsi, bearing some yellow setae.

Underside similar, with some elongate yellow setae on the femora and front of prosternum, the latter with its triangular basal process acutely projecting between the almost contiguous coxae. Metasternum coarsely punctate towards the sides, nearly smooth and impressed along the middle. Basal segment of abdomen almost covered by the femora, 2-5 slightly diminish, with some linear longitudinal impressions, sixth very short.

Differentiated from *X. piceous* (1723) by its somewhat shining aeneo-rufous surface, less evenly rounded sides of thorax, rather more prominent posterior angles, obsolete sutural striae of the elytra, and slightly different sculpture.

Length, 9½–10 mm. ; breadth, 5½ mm.

Takapuna seaside, near Auckland ; 17th March, 1915. It bears the name of its discoverer, Mr. A. E. Brookes, of Mount Albert. I have seen three specimens, all but one without antennae, which are of normal structure, rather short, 9-articulate, the last three forming the rather short club.

Group DASYLLIDAE.

Atopida White. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 311.

4061. *Atopida villosa* sp. nov.

Oblong, slightly convex, covered with slender, very long, upright, yellowish-grey hairs ; head, thorax, and scutellum dull, light chestnut-red ;

elytra nitid, testaceous, broadly infusate along the middle; antennae and legs rufo-testaceous; mandibles rufous, with piceous tips.

Head large, excluding the mandibles, slightly longer than thorax, nearly as broad, closely and moderately distinctly granulate, each granule with a central puncture. Eyes nearly flat, rather small, situated close to the antennae. Thorax twice as broad as long, only slightly sinuate inside the subacute, slightly depressed anterior angles; the base more deeply bisinuate, so that its angles seem to project backwards; its sides finely marginate, rather more narrowed behind the middle than in front; closely punctate-granulose. Scutellum triangular, less distinctly sculptured. Elytra oblong, evidently broader than thorax, four times its length, coarsely and irregularly punctured; the base is finely margined and subtruncate, but the shoulders are abruptly though obtusely prominent just outside the thoracic angles.

Antennae longer than head and thorax, finely pubescent; basal joint short and stout, second but little longer than broad, third shorter than fourth, joints 5-10 about twice as long as broad, shorter than fourth, eleventh more elongate.

The pale membranous space below the forehead is strongly transverse, the labrum is moderately short and deeply emarginate in the middle, the mandibles are almost wholly exposed and apparently tridentate near the base, and my specimen is quite apterous.

The only other species from Wellington in my collection, *A. basalis* (3244), has decumbent vestiture, the coloration is manifestly different, the elytral base still more so. *A. hirta* (564) is considerably smaller. *A. suffusa* (3071) has larger eyes, shorter pubescence, and simple shoulders. *A. grahami* (3070) is easily separable by its unusually prominent labrum. These are the nearest allies, and all, I believe, have wings.

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

Pakuratahi, near Wellington. One, found by Mr. H. W. Simmonds (2nd January, 1915) amongst decaying leaves on the ground.

4062. *Atopida pallidula* sp. nov.

Oblong, slightly convex, nitid; elytra testaceous, their suture somewhat rufescent; head, thorax, scutellum, and basal four joints of antennae pale chestnut-red, remaining joints light brown, mandibles rufous; pubescence rather short, subdepressed, yellowish.

Head, mandibles exclusive, about as long as thorax but not as broad, finely and closely granulose-punctate. Labrum short, deeply and widely emarginate. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long, slightly emarginate behind the eyes, anterior angles a little depressed, not acutely prominent; base subtruncate or only feebly bisinuate, with rectangular angles; its sides finely margined and slightly curved, but almost straight at the base; moderately closely, distinctly, yet rather finely punctured, with a few small granules near the basal margin; there is a large but shallow impression in front of the scutellum, and a transverse one near each hind angle. Scutellum subtriangular, finely punctate. Elytra oblong, four times the length of thorax, a little broader than it is at the base, with rounded and slightly elevated shoulders; moderately closely punctured, much more coarsely than the thorax, indistinctly behind.

Antennae elongate, basal joint thick, oblong, the next very small, third as long as fourth or following ones.

Rather smaller than *A. impressa* (3418), much paler, the thorax with less prominent front angles and very different discal impressions. Terminal joint of labial palpi attached to the preceding one at almost right angles.

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

Bluff, Southland. A single specimen, found by Mr. A. Philpott on the 1st December, 1914.

4063. *Atopida montana* sp. nov.

Elongate, moderately convex; thinly covered with slender, elongate, more or less erect, pale-yellowish hairs; head and thorax subopaque and rufescent; elytra nited, fusco-testaceous, the suture nigrescent, each elytron with a pale-brown, indefinite, subapical mark; legs and antennae subtestaceous.

Head, mandibles exclusive, much longer than thorax but hardly as broad, distinctly punctate-granulose, closely near the sides, less so on the middle. Labrum moderately developed and semicircularly emarginate, but leaving the rufous mandibles exposed even at the base. Thorax twice as broad as long, apex subtruncate, with nearly rectangular but not prominent, slightly deflexed angles; its sides slightly rounded, a little narrower behind than in front, posterior angles rectangular; its sculpture is like that of the head, but there is a smooth spot on the middle and a more flattened one at the base. Scutellum elongate. Elytra nearly six times the length of thorax, rather broader than it is at the base, the shoulders obtuse but embracing the thoracic angles; they are rather coarsely and irregularly punctured, quite finely near the extremity.

Antennae longer than the head and thorax, basal joint stout, oblong, twice the size of the next, third elongate yet shorter than the following, slightly infusate ones.

Underside finely and indistinctly granulate, somewhat infusate.

Terminal joint of the labial palpi attached at about right angles to the inner side of the penultimate, which is finely setose and subtruncate at the extremity.

In coloration this resembles the much smaller *A. dorsalis* (2023), in which, moreover, the granulation of the head and thorax is simple, a good deal finer and more distant.

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

Mount Owen. Found by Mr. T. Hall, at a height of 5,500 ft., on the 27th December, 1914. In my second specimen the smooth thoracic spots are absent, and the shoulders do not extend forward so as to clasp the posterior angles of the thorax—possibly only sexual disparities.

Veronatus Sharp. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 314.

4064. *Veronatus sternalis* sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly convex, subopaque; irregularly covered with decumbent yellow pubescence; fusco-castaneous, legs, antennae, and palpi paler, mandibles rufous.

Head, excluding the mandibles, rather shorter than thorax, evidently narrower, a little uneven, closely and moderately finely punctured. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long, apex subtruncate, slightly sinuate towards the obtuse angles, these hardly extend as far forward as the middle; the sides finely margined and gently curved; base subtruncate in the middle, somewhat sinuate towards the nearly rectangular angles; disc closely

and finely punctate, with a narrow impression along the middle. Scutellum subtriangular, finely punctate. Elytra just five times the length of thorax, rather broader than it is at the base, with rounded shoulders; they are quite obsoletely costate, closely and finely punctate, but subgranulose near the base, apical sculpture finer and more distant.

Nearly allied to *V. nubilus* (2525), which near the base and sides of the thorax has some distinct, slightly separated granules, each with a central puncture. In *V. sternalis* the pale membranous space between the emarginate labrum and forehead is equally large; the antennae extend beyond the intermediate femora, and their third joint, though elongate, is evidently shorter than the fourth; the elytra are only obsoletely costate; prosternal process, behind the coxae, rather slender, only about half the width of that of *V. nubilus*, mesosternal cavity smaller but deeper; abdominal sculpture indefinite.

Length, 10 mm.; breadth, $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Buller River bank, near Glenhope; 17th January, 1915. Two (one mutilated), found by Mr. T. Hall.

4065. *Veronatus reversus* sp. nov.

Elongate, moderately shining, unevenly covered with rather fine greyish-yellow pubescence, finer and less conspicuous on the elytra; rufo-castaneous, elytra and basal half of thorax more infusate, femora fusco-testaceous, tibiae and antennae light chestnut-red.

Head, mandibles exclusive, nearly as long as thorax, finely punctate, more closely near the eyes than on the middle, with a large, shallow, triangular impression occupying most of its frontal half. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long, very similar to that of *V. sternalis* in shape, but with more rounded anterior angles, the posterior less rectangular, its central furrow more definite from base to apex, slightly bi-impressed near the base, its punctation not quite as distinct and close. Elytra five times the length of thorax, rather broader than it is at the base, which, like the suture and scutellum, is paler than the dorsum; they are quite obsoletely costate, their punctation fine and close behind the middle, much finer and more distant near the base and not at all granular there. Antennae almost reaching the posterior femora.

Underside light yellowish-brown, with fine greyish pubescence, indistinctly sculptured. Mesosternal cavity triangular, in *V. sternalis* it is nearly diamond-shaped, prosternal process similar.

Manifestly distinct from *V. sternalis* in coloration and vestiture, more nitid, the general sculpture finer, that of the basal portion of the elytra especially.

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

Buller River. A single specimen found by Mr. T. Hall on the 17th January, 1915.

4066. *Veronatus apterus* sp. nov.

Oblong, narrowed anteriorly, slightly convex, shining; light chestnut-red, elytra and femora more flavescent, thorax infusate behind the middle, mandibles and labrum rufous; head and thorax with fine, depressed yellow hairs, elytra almost nude.

Head moderately closely and distinctly but not coarsely punctate, slightly uneven, truncate just in front of the antennae; labrum very little longer than the strongly transverse, pale membranous space behind it,

apparently entire, with a distinct yellow fringe in front. Thorax in the middle twice as broad as long, much more finely and distantly punctured than the head, its sides finely margined and slightly rounded, base and apex widely bisinuate, posterior angles rectangular, the anterior more obtuse. Scutellum subtriangular, longer than broad, minutely punctate. Elytra with rounded shoulders, a little broader than thorax at the base, more than five times its length, broadest behind the posterior femora, each with a lateral impression near the middle thigh; moderately coarsely and closely punctate.

Antennae finely pubescent, extending beyond the middle femora; basal joint subconical and thick, second smaller, half the length of third, which is rather shorter than the fourth.

Underside pale flavo-castaneous, finely punctate and pubescent. Fifth ventral segment with a dark central impression and a transverse one between it and each side.

This differs greatly from either of the preceding species, and may be recognized by the lateral impressions of the elytra and those on the terminal ventral segment. It is wingless.

Labial palpi not furcate, basal joint elongate and gradually thickened, second oblong and much thicker, third as long as preceding one, hardly as broad at its base, tapering towards the acute extremity. Prosternal process projecting, moderately broad, but much narrower behind and entering the triangular mesosternal impression; the anterior lamina is broad in front, but becomes quite acute and cariniform before reaching the middle of the coxae which are contiguous there.

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

Routeburn; 13th February, 1914. Taken from underneath logs, at an elevation of 1,500 ft., by Mr. T. Hall. Two examples, one damaged and mounted on its back.

4067. *Veronatus brevicollis* sp. nov.

Oblong, moderately convex, nitid; light castaneo-rufous, elytra and femora a little more flavescent, labrum and mandibles rufous; sparingly clothed with slender, decumbent yellow pubescence, elytra nearly glabrous.

Head narrower than thorax, moderately closely and finely but quite distinctly punctate, more closely near the eyes, feebly impressed along the middle; the pale membranous space in front slightly shorter than the emarginate labrum. Thorax nearly thrice as broad as long, its apex widely but not deeply sinuate, and somewhat depressed, towards the obtuse angles, subtruncate in the middle; sides finely margined and gently curved, the base broadly rounded at the middle, slightly but widely bisinuate or oblique, with subrectangular angles; discal sculpture nearly the same as that of the head but not quite as close, indistinctly punctate-granulose across the base. Scutellum triangular, not longer than broad, finely punctate. Elytra oblong, curvedly narrowed behind, finely marginate, with rounded shoulders, almost six times the length of thorax, rather broader than it is at the base; their punctation more distinct than that of the thorax but only moderately coarse.

Antennae elongate, finely pubescent, extending backwards beyond intermediate femora, of normal structure.

Easily recognized by its rather large size, almost uniform coloration, strongly transverse thorax, with unusual basal sculpture, and equilateral scutellum.

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

Harris Saddle, near Hollyford. A single individual, found under a log by Mr. T. Hall ; 12th February, 1914.

4068. *Veronatus versicolor* sp. nov.

Oblong, moderately convex, nitid ; fusco-castaneous, thoracic disc darker, the head, sides of thorax, and elytral suture more rufescent ; base and sides of elytra behind the middle somewhat testaceous ; antennae and legs light chestnut-red ; pubescence yellow, thinly distributed, almost absent on elytra.

Head slightly flattened in front, indistinctly longitudinally impressed behind, moderately finely but distinctly punctured, more finely behind than in front ; labrum distinctly emarginate in the middle, longer than the membranous space at its base, so that the mandibles during repose are half covered by it. Thorax more than twice as broad as long, widely bisinuate at base and apex, anterior angles obtuse, the posterior rectangular ; it is more finely and distantly punctured than the head, still more finely and distantly towards the sides, obsolete punctate-granulose near each side of the base, with a feeble impression along the middle. Scutellum as broad as long, finely punctate. Elytra oblong, rather wider near the hind thighs than elsewhere, broadly rounded behind, so that the apices are subtruncate near the suture, they are five times the length of thorax, rather broader than it is at the base, with rounded shoulders ; their punctation is moderately close, much coarser than that of the thorax, but much finer on the base and shoulders. Antennae normal, rather shorter than those of the preceding species.

The variegation, somewhat enlarged labrum, and subtruncate elytral apices are distinctive.

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

Hollyford. One, found on the 18th February, 1914, amongst plant-roots, by Mr. T. Hall.

4069. *Veronatus vestitus* sp. nov.

Elongate-subovate, slightly convex, nitid ; densely and finely punctate ; rather thickly covered with elongate, subdepressed yellowish pubescence, and some longer, slender, erect setae ; light chestnut-red, antennae and tarsi more flavescent, the back part of the head and thorax infusate.

Head densely and finely but quite perceptibly punctured ; labrum short, distinctly emarginate ; mandibles rufous, shining, each evidently bidentate inwardly, the hinder tooth broader than the other. Thorax in the middle just twice as broad as long, its anterior angles only slightly more obtuse than the rectangular basal ones, the base broadly rounded at the middle, the apex less rounded, its sculpture even finer and closer than that of the head. Scutellum equilateral. Elytra $4\frac{1}{2}$ times the length of thorax, slightly broader than it is at the base, a little wider near the posterior femora, considerably curvedly narrowed behind, their sculpture close and fine and appearing subgranular near the base.

The first part of the description indicates its distinguishing features.

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

Glenhope ; 3rd February, 1915. A solitary specimen from Mr. T. Hall.

Group TENEBRIONIDAE.

Syrphetodes Pascoe. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 351.

4070. *Syrphetodes thoracicus* sp. nov.

Opaque, fuscous, palpi, antennae, and tarsi infusate red; covered with small, depressed, pale-tawny, obscurely rufescent, and infusate squamae, the pale ones somewhat concentrated on the posterior slope and forming small specks on the dorsum.

Head narrower than thorax and, like it, without visible sculpture, broadly impressed in front. Thorax in the middle only a sixth broader than long, but with the subacute anterior angles extending as far as the centre of the eyes, it is only a little broader at the middle than elsewhere, nearly straight towards the front, and gradually narrowed behind; base subtruncate, but somewhat sinuate near the acutely rectangular angles; disc moderately convex, obtusely elevated behind the middle, the sides explanate; under a strong lens some minute black granules can be seen. Scutellum very transverse, each side dark and convex. Elytra oblong, nearly thrice the length of thorax, almost double its width at the base, with rounded but not at all tuberculate shoulders, their sides nearly straight, moderately curvedly narrowed behind, with a short sutural gap at the extremity; their sides somewhat explanate, each with ten large foveae; on each elytron outside the scutellum there is a moderate oblong nodosity, another near the middle, and in line with these, on the top of the hind slope, there is a distinct nodiform elevation and a smaller one inside of it, there are also two small ones below these last; the surface towards the sides is irregularly uneven; the discal sculpture is not at all seriate and seems to consist of punctures and granules.

Antennae as long as the head and thorax, basal three joints with yellow, coarser setae than the following ones, the terminal three with slender pubescence; basal joint thick and subquadrate, the second nearly similar but smaller, third longest, more than double the length of preceding one, ninth and tenth obconical, rather broader than eighth, the terminal elongate-oval. Tibiae nearly straight, with some pale spots.

Though somewhat similar to *S. nodosalis* (2838) this is distinguishable by its longer, narrower, and differently shaped thorax, rounded but not nodiform shoulders, and indefinite dorsal punctation. In 2838, moreover, the apex of the thorax is emarginate in the middle, its sides are widest *behind* the middle and distinctly sinuate towards the posterior angles.

Length, 11½ mm.; breadth, 5 mm.

Mount Hope, near Nelson. My specimen was found by Mr. T. Hall on the 14th February, 1915.

4071. *Syrphetodes pensus* sp. nov.

Subnitid, variegate, somewhat infusate, but so covered with small, depressed, fulvescent, and ferruginous squamae that it appears unusually bright, elytral nodosities nigrescent and conspicuous; clypeus and labrum shining and, like the palpi and tarsi, chestnut-red, antennae and legs more infusate.

Head narrower than thorax, broadly impressed between the distinctly raised antennal tubercles. Eyes quite prominent. Thorax, excluding the subacute anterior angles which project as far as the front of the eyes, 2½ mm. long by 4½ mm. broad; apex with a deep median notch; the sides explanate, widest some distance behind the middle, distinctly sinuate and

narrowed towards the subacute rectangular posterior angles, gradually narrowed anteriorly, base sinuate near each side; disc obtusely elevated behind the middle, apparently minutely granulate. Scutellum strongly transverse, somewhat depressed. Elytra nearly thrice the length of thorax, not quite double its width at the base, with rounded subnodose shoulders, their sides rather pale, broadly explanate, nearly straight as far as the hind thighs, slightly curvedly narrowed behind, with a broad sutural notch at the extremity; the dorsum when looked at from above appears subserrate-punctate, in other aspects granulate; on each elytron there is a row of three prominent nodosities, the first outside the scutellum, the next on the middle, the third on the summit of the declivity, where there is a smaller one nearer the suture; between the inner row and the side there are two others, each a little in advance of the hindmost inner pair; hind slope uneven, with a blackish streak along each side of the suture; the sides have ten transverse foveae.

Differentiated from *S. thoracicus* by its shorter, broader, differently formed thorax and conspicuous nodosities, and from other allied species by its much brighter derm and vestiture. In *S. punctatus* (2530), which measures 9×4 mm., the elytra are definitely serrate-punctate, the clypeus, labrum, and palpi are piceous.

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

Erua, near Waimarino. One, found under the bark of a log at the end of January, 1911.

Group DIAPERIDAE.

Menimus Sharp. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 360.

4072. *Menimus pubiceps* sp. nov.

Convex, oval, widest behind the shoulders, nitid; rufo-piceous, the base and apical portion of elytra and sides of thorax evidently paler; labrum, epistome, and tibiae more or less chestnut-red, antennae darker, femora fusco-testaceous; elytra with a few suberect slender setae, the head finely yet distinctly pubescent.

Head subopaque, narrower than thorax, finely but quite definitely and rather distantly punctate. Thorax not twice as broad as long, gradually narrowed anteriorly, slightly bisinuate at apex, base truncate, lateral margins gently thickened backwards; disc apparently smooth, really finely and distantly punctured. Scutellum broadly triangular. Elytra twice the length of thorax, of the same width as it is at the base and closely applied thereto, curvedly narrowed behind the posterior femora, their margins much more slender there than at the base; they are irregularly, rather finely, but more distinctly punctured than the thorax.

Eyes distinct. Antennae stout, eighth and ninth joints enlarged, subtransverse, tenth rather longer and subrotundate.

Underside, femora inclusive, distinctly but not densely pubescent, the metasternum and head most distinctly punctate. Prosternal process moderately broad and plane.

Var.—Titirangi, 2nd October, 1915; four examples from Mr. A. E. Brookes. Nigro-piceous, lateral margins and legs fusco-testaceous or nearly so.

The subopaque, pubescent head and other details distinguish this species from *M. dubius* (660).

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

Hunua Range, Auckland; November, 1887. Three specimens in my own collection.

Group SALPINGIDAE.

Salpingus Illiger. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 398.

4073. *Salpingus aterrimus* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, very narrow and elongate; glossy black, the clypeus, tibiae, and basal six joints of antennae somewhat castaneous, remaining joints of these last dull fuscous, tarsi and palpi fusco-testaceous; it bears very few, slender, erect, rather short, inconspicuous greyish setae.

Head, eyes inclusive, as broad as thorax, gradually narrowed anteriorly, distinctly and moderately closely punctate, bi-impressed between the antennae; clypeus smooth. Thorax about as long as broad, widest near the front, gradually narrowed backwards, base and apex truncate; distinctly but not very closely punctured; the basal foveae cause an appearance of slight constriction. Scutellum smooth. Elytra with obtuse shoulders, broader than thorax at the base, almost thrice its length, quite parallel, apices broadly rounded; each elytron with six series of distinct punctures, these do not attain the apices, the sutural ones rather shorter than the others, there is a slight sutural depression at the base and another near the extremity.

Antennae as long as head and thorax, with slender outstanding setae; basal joint stouter than the next, third rather longer than contiguous ones, seventh subglobular, evidently broader than sixth, but smaller than the following ones, eleventh oval, these enlarged articulations densely and finely pubescent.

Much smaller and more slender than 1212.

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

Glenhope. Unique. Found on 1st August, 1915, by Mr. T. Hall.

Agapytho gen. nov.

Anterior coxae as distinctly separated as the intermediate, the intervening process grooved near each side.

Epistome subquadrate, somewhat prolonged and narrowed anteriorly, truncate in front, depressed at the base. Eyes entire, rotundate, moderately prominent. Maxillary palpi moderate, penultimate joint transverse, the terminal as long as preceding two, slightly tapering towards the subtruncate apex; the labial very thick and short, their last joint oblong, truncate at extremity. Mandibles not prominent, bifid at apex. Antennae almost as long as head and thorax, rather stout; basal joint rather thick, not longer than broad, third obconical; joints 2, 4, 5, and 6 subequal and transversely rotundate, eighth slightly smaller than seventh; ninth and tenth distinctly broader than eighth, transversely quadrate, the terminal conical. Thorax apparently longer than broad, dilated behind the middle, truncate at apex. Scutellum not triangular, strongly transverse. Elytra elongate, rather broader than thorax at the base. Legs moderate, tibiae nearly straight, indistinctly bispinose at the extremity; terminal joint of posterior tarsi evidently longer than the basal three together, claws simple.

The North American *Crymodes* is the only other genus that has distinctly separated anterior coxae; but as it, as well as the other two genera in Lacordaire's *Pythides vrais*, have securiform terminal joints to the maxillary palpi, *Agapytho* must be placed in the Salpingidae at present, the separation of the front coxae, however, is abnormal.

4074. *Agapytho foveicollis* sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly convex, nitid; thinly clothed along the middle of the elytra with fine erect yellow hairs, near the sides they are subdepressed, thicker, and greyish, on the thorax they are quite yellow but unevenly distributed; fusco-fulvous, sometimes darker, about half of the outer part of each elytron irregularly fuscous.

Head as broad behind as the front of thorax, rather shorter, narrowed and moderately prolonged before the antennal insertion; distinctly but not coarsely or closely punctured. Thorax obtusely angulate and widest behind the middle, at that point as broad as it is long, lateral margins most distinct there, slightly sinuate towards the subrectangular posterior angles, base truncate in the middle but oblique near the sides; disc obtusely convex along the middle, feebly bi-impressed in front, very distinctly bifoveate near the base, its punctation like that of the head. Elytra rather broader than thorax at the base, fully twice its length, subparallel, curvedly narrowed behind; their sculpture not seriate, similar to that of the thorax, finer behind.

Underside rufo-castaneous, with fine greyish pubescence. Head smooth behind the middle, prosternum transversely rugose and punctate, metasternum rather more coarsely and closely punctured than the abdomen.

Var.—Darker, elytra to a large extent infuscate.

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

Routeburn, 11th February, 1914; Hollyford, 23rd February, 1914. Altogether about eight specimens, captured by Mr. T. Hall. Not at all similar to any New Zealand member of the group, and easily distinguishable by the pair of well-marked thoracic foveae.

Group OTIORHYNCHIDAE.

Cecyropa Pascoe. *Man. N.Z. Coleopt.*, p. 437.

4075. *Cecyropa litorea* sp. nov.

Opaque, varying from rufo-piceous to fuscous; densely covered with tawny-grey, flat, rotundate squamae and many suboblong, scale-like decumbent setae; legs and antennae obscurely rufescent, bearing whitish scales and setae; the sides of the body also setigerous.

Rostrum about half the length of thorax, more or less rufescent and slightly asperate in front, with a few erect yellowish setae there, and with a slender median stria behind. Thorax nearly a fourth broader than long, widest and strongly rounded at the middle, rather more gradually narrowed behind than in front, very slightly constricted at the apex; without visible sculpture. Scutellum small. Elytra cordiform, the base fully as broad as the widest part of thorax, almost twice its length, their shoulders rather wider and oblique but not conspicuously dilated; they are distinctly punctate striate from base to apex.

Scape very gradually incrassate, extending to beyond the thoracic apex; second joint of funiculus hardly at all shorter than the stout basal joints 3–7 transverse, seventh rather broader than the others; club short, quadri-articulate.

Anterior tibiae nearly straight, the apical dilatation covers the basal tarsal joint, the other pairs expanded at the extremity; external truncature of posterior corbels moderately broad and very coarsely ciliate.

Underside with greyish and infusate scales and setae, the dark ones somewhat concentrated along the middle. Prosternum distinctly emarginate in front. Anterior coxae narrowly but quite definitely separated.

Of about the same size as *C. sulcifrons* (3860) but without the three short frontal striae of the rostrum, the thorax is rather shorter, the elytra longer, with less convex interstices. In some examples the vestiture is more infusate than that of the type, and in others forms inconstant dark marks on the thorax and elytra.

Var. *C. tuborigera*.—Basal ventral segment largest, rather flat, truncate and a little depressed between the widely distant coxae, and with a pair of minute tubercles at its posterior margin; second as long as the following two together, its frontal suture slightly curvate, it equals the fifth in length.

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

Takapuna, near Auckland; 17th March, 1915. Mr. A. E. Brookes, of Mount Albert.

Tigones Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 855. (= *Protophormus* Sharp. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1178.)

4076. *Tigones bicostellus* sp. nov.

Opaque, nigro-fuscous, antennae fusco-rufous, tarsi fuscous; irregularly covered with small, depressed, obscure dark-greyish and bright brassy squamae, these latter most conspicuous near the eyes, and with many decumbent yellow setae which are subseriate on the elytra.

Rostrum fully half the length of thorax, its apical portion moderately pterygiate; irregularly punctate, obtusely elevated along the middle and somewhat grooved near each side. Thorax without ocular lobes, base and apex truncate, of equal length and breadth, very slightly broader near the middle than elsewhere; finely punctate, irregularly and coarsely rugose. Scutellum subcordate. Elytra oblong, not quite vertical but considerably narrowed behind, nearly thrice the length of thorax, not twice as broad as it is at the base; they are nearly plane along the middle, moderately coarsely seriate-punctate, with minutely sculptured intervals; third and fifth interstices moderately elevated, hardly at all at the base, the fifth terminate on top of the posterior declivity, the others lower down, none are nodiform, apices simple. Tibiae minutely denticulate near inner extremity.

Scape implanted near the apex, scarcely reaching the front of thorax, gradually incrassate, finely punctate and squamose and, like the funicle, bearing slender flavescens setae; basal and second joints of funiculus almost equal, the others longer than broad, obconical; club elongate-oval, densely pubescent, triarticulate.

Scrobes open above, broad and shallow towards but not quite reaching the eyes. Posterior corbels without any distinct external truncature. Eyes longitudinally oval, somewhat oblique, less distant from the thorax than from each other.

This is very dissimilar to Sharp's three species of *Protophormus*. The costiform elytral interstices, without nodiform elevations, simple apices, and the minute brassy scales, which become quite bright when brushed with benzine, taken together, are good distinctive features. The specimen apparently was taken from sludgy leaf-mould, others that may be found under more favourable conditions will probably be brighter.

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

Glenhope. Another of Mr. T. Hall's novelties; 20th August, 1915.

Platyomida White. (Syn. *Empaeotes* Pascoe. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 441.)

4077. *Platyomida philpotti* sp. nov.

Derm nitid, nigrescent; covered with small, flat, circular squamae, varying from light blue and green to coppery red, those on the elytra paler and of less metallic lustre; antennae rufo-piceous.

Rostrum as long as thorax, moderately dilated in front, its fine central carina ending in a linear interocular impression, which extends to the occiput. Thorax very slightly broader than long, base and apex truncate, rather wider near the front than elsewhere; with a shallow median groove extending from the front to the middle, and a broader but less distinct basal impression; disc rather finely and irregularly punctured, only very slightly uneven. Scutellum subquadrate. Elytra nearly double the width and thrice the length of thorax, with somewhat rounded shoulders, considerably narrowed and subacuminate behind, their apices slightly dehiscent; dorsum without superficial inequalities, regularly and rather finely striate-punctate; third interstices a little broader than the others, the fifth only obtusely convex behind.

Tibiae slightly flexuous, finely denticulate inwardly, the interval between the duplicate cilia of the posterior corbels rather narrow.

Scape straight, very gradually thickened, attaining the back of the eye; basal two joints of funiculus equal, joints 3-7 obconical; club elongate-oval, opaque, finely and densely pubescent.

Scrobes quite open above at the apex, almost reaching the front and lower part of the eyes, which are oblique, and truncate in front. Ocular lobes obsolete.

Underside similar to the upper surface in colour and clothing.

This handsome species is easily separable from all the others by the absence of superficial inequalities and the iridescent vestiture.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 13 mm.; breadth, $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hunter Mountains. A single specimen, found at an elevation of 5,500 ft., on the 27th December, 1914, by Mr. A. Philpott, of Invercargill, in whose honour it has been named.

Aporolobus Sharp. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1186.

4078. *Aporolobus scapalis* sp. nov.

Oblong, moderately convex, opaque; fusco-niger, below as well as above, funiculus and tarsi rufescent; covered with dark ashy, minute, depressed squamae; the elytra also bear series of suberect, grey, coarse squamiform setae, those on the rostrum and thorax disposed irregularly.

Rostrum short and thick, finely setose in front; scrobes deep and foveiform, subapical, directed towards the upper part of the eyes, where they become shallow. Eyes oblique, broadly oval, not prominent. Thorax hardly broader than long, somewhat rounded at the sides, rather more narrowed in front than behind, base and apex truncate, without visible sculpture. Scutellum absent. Elytra oblong, distinctly wider than thorax at the base, just twice its length, much curvedly narrowed and subvertical behind, they are apparently finely punctate-striate, but do not cover the pygidium.

Scape very thick, implanted near the apex and reaching the front of thorax, covered with grey scale-like matter and erect squamiform setae;

funiculus with slender grey setae, basal joint very stout, the next obconical but only half as large, joints 3-7 strongly transverse; club short and broad, finely pubescent, indistinctly articulate.

Pascoe's *Trachyphloeus porculus* (753), judging by its description, must have very different vestiture. His *T. irritus* (754), the type of *Aporolobus*, is stated to be of the "same size and shape but with a remarkably stout scape"; in *A. scapalis* the scape is even thicker than that of 754, and the clothing is entirely different; the exposure of the pygidium is probably abnormal.

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

Glenhope. One from Mr. T. Hall; 20th August, 1915.

Group RHYPAROSOMIDAE.

Phrynixus Pascoe. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 432.

4079. *Phrynixus squamalis* sp. nov.

Subovate, moderately convex, subopaque; rufo-piceous, rostrum more nitid and rufescent, antennae and tarsi light infusate red; irregularly clothed and crested with rufo-fulvous and pale feather-like squamae.

Rostrum as long as thorax, moderately slender and arched, slightly narrowed behind the middle, very finely punctate in front, with a pair of minute crests just in front of the antennae, the squamae behind separated along the middle by a flat line which extends backwards between the eyes. Thorax a third broader than long, somewhat contracted near the apex, its sides nearly straight but uneven behind, base truncate; disc very irregularly punctured, the bare spaces smooth, an elongate crest along the middle does not reach the feeble basal impression, alongside this there is a pair, and there is a single crest near each side at the middle. Elytra subcordate, deflexed and attenuate posteriorly, slightly broader than thorax at the base, more than double its length; their shoulders are not prominent but are covered with pale, erect, quite feather-like scales, similar ones occur on the dorsum and hind slope, on the top and sides they become conspicuous; the punctation is somewhat irregular, not quite seriate above, but the hind slope is punctate-striate. Pygidium castaneous, two segments uncovered, these are smooth, the last is strongly transverse.

Scape flexuous, elongate and slender but clavate at the extremity, inserted just before the middle and extending to the centre of the eye, with fine depressed scales only; basal two joints of the funicle rather slender and equally elongate, third rather shorter than the transverse following ones, seventh rather broader than the base of the club, which is subovate, narrowed towards its base, densely and minutely pubescent, and indistinctly articulate.

Underside castaneous, with flavescent squamae. Prosternum emarginate. Metasternum truncate behind. Basal ventral segment broadly rounded and depressed in front, deeply incurved medially behind, so that in the middle it is only half the length of the large smooth second, fifth longer than preceding two combined, densely and minutely sculptured, with short fine setae.

Scrobes quite lateral and foveiform, situated just before the middle. There are no ocular lobes. Tibiae not perceptibly mucronate. The usual basal depression of the thorax and elytra, so conspicuous in *Phrynixus*, are almost entirely absent. The abdominal structure and abbreviated

thorax are also aids to identification. The exposure of the pygidium is probably abnormal.

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

Howard Goldfield, Nelson. Two, found by Mr. T. Hall on the 10th May, 1915 ; one mounted on its back.

4080. *Phrynixus humilis* sp. nov.

Subovate, moderately convex, opaque ; fuscous, rostrum rufescent, antennae and legs pale fuscous ; irregularly clothed with pale-tawny squamae, some fulvescent ones on the thorax and along the middle of the elytra, and feather-like greyish ones on the shoulders and hinder portion of elytra.

Smaller than *P. squamalis*, with more obscurely coloured vestiture, which on the thorax and rostrum is similarly disposed. The elytra, however, are less cordiform, the posterior declivity is nearly vertical, their shoulders are obviously though rather obtusely porrect, their punctation is finer and more distant, and the posterior striae are indistinct.

The rostrum and antennae are relatively shorter, the scape attains the front of the eye, the femora are equally slender at the base and clavate in the middle, the pygidium is not exposed ; the scrobes, tibiae, &c., are like those of *P. squamalis*.

Underside light castaneous, with depressed tawny scales. Abdomen rather convex, basal segment subtruncate between the coxae, medially incurved behind, less reduced than in *P. squamalis* yet distinctly longer than the second.

In a second specimen, probably the female, the elytra are subquadrate, being only slightly longer than broad, and the coarser squamae are more concentrated on the summit of the declivity, which appears quite vertical.

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

Howard Goldfield ; 10th May, 1915. A single male, from Mr. T. Hall.

4081. *Phrynixus amoenus* sp. nov.

Elongate, moderately convex, opaque ; piceous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous ; irregularly clothed with small, depressed and suberect ferruginous squamae, the shoulders with an oblique crest on each formed of pale, upright, feather-like scales, similar ones form a pair of prominent tufts on the top of the posterior declivity, and lower down, at each side, there is a rather larger rufescent one.

Rostrum nearly a third shorter than thorax, arched, a little narrower behind than in front, which is nearly bare and indistinctly sculptured, the basal portion has a ferruginous median squamose ridge, and just before the antennae there is a pair of quite minute pale crests. Thorax apparently elongate, yet only slightly longer than broad, evidently narrower than elytra, its sides almost straight behind, slightly wider and unevenly squamose before the middle, its base truncate ; disc irregularly punctate, with three frontal ridges which extend to beyond the middle, the central one is rufescent and slender, the others more prominent and mixed with pale scales, there is a median depression at the base. Elytra unevenly oblong-oval, each side being quadricristate, nearly double the length of thorax, vertical behind, they are bisinuate at the base, scarcely any wider than the thorax there, and the shoulders are not perceptibly porrect ; dorsum nearly plane, with a few minute granules, broadly impressed at the base, irregularly punctate and bearing, besides the prominent ones, a few small unequal

crests; posterior declivity quite striate, the scales concentrated as small spots.

Scape medially inserted, attaining the back of the eye, slender and flexuous near the base, clavate near the extremity without erect setae; basal two joints of the funicle equally elongate, joints 3-6 transverse, seventh larger, club small.

Legs elongate, tibiae mucronate and bearing somewhat rufescent curled setae; penultimate joint of tarsi excavate above, entire and finely hispid below.

Underside dull black, with a few short, depressed fulvescent setae. Prosternum hardly at all emarginate. Basal two ventral segments connate and about equally large, the first subtruncate between the widely distant coxae, its hind suture obliterated in the middle and, near the sides, represented by oblique series of punctures only, both segments nearly smooth in the middle, punctate elsewhere; fifth finely and closely.

This fine species very well accords with the generic diagnosis, but cannot easily be confounded with any other.

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

Glenhope, Nelson. Unique. Another of Mr. T. Hall's discoveries on the 23rd November, 1914.

Phrynixus binodosus (3278) var.—From Mr. Hall I have three varietal specimens, captured on the 20th December, 1914, and 20th February, 1915, at Glenhope. These differ as follows from the type:—

Rostrum with a pair of small greyish crests before and behind the antennae. Thorax with a central ridge which is slender in front but broader at the middle, where it ends. In addition to the pale humeral ridge and prominent posterior nodosities there are about five very unequal dorsal elevations on each elytron; one at the base is quite elongate. In one, mounted on its back, the basal two ventral segments are connate as usual, but their coarse punctation is nearly absent in the middle.

It is evident that the type, which was found at Broken River, had been rubbed or damaged, and that the Glenhope specimens represent the species in its perfect condition.

Erymneus Pascoe. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 435.

4082. *Erymneus terrestris* sp. nov.

Subovate, moderately elongate, slightly convex, opaque; piceous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous; clothed with small, decumbent, light reddish-brown squamae, the crests consist principally of greyish, suberect, woolly scales; legs with curled rufescent setae.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, its anterior half slightly expanded, the basal portion finely longitudinally carinate, and bearing a pair of minute crests just behind the antennae and a larger one in front of the eyes. Thorax slightly longer than broad, somewhat contracted in front, moderately coarsely and closely punctured; its apical portion with a pair of distinct crests and a narrow central ridge, across the middle it is tricristate, the longitudinal basal depression has obtusely raised, but not definitely crested, lateral borders. Elytra oblong-oval, twice the length of thorax, almost double its width near the middle, the base bisinuate; on each elytron, alongside the broad basal impression, there is an obtuse elevation, the oblique, slightly prorect shoulder is covered with greyish suberect squamae, which form two, sometimes three, somewhat rounded crests which extend from the humeral ridge towards the suture, and a pair of incon-

spicuous ones on top of the declivity, the outer one a little lower than the inner; the other somewhat nodiform inequalities are subseriate and unequal; the punctation where visible is coarse and irregularly serial, the declivity is more finely punctured but striate.

Scape flexuous, moderately stout, clavate at the extremity, without erect setae, implanted at or before the middle and reaching the back of the flat eye, which is distant from the thorax; basal two joints of funiculus almost equally elongate, joints 3-6 more or less transverse, seventh larger; club short, ovate.

Underside piceous, coarsely and moderately closely punctate; abdomen with obscurely rufescent, depressed, setiform scales, its second segment as long as the first, the frontal suture obtusely angulate in the middle, third and fourth very short, fifth foveate behind. Prosternum slightly incurved. Mentum subquadrate, palpi uncovered.

E. irregularis (2391), from the Northern Wairoa, is the nearest species, but its eyes are more convex and placed more on the upper surface, the basal joint of the funicle is shorter than the second; the thorax is shorter, and the outer ridge near the side extends to the hind angle, though less distinct there than in front.

Length (rostrum exclusive), $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 mm.; breadth, $2\frac{2}{3}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Glenhope, Nelson. Three individuals obtained by Mr. T. Hall on or about the 10th December, 1914.

Allostyphlus gen. nov.

Rostrum as long as thorax, moderately stout and arched. Scrobes foveiform, quite open above, but prolonged as distinct grooves almost to the upper and front part of the eyes, they begin between the middle and apex. Antennae rather slender and elongate; scape slender, gradually incrassate near the extremity, implanted between the middle and apex and reaching the back of the eye; basal joint of funiculus almost as long as the next, joints 3-7 slightly longer than broad; club subovate, narrowed towards its base. Eyes rather small, subrotundate, oblique, the space between them and the thorax equals their own length. Thorax suboblong, slightly wider before the middle than elsewhere, base and apex truncate, without ocular lobes. Scutellum absent. Elytra cuneiform, elongate, of the same width as thorax at the base, medially emarginate there, their outer half obtusely porrect.

Tibiae mucronate, somewhat arched externally. Tarsi finely setose underneath, second joint transverse, penultimate longer, moderately dilated, excavate above, slightly emarginate at the extremity, entire below. Mentum subquadrate, palpi exposed.

In the European *Styphlus* the tarsi have spongy soles, their penultimate joint is bilobed, the scrobes differ, and joints 3-7 of the funicle are very short. It is allied to *Halliella*, but the antennal insertion is less pterygiate, situated further forward, and prolonged almost to the eye; the antennae are more elongate and slender; the third tarsal joint is less transverse; and the general form, instead of being pyriform, is almost quite cuneate.

4083. *Allostyphlus jugosus* sp. nov.

Elongate, nearly plane above, the sides and posterior declivity vertical, opaque; piceous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous; irregularly covered with tawny scale-like matter, slender decumbent and coarser erect setae,

on top of the hind declivity there are four conspicuous crests formed of feather-like elongate scales, the outer ones a little lower than the inner pair.

Rostrum somewhat expanded at and in front of the antennal insertion, behind parallel, convex along the middle, thickly clothed, but without crests. Scape with slender depressed scales and outstanding setae. Thorax slightly longer than broad, a little contracted at the apex, very gently narrowed behind, with a crest at each side near the front; disc irregularly and rather closely punctate, and bearing several minute tubercles; apex bicristate and with a longitudinal mesial ridge before the middle and another near each side behind, the base is flattened or broadly impressed. Elytra twice the length of thorax, widest at the top of the declivity, very gradually narrowed towards the base, which is medially depressed, at each side of the depression a longitudinal ridge extends towards the middle, their sides are ridged from the base to beyond the hind thighs; dorsum apparently with series of suboblong punctures and irregularly studded with minute tubercles, declivity substrate.

Fem.—Rostrum slightly longer, hardly at all dilated in front, antennae implanted just before the middle, posterior declivity nitid, not vertical, but obviously punctate-striate. Underside coarsely and closely punctured, with depressed tawny squamae.

♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Mount Owen, 27th December, 1914, a single male; the female from Glenhope. We are indebted to Mr. T. Hall for the discovery of both specimens.

Phrynixodes gen. nov.

Body uneven, suboblong, roughly squamose. Rostrum arched, as long as thorax. Scrobes foveiform, lateral, situated between the middle and extremity. Head globose below, not much broader above than the rostrum. Eyes free from thorax, longitudinally oval. Thorax broader than long, narrower than elytra, base truncate, without ocular lobes. Scutellum absent. Elytra suboblong, closely applied to thorax, humeral angles only slightly and obtusely porrect, posterior declivity vertical.

Legs moderately elongate, femora subclavate beyond the middle, tibiae indistinctly mucronate. Tarsi finely setose underneath, basal joints short, the penultimate moderately expanded, deeply excavate above, emarginate in front but not truly bilobed.

Scape implanted between the middle and apex, flexuous and slender, incrassate near the extremity, attaining the thoracic apex. Funiculus 7-articulate, second joint as long as the first, 3-6 as long as broad, moniliiform, seventh slightly larger; club distinct, ovate, triarticulate.

Prosternum deeply angularly emarginate. Metasternum short. Abdomen moderately elongate, basal segment largest, truncate in front between the widely distant coxae, its hind suture deep and straight, like the following ones, second nearly as long as the well-developed third and fourth together, fifth rather longer than second. Mentum subquadrate, the thick rigid maxillary palpi quite uncovered.

The position of the scrobes, more slender antennae, feebly porrect humeral angles, and different penultimate tarsal joints do not agree with the diagnosis of *Phrynixus*, and, moreover, the remarkable ventral segments differentiate it from that genus and all its near allies.

4084. *Phrynixodes scruposus* sp. nov.

Opaque, piceous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous; thickly covered with obscure tawny, coarse, depressed and suberect woolly squamae, and erect setae.

Rostrum very slightly expanded, nearly nude and finely punctate in front, behind the antennae with a median carina which, however, is invisible until the coarse covering has been scraped off. Scape with moderate outstanding setae. Thorax closely and distinctly punctured, its frontal portion, owing to the crest at each side, appears contracted, it is slightly narrowed and nearly straight behind; there is a pair of prominent apical crests, and near the middle another pair more distant from each other, the centre of the base is flat. Elytra twice as long as thorax, a third broader than it is near the middle, only slightly wider at the base, with oblique shoulders, the dorsum scarcely any longer than broad; scutellar region depressed, with a crest at each side of it, on each elytron between the former and the side there is a larger crest, another in line with it behind the middle, and a more prominent one on the summit of the hind declivity; the sides also are uneven, the largest crest is near the top of the declivity; the dorsum, though unevenly cristate, is nearly plane but on a higher level than the thorax, it is coarsely subseriate-punctate, the declivity is finely striate-punctate.

Underside piceous, covered with a tawny deposit and coarse elongate squamae. Fifth ventral segment with a large apical fovea and pair of crests.

In its natural condition the sculpture is invisible, even the crests are indefinite; a second specimen having been obtained was carefully cleaned and described as above.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 5-5½ mm.; breadth, 2½-3 mm.

Glenhope; 23rd November, 1914. Mr. T. Hall is the discoverer.

Bantiades Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1371.4085. *Bantiades rectalis* sp. nov.

Subcylindric, without nodosities; dull fuscous, rostrum and thorax rather more rufescent, legs sometimes paler, antennae rufous; sparsedly clothed with suberect grey setae, these are more concentrated across the top of, and half-way down, the posterior declivity.

Rostrum thick, somewhat arched, nearly as long as thorax, slightly narrowed near the middle, coarsely punctured, indistinctly tricarinate. Head immersed up to the small transverse eyes. Thorax slightly longer than broad, a little contracted in front; moderately closely and coarsely punctured, with a fine carina from the apex to the base. Elytra emarginate at the base, slightly wider than thorax, a good deal narrowed but not vertical behind; they are regularly seriate-punctate; third interstices a little elevated near the base; the punctures, like those of the thorax, filled with pale scale-like matter.

Scape thinly setose, not reaching the eye; basal joint of funiculus slightly longer and thicker than the second, joints 3-7 stout and transverse; club short, oviform. Legs normal.

Underside opaque, fuscous, with a few pale setae; coarsely punctate as far as the extremity of the large basal ventral segment, the next much more distantly and finely, fifth with shallow irregular punctures and a broad central impression.

Fem.—Rostrum parallel, a trifle narrower and longer, and, like the thorax, more definitely carinate.

Much smaller than *B. cylindricus* (3904) and *B. notatus* (3905), and with different sculpture and vestiture.

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

Kiwi Bush, fifteen miles north of Glenhope. Five specimens obtained by Mr. T. Hall on the 4th May, 1915.

4086. *Bantiades trifoveatus* sp. nov.

Oblong, moderately broad, slightly uneven, somewhat nitid ; rostrum piceous, elytra fuscous, thorax obscurely rufescent, its apex usually testaceous, antennae rufescent, legs fusco-fulvous ; irregularly clothed with distinct flavescent setae, scanty and decumbent on the thorax, but on the hind part of the elytra they are mingled with white, become suberect, and more concentrated across the top of, and below, the posterior declivity, the sides bear curled infusate setae.

Rostrum arched, parallel, fully the length of the thorax in the female, a little shorter and less parallel in the other sex, coarsely punctate and obsoletely tricarinate. Head immersed up to the transverse eyes. Thorax of equal length and breadth, contracted in front, each side with a nodiform prominence near the front and a notch just behind it ; disc uneven, its basal portion broadly and distinctly trifoveate, with a pair of broad oblique impressions before the middle, all the intervals obtusely elevated, the apical portion distinctly but not coarsely punctured. Elytra oblong, abruptly narrowed but not vertical behind, almost double the length of thorax, broader, less so at the base, which is arcuate-emarginate so that the shoulders appear slightly porrect, their sides a little uneven ; disc with series of coarse punctures, from five to seven in each row, inner series quite regular, third interstices nodiform at the base, posterior declivity more finely sculptured.

Underside nigro-fuscous, with numerous distinct pale setae. Metasternum short, depressed in the middle, with coarse shallow punctures. First ventral segment large, rather flat, truncate and coarsely punctured between the coxae, much more distantly and finely behind ; second similarly finely punctate, its frontal suture well marked throughout, obtusely angulate in the middle ; fifth longer than preceding two combined, with a shallow median impression.

Antennae and legs of normal structure.

This is manifestly different from *B. rectalis*, with relatively more slender antennae. In bulk and general appearance it most nearly resembles our northern *B. suturalis* (3443) and the southern *B. cupiendus* (3604), but is easily distinguishable from both by the trifoveate basal half of the thorax.

♀. Length (rostrum inclusive), $4\frac{2}{3}$ mm. ; breadth, nearly 2 mm.

Kiwi Bush. A single pair found by Mr. T. Hall along with *B. rectalis*.

Rachidiscodes Broun. Part V, Bull. 1, N.Z. Inst.

4087. *Rachidiscodes glabrus* sp. nov.

Nitid, nude, elytra very convex ; rufo-piceous, legs pitchy-red, antennae light chestnut-red.

Rostrum half the length of body, moderately slender and arched, very slightly dilated at the antennal insertion, before the middle, smooth. Head short, gradually narrowed to the width of rostrum. Thorax truncate at

base and apex, without ocular lobes, only slightly longer than broad, a little dilated at the middle, irregularly and, relatively, moderately coarsely punctured. Elytra oviform, double the length of thorax, much more convex, strongly arched above and behind, scarcely perceptibly broader than it is at the base and closely adapted thereto; each elytron with four dorsal, deep, distinctly punctured striae extending from base to apex; interstices convex, the one near the suture depressed and narrowed and not reaching the basal margin.

Basal ventral segment largest, cuneate between the coxae, slightly depressed and sparingly punctate in the middle, and on a higher level than the second, which is not twice the length of the third or fourth, fifth with short, depressed grey setae and a few punctures. Intermediate coxae slightly separated, as large and prominent as the anterior.

This differs as follows from *R. altipennis* (3907):—

Rostrum not sulcate. Eyes large, nearly flat, with coarse facets, almost touching the thoracic margin, not widely separated above. Head not crested. Scape only reaching the front of the eye. Elytra distinctly punctate-striate. Penultimate tarsal joint excavate in front, apparently entire and finely setose underneath, fourth almost as thick, not longer than preceding two together, the claws small and strongly bent downwards.

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

Glenhope; 10th December, 1914. Three, found by Mr. T. Hall.

Clypeorhynchus Sharp. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1210.

4088. *Clypeorhynchus dorsalis* sp. nov.

Elongate, rather narrow, slightly convex, subopaque, without crests, nodosities, or outstanding setae; thinly clothed with flavescent, decumbent setae, those along the sides more squamiform and with a tendency to concentrate in irregular patches on the hinder part of the elytra; fuscous, antennae and tibiae usually castaneo-rufous.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, rather coarsely and closely punctured and indistinctly tricarinate behind the antennae, slightly dilated, finely punctate, nitid and rufo-piceous in front. Thorax very little longer than broad, slightly wider before the middle than elsewhere, more gradually narrowed towards the truncate base than in front; disc moderately closely and coarsely punctured, the shallow impression along the middle somewhat deeper near the apex. Scutellum small. Elytra elongate, double the length of thorax, hardly a fourth broader before the middle, scarcely any wider at the base, with feebly narrowed shoulders, from thence very gently narrowed towards the hind slope, with simple apices; dorsum nearly plane, the striae with suboblong rather shallow punctures; interstices somewhat uneven, the third slightly elevated behind the middle, and, like those outside them, bearing series of small, sometimes indistinct, granules.

Scape flexuous, slender, gradually incrassate beyond the middle, with a few erect setae, it reaches the thoracic apex. Basal joint of funiculus evidently longer than the next, third and fourth rather longer than following ones; club elongate-oval. Tibiae distinctly dilated inwardly above the middle.

Male.—Underside nitid, rufo-piceous, finely setose, moderately closely punctate. Prosternum strongly incurved in front. Metasternum broadly impressed behind. Basal ventral segment broadly depressed, longer than second, the suture slightly sinuate, third and fourth together as long as second,

fifth longer, truncate behind, sixth short, obtusely rounded behind, closely and finely punctate.

The female of *C. setosus* (3911) most nearly resembles this species, but the male, owing to its conspicuously prolonged elytral apices, is manifestly dissimilar. The first part of this description indicates the chief differences between *C. dorsalis* and other species.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 6-6½ mm. ; breadth, 2 mm.

Mount Hope, Nelson. Seven specimens found on the 14th February, 1915 (some of them damaged), by Mr. T. Hall.

4089. *Clypeorhynchus bicarinatus* sp. nov.

Elongate, moderately narrow, elytra nearly plane along the middle, slightly nitid ; nigro-fuscous, tarsi and antennae chestnut-red ; irregularly clothed with depressed flavescent setae, those near the sides rather coarser and, on top of the posterior declivity, on each elytron, near the suture, forming a pair of small contiguous crests and a less conspicuous one on the fifth interstice.

Rostrum nigrescent and finely punctured in front, behind with a pair of fine carinae which converge near the eyes. Thorax a little more dilated before the middle than in *C. dorsalis*, otherwise similar. Scutellum narrow. Elytra nearly thrice the length of thorax, nowhere twice as broad, of the same width as it is at the base, with slightly curvedly narrowed shoulders, gradually narrowed as far as the hind thighs, more but not abruptly towards the slightly dehiscent apices ; the striae near the suture with finer and more distant punctures than those towards the sides ; interstices feebly asperate, second and fourth slightly elevated at the base, the third behind the middle but broadly depressed near the top of the declivity so that the fourth seems more convex there.

Underside black, nitid ; second ventral segment rather longer than that of *C. dorsalis*, its frontal suture more angulate, impressed in the middle ; fifth transversely impressed behind, broadly rounded at the apex, sixth short and broad ; the metasternum, basal segment, and punctation like those of the preceding species.

Larger than *C. dorsalis*, the elytra almost elongate-cordate, much more attenuate and nearly vertical behind, and bearing small crests, the dark tibiae only slightly dilated inwardly below the knees, &c. In both species the ocular lobes are slightly developed.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 8 mm. ; breadth, 2½ mm.

Mount Owen ; 5,500 ft. One with damaged antennae, discovered by Mr. T. Hall on the 27th December, 1914.

Dacnophylla Broun. Män. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1471.

4090. *Dacnophylla sparsa* sp. nov.

Subopaque, moderately convex ; covered with elongate, fulvescent and grey, decumbent setae, and also numerous erect greyish ones ; on the elytra several bare spots render visible the shining piceo-rufous derm ; antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous.

Rostrum nearly a third shorter than thorax, stout, subparallel, almost glabrous in front of the antennae, behind these as thickly clothed as the head, somewhat depressed at the base. Thorax of equal length and breadth, widest near the front, gradually narrowed behind, base and apex truncate ; moderately coarsely punctured, the interstices minutely and densely sculp-

tured; there is a pair of distant grey crests before the middle. Scutellum obsolete. Elytra cordiform, quite double the length of thorax, of the same width as it is at the base, about a third broader behind the shoulders; near the suture they are striate but not quite regularly punctate, less distinctly near the sides. Legs moderately elongate, tibiae simple.

Scape inserted between the middle and apex, attaining the front of thorax, gradually incrassate, with a few outstanding setae. Basal joint of funiculus only slightly longer than second, both elongate, the next two oblong, 5-7 shorter; club ovate, fourth joint small.

Underside nitid rufo-piceous, with flavescent setae, distinctly but not closely punctate. Metasternum short, medially depressed, with a deeper transverse fovea near the apex and another in front. Basal two ventral segments rather deeply depressed along the middle, with subcarinate borders, second evidently the shorter, its frontal suture obliterated in the middle, distinct at the sides, the flat fifth as long as preceding two, sixth short.

D. variegata (2903) is easily separable by the acuminate elytra, more robust legs, and thick extremity of posterior tibiae.

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

Woodhen Bend, Glenhope; 20th June, 1915. Three, from Mr. T. Hall.

Nestrius Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1480.

4091. *Nestrius zenoscelis* sp. nov.

Elongate, narrow, moderately convex, subopaque, usually fuscous, middle of femora testaceous, tarsi and antennae infuscate red; thinly clothed with pale minute scales and erect setae, in unabraded clean specimens the thorax bears fine pubescence.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, slightly narrowed towards the middle, moderately broad, a little arched above, indistinctly bicarinate, its true sculpture much hidden by the somewhat curled, fine, irregularly distributed setae. Head short, with an interocular fovea. Eyes subrotundate, small, free from thorax, distant from each other, moderately convex. Thorax oblong-oval, a third longer than broad, slightly contracted in front, base and apex truncate, without ocular lobes; disc broadly impressed near the front and base, very irregularly and coarsely punctate. Elytra oblong-oval, not double the length of thorax, subtruncate, or slightly arcuate-emarginate, and of about the same width as it is at the base, moderately narrowed but not quite vertical behind; with series of moderately coarse subquadrate punctures; third interstices, and the suture at some distance from the base, slightly elevated.

Scape straight, implanted near the apex, extending beyond the front of the thorax, with pale erect setae; second joint of funiculus rather longer than third but shorter than the first, joints 4-7 suboblong; club moderately large, ovate, indistinctly articulate.

Front pairs of tibiae nearly straight, not perceptibly mucronate; the posterior curvedly dilated inwardly along the middle, abruptly and deeply notched near the extremity, their apical portion quite transverse, truncate behind, and slightly projecting inwardly.

Underside shining, more or less infuscate. Prosternum emarginate, with a few coarse punctures. Metasternum truncate behind, triangular between the middle coxae. Basal ventral segment flat or broadly depressed, truncate between the widely distant coxae, the suture between it and the

shorter second rather indistinct, both distinctly but not closely punctate, the next two abbreviated, with deep straight sutures, fifth longer than preceding two together, closely punctured, bisinuate and finely ciliate behind, sixth shorter but well developed and rufescent.

The remarkable structure of the posterior tibiae at once differentiates this from all the other members of the genus.

Fem.—Legs simple, often fusco-testaceous, separable from the same sex of *N. sulcirostris* (3919) by its medially yet slightly narrowed rostrum, and by the slightly longer and narrower thorax and elytra so that the whole outline is more cylindrical.

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

Glenhope and Kiwi Bush, near Nelson. Eight examples, found by Mr. T. Hall between the 10th December, 1914, and the 4th May, 1915, amongst decaying vegetable matter on the ground, and invariably smeared with sappy matter.

4092. *Nestrius simmondsi* sp. nov.

Elongate, rather narrow, slightly convex and nitid ; castaneo-rufous, sides of elytra rather darker ; legs fuscous, middle of femora and base of tibiae much paler, nearly fusco-testaceous ; thinly clothed with erect pale infusate setae.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, stout, somewhat arched, slightly narrowed towards the middle, with a median groove from the antennae to the base. Eyes minute, widely distant from each other. Thorax truncate at base and apex, rather longer than broad, a little wider before the middle than elsewhere ; disc broadly but not deeply impressed along the middle, coarsely triseriate-punctate, each series consists of about five punctures, lateral sculpture irregular. Elytra oblong-oval, almost double the length of thorax, scarcely any wider than it is at the base ; distinctly and rather closely substriate-punctate, scutellar region somewhat depressed. Legs elongate, tibiae simple, nearly straight, indistinctly mucronate.

Underside subopaque, rufo-fuscous, with a few short yellowish setae. Metasternum with a deep transverse depression behind. Basal segment of abdomen medially incurved behind, rather longer than the next, fifth more closely and finely punctate.

N. zenoscelis has similar antennae but very different thoracic sculpture and tibiae. *N. prolivus* (3920) is distinguishable by its larger size, subacuminate hind-body, irregular punctuation of thorax, &c.

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

Pakuratahi, near Wellington. Four specimens, taken on the 2nd January, 1915, from decaying forest-leaves, along with several other species, by Mr. H. W. Simmonds, whose name has been given to it.

Phygothalpus Broun. Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol. 45, p. 117.

4093. *Phygothalpus striatus* sp. nov.

Suboblong-oval, slightly convex, moderately nitid ; fusco-niger, antennae and tarsi rufo-piceous ; clothed with decumbent, elongate, slender, greyish, brassy, coppery, and pale-greenish squamae, which, however, are not very conspicuous.

Rostrum quite a third shorter than thorax, with linear sculpture, and a slender central carina extending from the antennae to the small interocular fovea, its apical portion finely punctate. Head very finely and

sparingly punctured. Thorax very little longer than broad, slightly wider near the front than elsewhere, gently narrowed towards the base, more contracted at the apex; rather closely, distinctly but not coarsely punctured, less closely alongside the obsolete median groove. Elytra nearly double the width and thrice the length of thorax, somewhat curvedly narrowed near the base, which is only a little broader than the thorax there, a good deal narrowed posteriorly, with simple apices; their striae are rather broad and deep, indefinitely punctate, and become shallow behind; interstices moderately convex, irregularly and finely sculptured.

Underside glossy black, with fine depressed setae. Prosteronum deeply emarginate. Basal ventral segment broadly depressed in the middle, longer than the second there; third and fourth shorter, each transversely impressed and with a punctiform fovea at the sides; fifth large, finely transversely rugose near the base, closely and distinctly punctate behind.

Rather larger than *P. sulcipennis* (3918), with more variegated, brighter, and longer vestiture; deeper and apparently impunctate elytral striae and convex interstices; thorax slightly longer but only obsolete sulcate; legs with suberect setae; scape straight, basal joint of funiculus rather longer, the third and fourth shorter, club very elongate-oval.

♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, 4 mm.

Hunter Mountains, south-west of Lake Wakatipu. One, found by Mr. A. Philpott at a height of nearly 6,000 ft.; 27th December, 1914.

4094. *Phygotharpus anthracinus* sp. nov.

Shining black, below as well as above, antennae and tarsi piceo-rufous; sparingly clothed with decumbent, slender greyish scales, and a few erect straw-coloured setae behind; suboblong-oval, only moderately convex.

Rostrum and head, together, of the same length as thorax, the former moderately finely, densely, and confluent punctured near its sides, irregularly above, with an obtuse central carina extending from the rather broad and deep interantennal impression to the well-marked fovea between the eyes, its apical portion, and the head, finely and more regularly punctate. Thorax of equal length and breadth, widest before the middle, more gradually narrowed behind than in front; closely and somewhat rugosely punctured near the sides, much more distantly and finely along the middle, where a well-marked groove extends from behind that point nearly to the apex. Elytra nearly thrice the length of thorax, not double its breadth, curvedly narrowed near the base, the hind slope a good deal but not abruptly narrowed, with simple apices; they are coarsely striate-punctate to beyond the middle, much more finely behind; interstices irregularly and very finely rugose, the pair nearest each side of the suture almost plane, the others moderately convex, the third with an elongate depression along the inner side of each before the middle.

This is more glossy and considerably larger than its nearest ally, *P. nitidulus* (3764). The thorax is proportionately shorter and broader; the elytra are more narrowed near the base, the punctures there are more quadrate, and the third interstices instead of being flat are, like the outer ones, convex. The antennae are more elongate, the scape is flexuous, the basal two joints of the funiculus are longer, the third is distinctly longer than broad, and the fifth and sixth, in place of being transversely rotundate, are oviform. The metasternum and basal two ventral segments are broadly depressed.

♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $4\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Eyre Mountains, near Lake Wakatipu. My specimen was discovered at a height of nearly 6,000 ft., on the 5th April, 1915, by Mr. James Speden, of Gore, who also found six of *Lyperobius carinatus* (1236) at the roots of *Aciphylla spedeni* at the same time. In a second specimen, perhaps representing another species, the rostral carina and discal thoracic groove are absent, the elytral punctation is finer, and the legs more slender and less flexuous.

Getopsephus Broun. Trans. N.Z. Inst, vol. 45, p. 106.

4095. *Getopsephus costifer* sp. nov.

Nitid, black, antennae rufo-piceous; nearly nude, with a few short, slender greyish setae behind.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, the broad punctate grooves along the middle are separated by a broad smooth carina which, at its base, is divided by the slender prolongation of the interocular fovea. Head very finely and distantly punctured. Thorax quite as long as broad, its sides nearly straight, a little contracted at the apex; with a broad groove from front to base but becoming narrower near the middle, very finely and irregularly punctate before the middle; irregularly and feebly rugose behind, more strongly and unevenly towards the sides. Scutellum distinct, subquadrate. Elytra oblong, thrice the length and nearly double the width of thorax, very slightly narrowed towards the base, a good deal narrowed posteriorly, with broad dehiscent apices; distinctly striate-punctate, the four outer series of punctures coarse and distinctly separated, the inner pair, on each elytron, a little smaller, all become finer behind but do not reach the extremity; interstices convex, finely and irregularly punctate, the fifth quite costiform behind the middle and ending abruptly below the summit of the declivity. Tibiae slightly flexuous, finely denticulate inwardly, and bearing distinct greyish setae.

Underside, and femora, with some fine rounded greyish scales and short setae.

Differs from the type of the genus (3273) by its rather longer thorax, obviously striate-punctate elytra, costiform fifth interstices, and dehiscent apices.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 11 mm.; breadth, $4\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hunter Mountains; 27th December, 1914. A single individual, found by Mr. A. Philpott at an altitude of 5,500 ft.

4096. *Getopsephus funestus* sp. nov.

Oblong, moderately convex, subopaque; black, antennae and tarsi rufo-piceous; densely covered with depressed, small, dark ashy squamae and numerous slender, suberect grey setae.

Rostrum closely, rather finely and somewhat rugosely punctate, with a mesial carina which nearly reaches the narrow interocular fovea. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, widest before the middle, more gradually narrowed behind than in front, base and apex truncate; disc slightly and evenly convex, its rather fine punctation hidden, the central channel interrupted and narrow; the sides coarsely and rugosely sculptured. Scutellum small. Elytra nearly thrice the length of thorax, slightly arcuate-emarginate and a little broader than it is at the base, gently expanded towards the hind thighs, considerably narrowed but not quite vertical behind, with simple apices; they are rather distantly and coarsely striate-punctate, more finely near the suture and along the posterior declivity; third and fifth interstices slightly elevated, not nodular behind.

Femora slender near the base, subclavate beyond; tibiae mucronate, nearly straight, not perceptibly denticulate inwardly.

Scape implanted near the apex and attaining the middle of the eye; basal two joints of funiculus equal, 5-7 moniliform; club elongate-oval.

Underside shining, black, finely punctate, with depressed grey setae, those on the fifth abdominal segment suberect and flavescent, in the male it is slightly emarginate behind, sixth broad and very short.

Var. A.—Thorax subcylindrical, nearly smooth, and glossy in front, discal furrow almost continuous, fifth ventral segment broadly impressed at each side.

Var. B.—Thorax coarsely rugose behind, fifth ventral segment marked like var. A, but with acuminate elytra. Only a single specimen of each variety has been found, both damaged.

In *G. acuminatus* (3273) the rostrum has a broad groove along each side of the carina, the thorax is somewhat glossy, with coarse, irregular, but not tubercular sculpture behind, but the punctation is fine, the discal impression is short, the hind-body is acuminate, and the lower surface bears lustrous scales.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $10\frac{1}{2}$ -12 mm.; breadth, $4-4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mount Owen, Nelson. A single pair, found by Mr. T. Hall, at a height of 5,000 ft., on the 27th December, 1914.

Group HYLOBIIDAE.

Bryocatus Broun. Bull. 1, Part III, N.Z. Inst., p. 218.

4097. *Bryocatus quadricollis* sp. nov.

Subovate, rather elongate, moderately convex, opaque; fuscous, antennae faintly rufescent, club darker; irregularly covered with tawny-grey scale-like matter.

Rostrum rather longer than thorax, parallel, stout, fusco-rufous, finely and indistinctly punctate in front, squamose at base. Thorax subquadrate, about a third broader than long, its sides slightly rounded; broadly, yet only slightly, transversely impressed in front, with indistinct granular sculpture, the middle infuscate. Elytra nearly thrice the length of thorax, very little wider than it is at the base, subtruncate there, gradually widened towards the hind thighs, narrowed but not quite vertical behind; they are distinctly striate, with rugose, nearly plane interstices, these, on some parts, being irregularly covered with scale-like matter, appear uneven, but they are really without nodiform elevations.

Legs stout, tarsi and antennal club broad.

In *B. nodicollis* (3610), which most nearly resembles this species, the legs, tarsi, and club are more elongate, the rostrum is narrower, the hind-body is almost cordiform, and the thorax when examined from the front is seen to be binodose on the middle.

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

Howard Goldfield, Nelson. This minute weevil is unique; it was discovered by Mr. T. Hall on the 10th May, 1915.

4098. *Bryocatus rubidus* sp. nov.

Rufescent, antennae and tarsi rather darker, subnitid; unevenly and sparingly clothed with a greyish scale-like film.

Rostrum rather longer than thorax, stout, slightly narrowed towards the base, closely and finely sculptured, obsoletely in front. Head narrowed anteriorly, finely punctate. Eyes small, oblique. Thorax a third broader than long, its sides distinctly rounded and widest at the middle, slightly impressed across the front; moderately coarsely and somewhat transversely punctured. Elytra scarcely any wider than thorax at the base, twice its length, very gradually expanded towards the top of the posterior declivity, widest there, considerably narrowed and subvertical behind; they are evidently and regularly striate, in some aspects the striae appear punctate, interstices slightly convex and rugose.

Most nearly related to *B. quadricollis* as regards general form, but the rostrum differs, the sides of the thorax are distinctly rounded and its sculpture is essentially different.

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

Glenhope. Another of Mr. T. Hall's discoveries, on the 19th August, 1915.

4099. *Bryocatus elegans* sp. nov.

Convex, opaque, covered principally with small light fusco-rufous squamae, or scale-like matter; the apex of thorax and a streak along the middle, and all except the apical portion of the rostrum, more flavescent; a few single greyish scales form specks on the thorax and elytral interstices, on the thoracic apex there are about six depressed blackish setae.

Antennae and tarsi nigrescent.

Rostrum as long as thorax, stout, arched, parallel; pitchy red and bearing a few slender pale setae in front. Thorax subovate, of equal length and breadth, distinctly widest at the middle, obliquely narrowed towards the base and apex, without superficial inequalities, quite truncate at apex. Elytra subovate, double the length of thorax, a little wider than it is at the base, a third broader behind the posterior femora, considerably narrowed and subvertical behind; they are finely striate, along each side of the suture there are three small oblong nodules, the third and fifth interstices are elevated, the former from the base almost to the apex, the latter to the top of the posterior declivity, on each there are about five short, upright, greyish scales, the interstices near the sides are less elevated.

Scape inserted between the middle and apex, reddish near the base, only moderately thick, club oblong-oval. Eyes of moderate size, obliquely oval, not prominent, widely distant above, quite free from the thorax.

There is no similar described species. The peculiar elytral sculpture is distinctive.

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

Moà Basin; 20th October, 1913. One, taken off a mossy tree by Mr. T. Hall.

4100. *Bryocatus humeratus* sp. nov.

Subopaque, nigrescent, irregularly clothed with a greyish scale-like film.

Rostrum hardly as long as thorax, moderately stout and arched, parallel. Thorax oviform, as long as broad, obtusely rounded and widest at the middle, its sculpture moderately close, consisting apparently of small flattened granules arranged somewhat longitudinally. Elytra suboblong, twice as long as thorax, distinctly broader than it is at the base, with evidently

elevated, slightly porrect shoulders, their sides very gradually expanded and about a third wider behind the posterior femora than the thoracic base, manifestly narrowed but not vertical behind; their striae are moderately deep but not perceptibly punctured; third interstices moderately elevated from base to apex, each with four spots of scale-like vestiture, fifth very narrow near the base, broader behind the middle but not attaining the apex.

Legs and antennae normal, club ovate. Eyes rather small and flat, just free from thorax.

No other species resembles it. The raised and unusually prominent humeral angles form its chief differentiating character.

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

Mount Algidus. One, found by Mr. T. Hall; 25th September, 1913.

4101. *Bryocatus lugubris* sp. nov.

Suboblong, entirely black, subopaque, thinly covered with an obscure ashy deposit, and bearing a few dark curled setae along the sides.

Rostrum thick, as long as thorax, parallel, finely asperate. Eyes small, narrow, just free. Thorax subovate, slightly broader than long, a little wider at the middle than elsewhere; slightly transversely impressed in front, closely, moderately coarsely, and rugosely punctured, and with a linear impression along the middle. Elytra oblong, rather broader than thorax at the base, twice its length, a good deal narrowed and deflexed behind; they are subpunctate-striate, interstices rugose, the third and fifth slightly elevated and broader than the others.

Antennae stout, moderately elongate, club oblong-oval.

Its nearest ally is *B. crassirostris*.

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

Moa Basin; 20th October, 1913. Another of Mr. T. Hall's discoveries.

4102. *Bryocatus crassirostris* sp. nov.

Oblong, without superficial inequalities, dull fusco-niger, antennae and tarsi black; covered with nearly circular, depressed, inconspicuous, dark and obscure greyish squamae.

Rostrum rather shorter than thorax, nearly as broad as the head, parallel, minutely asperate. Eyes flat, quite lateral. Thorax subovate, hardly at all longer than broad, its punctation concealed by the squamae, some of which form a dull greyish streak along the middle in front of the base. Elytra rather broader than thorax, about twice its length, slightly incurved at the base, subvertical and curvedly narrowed behind; with rather deep but not perceptibly punctured striae; interstices transversely rugose, the third slightly more elevated than the others and rather thicker at the base, the second becomes quite linear and does not reach the base.

Antennae short and thick, basal joint of funiculus oblong but thick, club oblong-oval. Terminal joint of the tarsi extending but little beyond the broad divergent lobes of the third, the claws very small.

Smaller than *B. lugubris*, its rostrum shorter and broader; antennae shorter, funiculus with broader joints; thorax without any central groove; second elytral interstices abbreviated and narrowed.

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

Hunter Mountains, south-west Otago. A solitary specimen, found by Mr. A. Philpott, at a height of about 6,000 ft., on the 27th December, 1914.

Group ERIRHINIDAE.

Erirhinus Schoenherr. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 449.

4103. *Erirhinus dilucidus* sp. nov.

Oblong, moderately convex, subnitid; nigro-fuscous, the thoracic apex, suture, and extremity of elytra more or less rufo-fuscous; elytra with a pale, almost ivory-like basal spot on each of the third interstices, an interrupted cured fascia before the middle, and a more conspicuous one just below the summit of the posterior declivity equally pallid; legs variegate, femora at the base and the lower half of tibiae pallid, the upper part of these latter dark fuscous; antennae and tarsi rufo-testaceous, but the club and first joint of funiculus are infuscate; pubescence scanty, slender, ashy, and inconspicuous.

Rostrum moderately arched and slender, subparallel, a third longer than thorax, slightly bisulcate and punctate behind the antennae. Thorax truncate at base and apex, a little broader than long, contracted in front, with somewhat rounded sides, rugosely but not coarsely punctate. Scutellum small and smooth. Elytra almost thrice the length of thorax, distinctly broader than it is at the base, gradually narrowed and deflexed behind; evidently punctate-striate, the third and fourth striae confluent just behind the first fascia.

Scape implanted near the apex, attaining the front of the eye, slender, a little thicker near the extremity; funiculus with fine dark setae, basal joint longer and considerably stouter than the moderately elongate second, third and fourth slightly longer than the short following ones; club oblong-oval, densely pubescent, triarticulate.

Underside pubescent; breast fuscous, abdomen testaceous. Prosternum widely incurved. Metasternum plane. Basal ventral segment rather longer than second, subtruncate between the coxae, third and fourth, singly, slightly shorter than second, together shorter than fifth.

Ocular lobes absent. Eyes coarsely faceted, slightly prominent, subrotundate, situated on the upper surface close to the thorax, distant from each other about half the width of the rostrum. Legs of moderate length, normal; tarsi with finely setose soles, claws strongly dentate at the base.

The coloration and marks render it distinct from all other allied species.

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

Woodhen Bend, near Glenhope. A single individual, found by Mr. T. Hall on the 20th June, 1915.

4104. *Erirhinus altivagans* sp. nov.

Elongate, moderately convex and nitid; nigrescent, femora fusco-castaneous, tibiae and tarsi paler; elytra with a few erect minute grey setae, the sides of thorax with longer subdepressed ones.

Rostrum arched, parallel, moderately stout, as long as thorax, finely subseriate-punctate. Eyes rather flat, just free, subrotundate, distant from each other. Thorax rather broader than long, slightly rounded and a little broader before the middle than elsewhere, more contracted in front than behind, base and apex truncate, distinctly and moderately closely punctured. Scutellum small and rather narrow. Elytra oblong, more than double the length of thorax, rather wider than it is at the base, gently narrowed behind; distinctly and closely substriate-punctate, interstices nearly plane, minutely seriate-punctate.

Antennae more or less rufescent; scape inserted between the middle and apex; basal joint of funiculus nearly twice the length of the second,

joints 3-7 transverse ; club suboblong-oval, quadriarticulate, terminal joint very small.

Legs stout, tibiae distinctly mucronate, the two hind pairs flexuous.

E. celmisiae (3928) is larger, more glossy, and differs in colour. The elytral punctation is rather finer, not as close, and becomes somewhat vague behind ; in *E. altivagans* it is distinct from base to apex, and the apices are not individually rounded. Both species structurally are like 2917, *E. spadiceus* (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 4, p. 132).

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

Mount Hope, Nelson. One of each sex, taken near the summit on the 14th February, 1915, by Mr. T. Hall.

4105. *Erirhinus leucocomus* sp. nov.

Suboblong-oval, moderately convex and nitid ; usually of a light rufous hue, elytra with ill-defined dark marks, these most obvious behind, legs and antennae fusco-fulvous ; pubescence rather unequally distributed, transversely on the thorax ; fine, suberect, and pale yellow along the middle of the elytra, but white, coarser, and irregular on other parts.

Rostrum quite as long as thorax, arched, moderately slender, subparallel, punctate-striate from the base to the antennal insertion. Thorax rather broader than long, base and apex truncate, its sides moderately rounded ; moderately coarsely but not closely punctured. Scutellum distinct but small. Elytra oblong, curvedly narrowed posteriorly, nearly thrice the length of thorax, a third broader than it is at the base ; distinctly striate-punctate, interstices nearly plane, minutely seriate-punctate.

Legs with fine setae, femora with a small denticle underneath ; tibiae slightly mucronate and flexuous ; claws appendiculate at base.

Scape rather slender, a little thickened at the extremity, inserted between the middle and apex and reaching the centre of the eye ; funiculus with fine white setae, basal joint longer and stouter than the next, third and fourth small and subquadrate, the following ones slightly broader and shorter ; club hardly at all infuscate, nearly ovate.

Fem.—Rostrum rather more slender, quite the length of head and thorax together, similarly but more finely sculptured, scape implanted at or just before the middle. In one example the thorax is rather shorter, and its pubescence, like that of the head, is bright yellow. Underside piceous, abdomen sometimes more rufescent, more or less transversely rugose and distantly punctate, with decumbent white setae which become coarser near the sides ; second ventral segment longer than either third or fourth, the fifth with a shallow median fovea.

Ocular lobes absent. Eyes rather flat, oval.

The conspicuous, almost silvery scale-like hairs, which do not form spots, render this distinct from other New Zealand species.

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

Buller River, near Glenhope. Mr. T. Hall secured five individuals on the 17th January, 1915.

Dorytomus Germar. Lacord., Hist. des Ins. Col., vol. 6, p. 477.

4106. *Dorytomus vittatus* sp. nov.

Subelongate-oval, moderately convex and nitid, very thinly clothed with slender, inconspicuous grey hairs ; testaceous, antennae and tarsi very

little infusate; along the middle of the thorax and elytra there is a dark fuscous streak, this, near the base of the latter, is somewhat expanded.

Rostrum as long as thorax, parallel, moderately slender and arched, its serial punctation rather shallow. Thorax of equal length and breadth, narrowed and slightly constricted in front, its sides moderately rounded near the middle and gradually narrowed behind, base and apex truncate; its punctation along the middle distinct, rather fine but not close, that near the subopaque sides less definite. Scutellum nigrescent. Elytra oblong, gradually narrowed backwards, fully a third broader than thorax at the base, nearly thrice its length; distinctly striate-punctate, interstices nearly plane, minutely punctured.

Scape inserted near the apex and just reaching the eye; basal joint of funiculus evidently longer and thicker than the next, joints 3-7 decrease in length; club elongate-oval, quadriarticulate.

Femora strongly angulate and with a small tooth on each underneath, tibiae mucronate.

Underside testaceous and sparingly pubescent. Metasternum grooved along the middle. Basal two segments of abdomen rather deeply and broadly depressed.

Fem.—Rostrum a third longer than thorax, more shining and finely sculptured. Scape implanted between the middle and apex. Femora less dilated and not perceptibly dentate. Ventral segments simple.

Pascoe's *D. trilobus* (799) is somewhat similar, but can be at once distinguished by its rather strongly rounded, transverse thorax.

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

Ben Lomond. Two males and one female, found by Mr. T. Hall at a height of 4,000 ft.; 13th March, 1914.

Aneuma Pascoe. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 455.

4107. *Aneuma rufa* sp. nov.

Convex, elongate-oval, somewhat nitid; rufous, scape fulvescent, funiculus and tarsi infusate; the head and sides of thorax covered with yellow, subdecumbent, rather coarse and elongate setae, those on the thoracic disc very slender and scanty; elytra thinly clothed with suberect, moderate, yellow setae, and also bearing some scattered squamiform grey ones.

Rostrum as long as thorax, feebly arched, moderately slender, subparallel; seriate-punctate, almost smooth along the middle and in front. Thorax rather broader than long, gently narrowed towards the truncate front, moderately coarsely and closely punctured. Scutellum pubescent. Elytra elongate-cordate, double the length of thorax, only a little broader than it is at the base, with oblique shoulders, gradually narrowed towards the extremity; distinctly punctate-striate, interstices finely punctate. Legs with grey setae, denticles on underside of femora small, tibiae mucronate, nearly straight.

Scape straight, very slightly thickened towards the extremity, inserted between the middle and apex and reaching the front of the eye; funiculus longer, with fine grey setae, basal joint larger than second, third and fourth hardly longer than broad, fifth and seventh moniliform; club ovate.

Underside dark rufous, irregularly punctured, with many moderately coarse grey setae, those on prosternum more flavescent and forming a coarse fringe on the basal half of the femora; prosternal emargination with spiniform front angles.

A. erubescens (3137), the nearest species, is larger and of a paler red, its rostrum is evidently broader, &c. *A. rufa* is distinguished by its conspicuous femoral cilia.

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

Glenhope. Eight captured by Mr. T. Hall during 1915.

4108. *Aneuma oblonga* sp. nov.

Oblong, subnitid ; rostrum and thorax rufous, elytra light chestnut-red, legs fulvescent, antennae and tarsi sometimes infusate ; thinly clothed with fine yellowish or greyish setae, these are suberect on the elytra.

Rostrum stout, subparallel, nearly as long as thorax, irregularly punctate behind, subseriate towards the front. Thorax rather broader than long, its sides somewhat rounded, a little narrower before the middle than behind ; moderately coarsely and closely punctured. Scutellum oblong. Elytra oblong, curvedly narrowed behind the posterior femora, quite twice the length of thorax, broader than it is at the base ; distinctly punctate-striate, interstices finely punctate, slightly convex, nearly plane at the base. Legs and antennae normal.

Prosternal emargination rather short, its front angles obtusely spiniform. Basal ventral segment flat, the fifth with a shallow fovea.

Altogether unlike *A. rufa* in form and vestiture. It should be placed near *A. erubescens* (3137), which, however, is of a darker red, the legs particularly, the rostrum is longer and stouter, and the hind-body is broader.

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

Mount Algidus, 14th October, 1913, and Scarcliff, 20th October, 1913. One from each locality, found by Mr. T. Hall.

4109. *Aneuma rostralis* sp. nov.

Subopaque, suboblong ; fuscous, more or less tinged with red, legs fusco-testaceous, rostrum reddish ; elytra covered with subdecumbent, distinct greyish hairs, those on the thorax much more elongate and slender and disposed transversely.

Rostrum a third longer than thorax, slender and parallel, slightly arched, bisulcate and finely punctate from the base to near the apex, the central linear space almost flat. Thorax a third broader than long, its sides moderately rounded, moderately closely and distinctly punctured, more distantly along the middle. Scutellum small. Elytra oblong, thrice the length of thorax, distinctly broader than it is at the base, rounded behind ; punctate-striate, interstices nearly plane, minutely subseriate-punctate.

Underside fusco-rufous, moderately finely but not closely punctured, with greyish setae. Metasternum transversely strigose. Basal ventral segment broadly impressed, the second in the middle distinctly longer than third or fourth. Prosternal canal with elevated lateral borders, not at all spiniform in front.

Scape straight, slender, implanted between the middle and apex ; funiculus with fine grey setae, basal joint thicker and rather longer than second, joints 3-5 subquadrate, sixth and seventh shorter and a little broader ; club elongate, oblong-oval.

Fem.—Rostrum distinctly arched, more slender, double the length of thorax, almost smooth, shining, pale reddish. Scape very elongate and slender, inserted behind the middle ; basal joint of funiculus nearly twice the length of the elongate second.

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

Scarcliff ; 20th October, 1913. About a dozen specimens, from Mr. T. Hall.

4110. *Aneuma conspersa* sp. nov.

Suboblong, moderately convex and nitid, variegate; subferruginous, each elytron with an oblique infuscate fascia extending from the side, before the middle, and meeting its fellow at the commencement of the hind declivity; antennae of a lighter hue, club fuscous; thorax and base of elytra thinly covered with distinct, decumbent, yellowish setae, these latter, behind, are sprinkled with coarser, greyish, more or less erect setae.

Rostrum as long as thorax, moderately slender and arched, parallel, not smooth, rather indefinitely sculptured. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, a little contracted in front, distinctly and closely punctured. Scutellum distinct. Elytra oblong, curvedly narrowed behind the posterior femora, nearly thrice the length of thorax, not quite double its width at the base; distinctly striate-punctate, interstices nearly plane. Legs with subdepressed greyish setae, femora unarmed.

Scape inserted between the middle and apex and attaining the centre of the eye; basal joint of funiculus evidently thicker and nearly twice the length of the next, joints 3-5 rather longer than broad, sixth and seventh bead-like; club oblong-oval.

Underside rufescent, with numerous depressed grey setae, distinctly punctate, the terminal segment quite closely. Prosternal emargination deep, without spiniform front angles; second ventral segment hardly as long as the following two combined.

Fem.—Rostrum a third longer than thorax, more slender and shining, very finely subseriate-punctate, obsoletely carinate along the middle. Antennae also more slender and elongate, implanted just before the middle. Terminal ventral segment with a shallow median fovea.

Almost entirely different from recorded species, recognizable by the coloration, vestiture, and subfasciate elytra.

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

Mount Moa and Point Hill, both west of Mount Algidus. Ten examples, captured by Mr. T. Hall during October, 1913.

Eugnomus Schoenherr. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 458.

4111. *Eugnomus atratus* sp. nov.

Elongate, moderately convex and nitid; black, scape and tarsi piceous; clothed with depressed, elongate, rather coarse, grey or quite white squamae.

Rostrum about a third longer than thorax, subparallel, only slightly dilated at the extremity, closely punctate, obsoletely carinate along the middle. Eyes longitudinally oval, not prominent, as widely distant from each other as they are from the thoracic apex. Thorax rather broader than long, gradually narrowed before the middle; distinctly, irregularly, but not very closely punctured. Scutellum oblong. Elytra thrice the length of thorax, nearly twice as broad, moderately narrowed behind; distinctly striate-punctate, the stria near each side of the suture rather deep. Pygidium somewhat exposed.

Legs elongate, femora clavate but not dentate underneath.

Scape inserted near the apex, attaining the back of the eye, gradually incrassate; funiculus with outstanding nigrescent setae, basal joint largest, the next suboblong; joints 3-7 moniliform, 5-7 transverse; club densely pubescent, indistinctly quadriarticulate, equalling the funiculus in length.

This species can be identified by its shining black derm, rather coarse nearly white vestiture, and very elongate antennal club.

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

Hunter Mountains; 5,000–6,000 ft. A single female, taken by Mr. A. Philpott on the 27th December, 1914. A second example sent for inspection measures $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; it is probably the male.

Hypotagea Pascoe. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 456.

4112. *Hypotagea tibialis* sp. nov.

Elongate-oval, moderately convex and nitid; rufous, rostrum, antennae, and legs of a rather lighter red; elytra thinly covered with white, erect, slender setae mingled with coarser ones, those on the head and sides of thorax decumbent, moderately thick and elongate, on the thoracic disc there are only a few inconspicuous, very slender and elongate ones.

Rostrum slightly longer than thorax, parallel, moderately slender and arched; distinctly subseriate-punctate, more irregularly near the apex, almost smooth along the middle. Thorax a third broader than long, slightly rounded, a little narrowed towards the truncate apex, distinctly and moderately closely punctured. Scutellum small. Elytra elongate-cordate, quite double the length of thorax, slightly broader than it is at the base, gradually narrowed posteriorly; evidently punctate-striate, interstices convex, finely punctate.

Scapae elongate and slender, straight, inserted between the middle and apex and attaining the front of the eye; funiculus longer, with slender grey hairs, second joint moderately elongate yet shorter than the stouter first, joints 3–5 longer than broad, sixth and seventh shorter and bead-like; club fuscous.

Anterior legs longest, the femora unarmed, the others with a median tooth; tibiae mucronate, the anterior curved but not crenate, the intermediate with a small obtuse angulation on the inside above the middle, so as to appear bisinuate, the posterior dentate and finely ciliate inwardly.

Underside dark glossy red, distinctly and irregularly punctured, bearing many decumbent white setae. Prosternum with a simple emargination, its coxae contiguous. Metasternum moderately elongate, uneven, depressed along the middle. Basal ventral segment longer than fifth, in the middle twice the length of second, strongly rounded between the coxae, flat; the next three equal, the terminal with a large fovea behind.

Pascoe's *H. rubida* (804), according to the description, has apparently simple posterior tibiae, the front pair crenate, and the rostrum rugosely punctate.

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

Glenhope; 23rd November, 1914. One example, from Mr. T. Hall. A second damaged specimen, with a longer rostrum but similarly formed antennae and tibiae, was also found by him at Moa Basin, Canterbury, on the 20th October, 1913.

Group BELIDAE.

Pachyura Hope. Gen. Ins. (Wytsm.), Belidae, 1909, p. 7.

4113. *Pachyura brookesi* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, elongate, narrowed anteriorly, shining; rostrum metallic coppery-red, purplish at the extremity; thorax violaceo-rufous, head more rufescent; elytra viridescens, the sides and some of the transverse grooves tinged with red. Pubescence elongate and rather coarse, fulvescent,

irregularly distributed, covering the sides of the thorax and forming a streak along the middle; on the elytra the hairs are concentrated across and below the shoulders, behind the scutellum a patch is divided by the suture, there a similarly divided one in line with the hind thighs and a larger oblique one a little in advance extends forwards towards the side, there is another, also divided by the suture, farther back and a larger patch at each side of it, the apical portion is covered; on the head the hairs are more slender and scattered; legs fusco-rufous, tarsi darker.

Rostrum a third longer than thorax, gently expanded towards the bidentate apex, obtusely angulate at the antennal insertion, near the base; rather finely punctate, less distinctly in front. Head nearly as broad as thorax, very coarsely and closely punctured, with raised interstices. Eyes large and prominent. Thorax rather broader than long, gradually narrowed towards the truncate apex, base strongly bisinuate; disc coarsely, very irregularly transversely rugose, punctate. Scutellum transverse, punctate and finely pubescent. Elytra six times the length of thorax, of the same width at the base, strongly bicurved there, the suboblique shoulders a third broader, curvedly narrowed near the obtuse apices; their sculpture consists of elevated, somewhat irregular transverse rugae and punctate intervals.

Antennae somewhat infusate, second joint shorter than the basal and hardly as thick, joints 3-7 elongate, gradually decreasing in length, eighth elongate-triangular, ninth and tenth oblong, eleventh rather shorter but with a conical terminal appendage.

Femora covered with slender fulvescent setae, tibiae and tarsi with shorter nigrescent ones.

Underside with fulvescent vestiture, very dense along the sides of the breast, the abdomen with bare shining spots; metasternum cupreo-violaceous, grooved along the middle.

The sculpture is coarser than that of *P. aenescens* (3770), the surface is more brightly coloured, the vestiture is quite differently arranged, joints 5-8 of the antennae are shorter, the tibiae are not serrate inwardly, the thorax is less transversal, the rostrum is longer, but its basal punctation is not close.

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

Titirangi, Auckland. One example, found on the 18th September, 1915, by Mr. A. E. Brookes, of Mount Albert, whose name has been given to it.

Group HAPLONYCHIDAE.

Geochus Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., pp. 445, 1221.

4114. *Geochus pictulus* sp. nov.

Subovate, broad, narrowed anteriorly, widest behind the shoulders, moderately convex and nitid; sparingly clothed with decumbent and suberect, yellowish-grey, slender scales; flavo-castaneous, the thorax with a dark fuscous spot at each side near the base; each elytron similarly dark, but interruptedly, from the hind thigh towards the apex but not extending to the suture, sometimes prolonged as a streak to the middle of the base; rostrum dark near the base, rufescent in front; antennae fulvescent, club slightly infusate.

Rostrum quite half the length of thorax, stout, broader near the apex than behind, indistinctly sculptured, with four series of small scales

converging towards its base. Thorax a third broader than long, distinctly but not abruptly narrowed before the middle, base somewhat rounded; distinctly but not closely punctured, nearly smooth along the middle, within each puncture there is a minute seta, the squamae are irregularly disposed, almost absent from the middle. Elytra double the length of thorax, of about the same width as it is at the base and closely applied thereto, nearly twice as broad behind the shoulders, posterior declivity considerably narrowed and subvertical; they are evidently and moderately closely striate-punctate, quite striate behind, and with convex interstices there.

Legs long and thick; femora with depressed, tibiae with more erect greyish setae, the anterior pair broad and very oblique near the outer extremity.

Second joint of funiculus more slender than the basal but nearly as long, the next slightly longer than broad, joints 4-7 small and subglobular; basal joint of club scarcely more than half the size of the quadrate second, the terminal narrower.

Underside nitid, sparingly and finely setose, dark near the middle, rufescent elsewhere. Prosternum incurved in front, flat and not at all canaliculate, the globose coxae nearly as far apart as the intermediate, the posterior more distant. Mesosternum so formed as to appear broadly bilobed. Metasternum very short. Basal ventral segment largest, subtruncate between the coxae, its punctation transversely subseriate; second a third shorter, its frontal suture indefinite, longitudinally rugose behind.

G. setiger (2889), (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. 12, p. 295), though somewhat similar in colour, bears curled setae, and the front tibiae are gradually narrowed towards the extremity. *G. squamosus* (2539) is almost wholly fuscous or piceous, the elytra are not so broad but are more convex along the suture, and the second ventral segment is relatively shorter with a more definite frontal suture. These three species are members of the series, or section, in which the elytra are not flattened towards the sides.

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

Huia, near Auckland. Mr. A. E. Brookes, of Mount Albert, found this species on the 10th April, 1915, amongst dead leaves on the ground.

4115. *Geochus apicalis* sp. nov.

Nitid, moderately convex, broadly oval, widest near the hind thighs; thinly clothed with distinct yellowish setae, these are decumbent on the thorax but suberect on the elytra; variegate, the rostrum, sides of thorax, and basal half of elytra more or less piceous; the apical portion of these last, the antennae, and tarsi somewhat fulvescent; thoracic disc dark rufous, legs and club fuscous.

Rostrum normal, with four flat almost smooth lines converging towards the eyes, which are large and plane with coarse facets, the space between them is half of their own breadth. Thorax about a third broader than long, narrowed anteriorly, moderately coarsely punctured, more distantly along the middle, usually with a slightly raised, longitudinal, smooth line. Elytra indistinctly wider than thorax at the base, which is oblique towards the shoulders, their sides rounded and a little depressed but not explanate, considerably narrowed and subvertical behind; they are coarsely substriate-punctate, evidently striate behind, interstices convex but not nodiform at the summit of declivity.

Scape short, half the length of the funicle, clavate at the extremity; basal joint of funiculus as thick as the apex of the scape but slender at its base, second rather longer, its basal half slender, third and fourth very slightly longer than the following moniliform ones, seventh a little broader; club oblong-oval, intermediate joint considerably larger than the others, the first distinctly defined.

Anterior tibiae externally prominent at the middle, narrowed towards the extremity.

Underside piceous, irregularly and coarsely punctate, with a few minute greyish setae. Second ventral segment shorter than the basal, its frontal suture distinct, subangulate in the middle; in other respects similar to *G. pictulus*.

This should be located near *G. variegatus* (3615), which, however, is larger, with the darkest portion of the elytra behind instead of at the base, and with nodiform interstices on top of the declivity, as is also the case in the much darker *G. posticalis* (3291).

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

Gordon's Knob, near Nelson; 15th November, 1914. Discovered by Mr. T. Hall.

4116. *Geochus certus* sp. nov.

Variagate, subovate, broadest near hind thighs, slightly convex, subnitid; very sparingly clothed with greyish setiform scales, suberect on elytra, depressed on the thorax, where they are concentrated near the sides.

Rostrum piceous, much shorter than thorax, trisulcate, the intervals rather flat and convergent behind. Thorax piceous at the sides, rufescent on the disc; with moderately coarse but not close punctures, each with a minute seta; it is almost a third broader than long, narrowed anteriorly, a little more contracted in front, feebly curved at the base. Elytra hardly double the length of thorax, of about the same width as it is at the base, arcuate-emarginate there, the sides somewhat indistinctly margined, subvertical and considerably narrowed behind; dorsum nearly plane but uneven; they are piceous at the sides and behind, but of a light-chestnut hue across the top of the posterior declivity and along the middle; on each elytron the third interstice is slightly elevated from the base to the middle, the space between it and the suture, when examined sideways, is seen to be rather coarsely quadripunctate; this interstice is again, and like the second, elevated behind the middle, the others are subnodose on top of the declivity; the external dark basal portion is irregularly punctured and has a pale median spot, there are only two well-marked striae on each, both behind the middle.

Tibiae with outstanding grey setae, the front pair angulate externally at the middle.

This well-marked species can be separated from the others by the peculiar elytral sculpture. It should be placed near *G. plagiatus* (2389).

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

Howard River, near Glenhope. The unique specimen was taken from leaf-mould by Mr. T. Hall on the 27th March, 1915.

4117. *Geochus convexus* sp. nov.

Subovate, moderately broad, wider near the hind thighs than elsewhere, evenly convex, without elytral nodosities or definite lateral margins;

subopaque, piceous, the thoracic apex, extremity of elytra, and the antennae rufescent; sparingly clothed with suberect, somewhat curled, tawny setae.

Rostrum indistinctly sculptured, of normal form. Thorax a third broader than long, gradually narrowed towards the front, moderately but not at all closely punctured. Elytra scarcely twice the length of thorax, just as wide as it is at the base, their sides moderately rounded, a good deal narrowed but not vertical behind; distinctly striate-punctate, quite striate behind, with simple interstices. Tibiae without external prominences.

This small species may be known by the absence of special features, even the tibiae being simple.

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

Mount Te Aroha. Three, found by myself, during October, 1911, on the ground amongst dead leaves, at an altitude of about 1,000 ft.

Group CRYPTORHYNCHIDAE.

Acalles Schoenherr. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 488.

4118. *Acalles humeralis* sp. nov.

Robust, convex, subovate, uneven, subopaque, the derm nitid, nigrescent; covered to a great extent with small, depressed, obscure ferruginous squamae, but the basal portion of each elytron from the third interstice to the shoulder is unevenly clothed with coarser, pale-tawny scales; antennae and tarsi light fusco-rufous.

Rostrum moderately broad and arched, slightly narrowed towards the middle, as long as thorax, rufescent; its distinct punctation not seriate but disposed longitudinally and becoming finer near the extremity, with a fine mesial carina. Eyes free, subrotundate, nearly flat. Thorax hardly a third broader than long, its contracted frontal portion with a pair of small greyish crests; its basal half with a pair of dark median crests and an indefinite median carina; the front of each side, of this basal part, has a dark crest, and the short outstanding scales extend from it along the side to the base; its moderately coarse punctation is almost hidden. Scutellum indistinct. Elytra of about the same width as thorax at the base, a little broader behind, fully double its length, their sides nodose, posterior declivity sloping and narrowed; they are irregularly and coarsely subseriate-punctate; third and fifth interstices unequally and obtusely bicristate behind the middle, the hind one of the fifth is placed nearly half-way down the declivity, the suture is plane, but the rest of the surface is slightly asperate and bears a few small black granules.

Scape inserted just before the middle, reaching the front of the eye, incrassate near the extremity, almost glabrous; funiculus finely setose, its basal joint obconical, thicker but shorter than the elongate second, third and fourth oblong, joints 5-7 moniliform, the seventh rather broader than the others yet considerably narrower than the ovate, triarticulate club.

Legs elongate, with slightly variegated squamae, femora broadly grooved underneath; tarsi rather narrow, not sponge-like below, penultimate joint only moderately expanded and lobate.

Pectoral canal profound, its thick vertical borders almost touching the posterior coxae. Metasternum concave and almost invisible between the coxae. Abdomen covered with greyish and ferruginous scales, its first segment twice the length of second, their suture nearly straight, fifth as long as the moderately developed third and fourth together, with a large fovea at each side.

This species is unmistakably distinct from *Tylodes* and *Acalles* and probably represents a new genus, but this cannot be determined until the issue of Wytzman's Gen. Ins., group Cryptorhynchidae.

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

Howard Goldfield. A single specimen, found by Mr. T. Hall on the 10th May, 1915.

4119. *Acalles anceps* sp. nov.

Convex, subovate, uneven, opaque; derm nigrescent, antennae and tarsi pale ferruginous; thickly covered with small, depressed, tawny and rufo-fuscous squamae, those of the latter colour predominate along the elytral suture and top of posterior declivity, the coarser suberect ones are of both colours; legs with outstanding, pale, coarse setae.

Rostrum as long as thorax, arched, moderately broad, slightly and gradually narrowed behind the middle, dark red and finely punctate before the antennae, with variegated squamae and a fine median carina behind them. Thorax rather broader than long, abruptly contracted and indistinctly bicristate in front, the middle of the broader portion with a pair of distinct crests, and in line with these there is a smaller crest at each side; it is broadly impressed along the middle, the coarse irregular punctation is much concealed. Scutellum not distinct. Elytra subcordate, broader than thorax at the base, their shoulders oblique and covered with pale upright scales, posterior declivity subvertical but not abruptly contracted, they are fully twice the length of the thorax and much more convex; their irregularly seriate punctures are partly hidden, third interstices tricristate, but with another crest just below the summit of the declivity, in line with this one there is one on the fifth besides the pair on the dorsum, the sides also are uneven.

Antennae rather short, finely setose; scape implanted before the middle, scarcely reaching the eye; basal joint of the funiculus stout, obconical, not as long as the elongate second, third slightly longer than broad, joints 4-7 transverse, seventh broadest; club ovate, triarticulate, its basal joint half of the whole length.

Underside black, with elongate tawny scales. Rostral canal with elevated borders in line with the back of the middle coxae. Metasternum broadly concave behind. Second ventral segment much shorter than the first, hardly as long as the following two combined, fifth longer, with a distinct fovea at each side.

If the femora had been distinctly dentate underneath this species would have been placed in *Crisius*. Two species of *Acalles* resemble this one: the first, *A. bicristiceps* (3636), may be at once separated by its very elongate-oval club; the other, *A. nodigerus* (3942), is a larger and more brightly coloured insect with nodiform elytral elevations.

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

Howard Goldfield, eighteen miles from Glenhope. One, discovered by Mr. T. Hall on the 10th May, 1915.

4120. *Acalles cilicollis* sp. nov.

Convex, subovate, widest near the shoulders, considerably narrowed but not abruptly deflexed behind the posterior femora, opaque; nigrescent, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous; thickly covered principally with overlapping fusco-ferruginous squamae, the sides of thoracic disc densely and coarsely fringed with somewhat testaceous scales, basal half of elytra with a few scattered equally pale ones, and bearing also many erect fuscous setae.

Rostrum slightly longer than thorax, moderately arched, a little broader at the bare apex than at the base, with obscure squamae and a few erect fuscous setae. Thorax conical, subtruncate at base, quite a third broader than long; the disc nearly plane, moderately closely and coarsely punctured, the lateral cilia not covering the true sides in front. Scutellum absent. Elytra cordate, nearly thrice the length of thorax, distinctly broader than it is at the base but with oblique shoulders; apparently striate-punctate, with a few small black granules near the base; from each shoulder towards the commencement of the posterior declivity the squamae form a slightly raised curve, this, behind, has a blackish border, there is a more irregular curvature in front, another dark fuscous streak near each hind thigh extends half-way towards the suture.

Scape medially inserted; basal two joints of funiculus equally elongate, joints 3-7 moniliform, club oblong-oval. Legs elongate, with coarse, fuscous, outstanding setae; femora only moderately dentate.

This species, with the exception of the medially implanted scape, almost accords with *Crisius*. The thoracic disc, owing to the short lateral cilia, appears triangular; there is no frontal constriction. The head is impressed between the eyes.

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

Green Bay, near Auckland. One, found by Mr. A. E. Brookes on the 2nd January, 1915.

Tychanus Pascoe. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 498.

4121. *Tychanus obscurus* sp. nov.

Oblong-oval, moderately convex, subopaque; fusco-piceous, rostrum and front of thorax rufescent, tarsi and antennae chestnut-red; thinly clothed with depressed squamae, those on thorax and base of elytra pale testaceous, remainder of elytra with small, flat, inconspicuous, dark ashy ones, the sides of thorax, and the hind-body, with a few suberect pale scales.

Rostrum arched, gently narrowed towards the middle, slightly shorter than thorax, finely punctate and shining in front of the antennae, more closely and coarsely behind, obsolete carinate along the middle. Thorax a sixth broader than long, its frontal half somewhat depressed and abruptly contracted, the basal portion rather more closely and coarsely punctured, and with a slight carina along the centre. Scutellum very short. Elytra oblong, gradually narrowed and deflexed behind, double the length of thorax, very little broader than it is at the base; distinctly subseriate-punctate, with a few minute granules near the base, interstices nearly plane, their apical portion with many dark, outstanding but rather short squamiform setae.

Scape inserted just before the middle; basal joint of funiculus thicker and a third shorter than the elongate second, third and fourth slightly longer than following two, seventh rather broader, quite transverse; club elongate-oval.

Legs elongate, with pale coarse setae; femora strongly dentate underneath; tarsi narrow.

This obscurely clothed species may be placed near *T. lunalis* (3934), in which, however, the club is shorter and the third joint of the funiculus unusually short.

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

Rakaia Gorge. One, from Mr. T. Hall; 27th September, 1912.

Crisius Pascoe. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 500.

4122. *Crisius contiguus* sp. nov.

Convex, subovate, uneven; piceous, covered with flat, subrotundate, overlapping squamae, mostly of a greyish-tawny hue, those between the middle of the elytra and the top of the posterior declivity light rufo-fuscous; legs and antennae fusco-rufous.

Rostrum moderately broad and arched, subparallel, very slightly narrowed near the middle, equalling the thorax in length; rufescent and closely punctate in front of the antennae, squamose behind them. Thorax a third broader than long, its anterior half abruptly contracted and slightly bicristate at the apex; the basal portion, in front, with a pair of obvious crests, and a central obtuse carina extending to the base, its punctation quite hidden. Scutellum small or indistinct. Elytra fully double the length of thorax, of the same width as it is at the base, a third broader in the middle, their sides uneven, posterior declivity much narrowed and subvertical; they are moderately striate-punctate; the faintly rufescent squamae terminate as a curve just at the commencement of the declivity; the interstices between the middle and the base though somewhat irregularly elevated are not definitely crested.

Scape inserted between the middle and the apex, barely reaching the eye; second joint of funiculus almost double the length of the first, third and fourth suboblong, joints 5-7 transverse, the last rather broader than sixth; club elongate-oval, its basal joint as long as the remaining two combined.

Legs normal, femora angulate and dentiform.

This accords with *Crisius* with the exception of the narrow elytral base; in this respect it agrees better with *Tychanus*, which, however, has a manifest scutellum and medially implanted scape.

A careful scrutiny of the overlapping squamae and the sublunate termination of the pale ferruginous ones on the after-part of the elytra will lead to its identification.

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

Glenhope; 3rd March, 1915. One, found by Mr. T. Hall.

4123. *Crisius eximius* sp. nov.

Subovate, rather narrow, convex, opaque; rufo-piceous, antennae and tarsi paler; densely covered with depressed fulvo-ferruginous, and a few suberect greyish squamae, those on the elytra overlapping, the posterior declivity greyish.

Rostrum as long as thorax, arched, subparallel, obtusely convex along the middle, rather flat and slightly emarginate in front, squamose elsewhere. Thorax a fifth broader than long, contracted, slightly depressed, and distinctly bicristate in front; its basal portion with similar crests, the one at each side indistinct; disc apparently closely punctured, with a slight central ridge behind, its base slightly bisinuate. Scutellum obsolete. Elytra of the same width as thorax at the base, a little wider behind the posterior femora, twice its length, more convex than it is, considerably narrowed and deflexed behind; apparently narrowly striate-punctate, third and fifth interstices a little elevated at the base, all slightly raised near the top of the declivity.

Smaller and narrower than its nearest ally, *C. contiguus*, the squamosity much brighter, the summit of the posterior declivity without any trace of

a dark border. Legs and antennae similar. Mentum small, the thick flavescens palpi quite visible.

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

Glenhope ; 18th July, 1915. A single example, from Mr. T. Hall.

Allanalcis Broun. Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol. 45, p. 141.

4124. *Allanalcis variatus* sp. nov.

Convex, subovate, broadest near the shoulders, tapering towards both extremities, without crests or inequalities, opaque ; fuscous, densely covered with depressed elongate squamae, mostly of a pale brick-red hue, and with some scattered, erect white ones ; sides of thorax and elytra nigrescent, usually with an angular, large, fuscous spot on each side of the posterior declivity ; rostrum and legs more or less piceous, antennae and tarsi light infusate red.

Rostrum stout, about as long as thorax, slightly narrowed towards the middle, minutely asperate. Thorax of equal length and breadth, slightly narrowed towards its rounded apex, the base oblique at each side, its moderately coarse and close punctation scarcely discernible. Elytra cordate, nearly double the length of thorax, just as wide at the base, broader near the shoulders, considerably narrowed but not vertical behind ; with narrow, indistinctly punctured striae and feebly elevated interstices.

Legs coarsely setose, tibiae nearly straight inwardly. Penultimate tarsal joint broadly expanded, grooved above along the middle, entire and densely setose underneath, the terminal rather slender and attached to the base of the third, with small claws. Antennae of normal structure.

Underside piceous ; basal segment large and flat, coarsely punctate, with tawny scales, the second very short, indistinctly separated and on the same plane, fifth rufescent, finely punctate.

This resembles the Auckland *A. incultus* (2572), which has tawny or infusate yellow squamae, in place of infusate red as erroneously recorded in the printed description. *A. variatus* is larger, the thoracic base is not truncate, the posterior declivity is more sloping, and the squamae are elongate.

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

Glenhope, near Nelson. About ten examples were detected amongst decaying forest-leaves by Mr. T. Hall, most of them during the winter of 1915.

4125. *Allanalcis seticollis* sp. nov.

Subopaque, nearly plane above, posterior declivity subvertical ; more or less infusate red, elytral striae quite rufescent ; the thorax with elongate, decumbent, reddish scales near the sides, paler and more distant ones towards the middle, which bears depressed fulvescent setae. Elytral disc with elongate-oval, tawny-fulvous squamae, whitish ones extend from the shoulders backwards and are then irregularly curved inwardly as far as the third interstices, these are bordered behind by nigrescent ones, white scales cover, but unevenly, about half of the declivity.

Thorax as long as broad, only very slightly narrowed before the middle, relatively coarsely and closely punctured. Elytra cordate, not twice the length of thorax, on about the same level ; on each there are three well-marked dorsal striae, and near the side two series of elongate impressions.

This is smaller than *A. variatus*, though similar in form and structure, the legs are not as thick, the dorsum is flatter and without upright white scales, and the thoracic punctation, owing to the scanty and more slender vestiture, is quite easily seen.

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

Woodhen Bend, near Glenhope. One, found by Mr. T. Hall on the 20th June, 1915.

4126. *Allanalcis albipictus* sp. nov.

Convex, subovate, widest just behind the shoulders, opaque; derm piceous, but densely covered with depressed, rather coarse and elongate squamae, these are chiefly light rufo-fuscous, but white ones cover the posterior declivity along the middle, an irregular large area extending along the side of each elytron from the base to the hind thigh, a spot across the third and fourth interstices near the middle, and an indefinite streak near each side of the thorax, in addition to minute scattered specks; antennae and tarsi light rufo-fuscous.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, moderately broad, gradually narrowed towards the middle, squamose. Thorax slightly broader than long, gradually narrowed anteriorly, its coarse and close punctation entirely hidden. Elytra cordate, hardly double the length of thorax, of the same width as it is at the base, which is slightly oblique towards the sides, much broader in line with the middle femora, a good deal narrowed and subvertical behind; their striae seem rather narrow, third interstices slightly raised near the base, the second behind the middle.

Antennae, legs, and tarsi of normal structure, penultimate tarsal joint grooved above, densely setose and apparently entire underneath so that the terminal joint is only visible at the extremity.

Nearly related to the North Island *A. incultus* (2572), but differing from it and other species by the conspicuous patches of white squamae, some of which are erect.

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

Glenhope. A solitary individual, obtained by Mr. T. Hall on the 30th August, 1915.

4127. *Allanalcis melastictus* sp. nov.

Convex, subovate, widest in line with the hind thighs; elytra castaneous, thorax and rostrum darker, antennae and tarsi paler than elytra; squamosity dense and coarse, depressed on the thorax, suberect on some parts of the elytra, to a great extent light rufo-fuscous, more rufescent near the sides, base of rostrum, and legs; but with the following blackish spots, two pairs on the basal half of thorax, on each elytron, one inside the shoulder, on the third interstice a median one, and another but larger on top of the declivity, where there are a few small specks lower down.

Rostrum nearly as long as thorax, subparallel, stout, scarcely at all arched, squamose, with minute flavescent setae at the apex. Thorax about a third broader than long, a little contracted and depressed in front, the sides behind nearly straight; slightly elevated at each side of the middle, its punctation concealed. Elytra on a higher plane than the thorax, subcordate, twice the length of thorax, of the same width as it is at the base, vertical and much narrowed behind; distinctly striate, interstices slightly convex, the third rather more so and thicker than the others.

Legs long and thick, the anterior longest, the hind pairs of femora with a dark spot near the base and an obscure greyish one on the middle; penultimate tarsal joint moderately expanded, longitudinally excavate above but not distinctly bilobed. Antennae normal, scape very short.

This small species may be known by the distinct blackish maculation.

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

Titirangi, near Auckland. The only specimen I have seen was found by Mr. A. E. Brookes, of Mount Albert, on the 18th September, 1915.

4128. *Allanalcis blanditus* sp. nov.

Elongate-ovate, moderately convex, broader behind the shoulders than elsewhere; derm nitid, piceo-rufous, tarsi and club fusco-rufous, antennae paler; elytra and sides of thorax thickly covered with elongate, decumbent, somewhat rufo-fulvous scales, each elytron with an obscure greyish, interrupted, oblique fascia extending from near the side, before the middle, but not reaching the suture in front of the posterior declivity, thoracic disc thinly clothed with more slender squamae.

Rostrum rather shorter than thorax, stout, rugosely punctate. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, gradually narrowed anteriorly, moderately coarsely and closely punctured. Elytra cordate, almost double the length of thorax, hardly any broader than it is at the base, narrowed but not quite vertical behind; apparently punctate-striate, interstices slightly convex, the pair nearest the suture a little thicker than the others behind.

Antennae and tarsi of normal structure, the scape inserted at or just before the middle.

Rather narrower than ordinary species, with very little variegation, the elytra on almost the same level as the thorax.

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

Glenhope; 19th August, 1915. One only, found by Mr. T. Hall.

Atylodes Broun. N.Z. Inst., Bull. 1, Part II, p. 137, 1914.

4129. *Atylodes asaphus* sp. nov.

Convex, subovate, slightly nitid; rufous, antennae paler, somewhat testaceous, club piceous; sparingly clothed with suberect, yellowish setiform squamae.

Rostrum shorter than thorax, hardly at all arched above, moderately stout, subseriate-punctate behind, indistinctly in front, its sides subcarinate towards the eyes. Thorax slightly broader than long, somewhat contracted and a little depressed before the middle, its sides rounded behind; relatively coarsely and closely punctate. Elytra cordate, a half longer than thorax, truncate and of the same width as it is at the base, narrowed and subvertical behind; each elytron has five deep, apparently impunctate dorsal striae and convex interstices, those between the sutural and second striae do not reach the base.

Femora rather long and thick, the anterior longest, with short, slightly curled pale setae; tibiae slightly flexuous, uncinatae, with more erect setae; penultimate tarsal joint very widely dilated.

Second joint of funiculus as long as the thicker first, the following ones small and subequal; club large, subovate, densely pubescent, indistinctly articulate.

Underside dull piceous, distantly punctate and setose, fifth ventral segment rufescent, very minutely sculptured, with a small fovea behind.

The specimens in their natural condition are dull fuscous, but when freed from extraneous substances present the appearance described above. They are only about half the bulk of *A. foveiger* (3461).

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

Pakuratahi, near Wellington. Taken from leaf-mould by Mr. H. W. Simmonds on the 2nd January, 1915.

Zeacalles Broun. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. 12, p. 379.

4130. *Zeacalles aeratus* sp. nov.

Compact, very convex, subpyriform, slightly nitid; fusco-rufous, elytra and legs paler, rostrum rufous, antennae rufo-testaceous; covered mostly with small, depressed, rather bright brassy squamae, but grey ones form a streak along each side of the thorax and elytra as far as the hind thigh, where it bends inwardly; there is an elongate blackish basal spot inside each shoulder, and three irregular spots near the extremity.

Rostrum scarcely at all arched above, almost as long as the thorax, with a few scales at its base, finely subseriate-punctate towards the front. Thorax as long as broad, truncate at the base, gradually narrowed anteriorly, distinctly and moderately closely punctured. Scutellum absent. Elytra of the same width as thorax at the base, closely applied thereto, quite twice its length, on an abruptly higher plane, widest near the middle, narrowed and vertical behind; sutural striae narrow, second somewhat incurved behind the middle; the interval between these striae evidently swollen before the middle, and terminating on top of the posterior declivity as a large horizontal nodosity; the other striae are slender and indefinite.

Legs with numerous pale squamiform setae; femora long, stout and unarmed, tibiae nearly straight, uncinata; basal joints of tarsi small, the penultimate broadly dilated, excavate above, densely setose and apparently entire underneath.

Underside obscurely rufescent, with some pale coarse squamae. Pectoral canal profound, its sharply elevated hind borders extending as far as the back part of the intermediate coxae. Basal ventral segment largest, truncate behind, the second short, yet slightly longer than third or fourth and on the same level as they are.

The grey lateral streaks, nigrescent marks, and elytral nodosities resemble those of the North Island *Z. binodosus* (3139), with the exception of the dark posterior spots, but the elytral striae of that species are moderately broad and deep, and the second are not incurved behind. The bright brassy scales of *Z. aeratus* distinguish it from all its allies.

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

Woodhen Bend, near Glenhope; 20th June, 1915. Taken from leaf-mould by Mr. T. Hall. Two examples, one of them damaged and now mounted on its back.

4131. *Zeacalles coarctalis* sp. nov.

Elongate, rather narrow, the elytra, at or before the middle, very little broader than the thorax, very convex, slightly nitid, not densely clothed; light infusate red, rostrum rufous, antennae and tarsi rufo-testaceous; the depressed flavescent squamae on the basal half of elytra much smaller than those on the thorax; rather larger grey scales form an indefinite lateral streak from the front of thorax to the commencement of the

posterior declivity, and are irregularly distributed over the back part of the elytra.

Rostrum as long as thorax, moderately broad, smooth near the middle, punctate elsewhere. Thorax as long as broad, quite truncate at base, gently narrowed anteriorly; distinctly and closely punctate near the middle, less so near the front and sides. Elytra just double the length of thorax, on a higher level, vertical behind; there are two indistinctly punctured, straight, well-marked striae along each side of the suture, the sculpture beyond these is indefinite; second interstices moderately horizontally nodose and bearing some coarse suberect scales, the nodosities therefore seem more prominent than they are in reality. Legs proportionally rather thick.

This small member of the binodose series may be recognized by its rather narrow form, the elytra, though narrower than those of *Z. binodosus* (3139) at the middle, are broader near the apices.

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

Retaruke, west of Erua, near Waimarino. Mr. W. J. Guinness kindly collected and sent a bagful of decaying leaves, out of which I picked out a specimen, in March, 1910.

4132. *Zeacalles finitimus* sp. nov.

Elongate-ovate, convex, slightly nitid; light infusate red, rostrum rufous, antennae and tarsi somewhat rufo-testaceous; not thickly covered with depressed, moderately elongate, obscurely rufescent and greyish scales, these latter form an ill-defined oblique streak from behind each shoulder towards the suture, across the top of the declivity there are nearly a dozen upright grey scales besides some slightly infusate ones lower down; legs with coarse greyish setae.

Rostrum about as long as thorax, finely punctate. Thorax slightly broader than long, of the usual shape, its punctation distinct near the middle of the base, less so elsewhere, with a fine carina along the middle but not attaining the apex. Elytra nearly twice as long as thorax, rather broader than it is near the middle, more convex, narrowed and vertical behind; each elytron near the suture with a pair of straight, apparently punctate striae, and about three series of fine punctures towards the side; second interstices slightly nodose at the summit of the posterior declivity. Legs normal.

Considerably smaller and less evidently variegated than *Z. carinellus* (3647); and easily separable from *Z. coarctalis* by its broader and more ovate elytra, relatively less robust legs, and thoracic carina.

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

Woodhen Bend. One, found by Mr. T. Hall amongst decaying leaves on the 20th June, 1915.

4133. *Zeacalles bisulcatus* sp. nov.

Subovate, convex, subopaque; piceous, legs fusco-rufous, antennae obscure rufo-testaceous; covered with decumbent, fusco-fulvous and greyish squamae, these latter form an oblique, not sharply marked fascia on each elytron, extending backwards from near the middle thigh but not reaching the suture; on top of the declivity a few coarse, upright grey scales form a crest on each elytron; some curled, suberect, coarse, slightly infusate setae occur along the sides and on the front of the thorax; there is an

elongate, nigrescent basal spot half-way between the suture and shoulder on each elytron.

Rostrum dull rufo-piceous, minutely asperate, indistinctly carinate along the middle. Thorax slightly broader than long, slightly more narrowed before the middle than behind; moderately coarsely and closely punctured, with a few grey scales at the middle of its base. Elytra oviform, twice the length of thorax, a trifle wider than it is at the base, rather wider before the middle, narrowed and vertical behind; each elytron has a single well-marked sutural stria which becomes finer towards the extremity.

Legs elongate, moderately stout, tibiae with outstanding squamiform greyish setae; penultimate joint of tarsi transverse, fully twice as broad as the basal ones, excavate above, apparently entire below.

As there are only two crests on the posterior declivity this species can be readily separated from *Z. binodosus* and its near allies; the single stria on each elytron, the smooth shining interstice alongside it, the unusual number of suberect scales on the front of the thorax, and the dark rough-looking rostrum, in conjunction, render it distinct.

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

Howard Goldfield, Nelson. Another species found by Mr. T. Hall on the 30th March, 1915, and represented by a solitary individual—a male, no doubt.

4134. *Zeacalles scruposus* sp. nov.

Subovate, convex, subopaque; piceous, antennae and tarsi more or less rufo-testaceous; vestiture variegated, thorax with fusco-fulvous squamae, mingled with coarser and suberect grey ones, its sides with many outstanding pale fuscous setae; elytra similarly setose, the thick patch of fusco-fulvous squamae near each shoulder is composed of smaller scales than those on the thorax, and there is an oblique grey prolongation of each towards the middle, and several coarse blackish, erect ones are visible; there is a nigrescent scutellar spot, and a narrower one between it and each shoulder, and others near the sides behind; several erect dark setae can be seen, there are also some erect scattered white scales, which, on top of the posterior declivity, are concentrated on the nodosities there.

Rostrum squamose at the base, with minute flavescent setae in front, rufescent, of normal form. Thorax nearly a third broader than long, gradually narrowed anteriorly, its moderately coarse and close punctation hidden. Elytra broadly oval, just twice the length of thorax, a third broader near the middle, on a higher level, vertical behind; their striae are indistinctly punctate and much concealed, the interval between the sutural and second is nodiform behind. Penultimate tarsal joint not definitely lobate.

Z. varius (2957) is the only species at all like this, but the marks are very different, the erect setae are slender and elongate, the thorax is longer, the elytra narrower, and the insect itself is more elongate-oval than *Z. scruposus*.

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

Gordon's Knob, Nelson; 4,000 ft. Found by Mr. T. Hall on the 15th November, 1914. Unique.

A second specimen, not in as good condition as the type, is less definitely variegated, its thorax is a trifle longer, there are three well-impressed striae on each elytron and three rows of punctures near the side. It probably represents another species.

4135. *Zeacalles latulus* sp. nov.

Subpyriform, rather broad, subopaque; fuscous, rostrum piceo-rufous, antennae rufo-testaceous, legs fusco-rufous; covered principally with depressed infusate-tawny scales; some rather paler, not quite grey, form an indefinite streak along the middle of the thorax and another near each side, there is a broader space near each shoulder; inside the latter there is a black streak, and in line with it, behind the middle, three or four small black crests; there are also numerous upright, rather short, dark squamiform setae, these are most conspicuous near the sides and in front.

Rostrum subseriate-punctate. Thorax rather broader than long, gradually narrowed towards the front, apparently closely and coarsely punctured. Elytra of the same width as thorax at the base, broader near the middle, twice its length, on a higher plane, narrowed, vertical, and slightly inflexed behind; on each elytron there are two well-marked striae near the suture, the squamosity renders the others indistinct; interstices with a few minute punctures, the second somewhat swollen and bearing dark, short, suberect scales at the top of the declivity but not actually nodiform there.

Legs long and stout, with greyish squamiform setae; penultimate tarsal joint broadly expanded, excavate above, setose but not distinctly bilobed underneath.

Scape short, gradually incrassate, medially inserted, and reaching the front of the eye; funiculus longer, second joint as long as the basal but more slender, joints 3-7 become slightly shorter and broader; club large, oblong, indistinctly articulate.

A rather broad species, distinguishable by the black spots along the middle of each elytron amongst the indefinitely variegated vestiture.

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

Woodhen Bend. One, found by Mr. T. Hall; 20th June, 1915.

4136. *Zeacalles inornatus* sp. nov.

Convex, subovate, narrowed anteriorly, elytra slightly nitid; fusco-rufous, antennae rufo-testaceous, club infusate; thinly covered with depressed, elongate, tawny and grey squamae, and many erect, but not elongate, infusate grey setae.

Rostrum as long as thorax, rather broad, squamose near the base, finely punctate in front. Thorax slightly broader than long, of the usual form, coarsely and closely punctured, the greyish scales are most numerous near the sides but do not form streaks. Elytra subovate-oblong, only a fourth longer than broad, just double the length of thorax, of the same width as it is at the base, very little broader near the middle, gradually elevated from the base, subvertical behind; they are evidently punctate-striate from base to apex, the inner three on each most distinct; interstices a little convex but not nodiform, the few grey scales on the summit of the declivity do not form definite crests.

Legs normal, thick, with coarse grey setae; penultimate tarsal joint broad, excavate above, apparently entire underneath.

Scape medially inserted; second joint of the funicle hardly as long as the basal, joints 3-6 small and subquadrate, seventh slightly broader, club oblong.

Rather broader than *Z. coarctalis*, elytra not on an abruptly higher level than the thorax, without nodosities or crests, the vestiture without obvious variegation.

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

Mount Hope, Nelson. One, found by Mr. T. Hall on the 14th March, 1915

Zeacalles Broun. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. 12, p. 379.

4137. *Zeacalles parvus* sp. nov.

Compact, convex, subovate, narrowed anteriorly, opaque, without crests or nodosities; nigro-fuscous, antennae and tarsi light rufo-fuscous; covered with subdepressed, relatively coarse, suboblong, greyish-tawny squamae, those on the legs fuscous.

Rostrum longer than thorax, rather broad, hardly at all arched above, its sculpture indistinct. Eyes free from thorax, not prominent. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, gradually narrowed anteriorly, its punctation concealed. Elytra subrotundate, as wide as thorax at the base, rather broader near the middle, more convex, a third longer, vertical and somewhat narrowed behind; quite distinctly striate.

Antennae very finely pubescent; scape short and stout, incrassate towards the extremity, not attaining the eye; basal joint of funiculus twice as thick as the next but hardly any longer, joints 3-7 transverse, seventh as broad as the elongate club, the basal joint of which is longer than the following two combined.

Legs long and thick, the anterior pair especially; penultimate tarsal joint broadly expanded, excavate above, apparently entire below.

This small species can be separated from the others by its rather broad rostrum and distinctly striate, subrotundate elytra.

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

Huia, Manukau Harbour. One individual, obtained from leaf-mould by Mr. A. E. Brookes, of Mount Albert, on the 10th April, 1915.

4138. *Zeacalles cordipennis* sp. nov.

Subelongate-ovate, moderately and evenly convex, subopaque; castaneorufous, rostrum dark red, legs fuscous, antennae and tarsi infusate red; clothed with depressed setiform scales, these are fulvescent on the rostrum, thorax, and middle of elytra, on these last they become tawny-grey near the sides; there are only very few erect, coarse yellow setae on top of the posterior declivity, which, however, do not form crests; the other erect setae at the sides are more infusate.

Rostrum as long as thorax, only slightly arched, distinctly longitudinally punctate behind, more finely and irregularly near the extremity. Eyes moderately large, distant above. Thorax of equal length and breadth, gradually narrowed anteriorly, base truncate, closely and distinctly punctured. Elytra cordate, of the same width as thorax at the base, rather broader near the shoulders, twice its length, not more convex than it is, vertical, but not abruptly so behind; their striae, though well marked, are not definitely punctured, and become obsolete behind; the interstice near each side of the suture is thickened and slightly elevated at the base.

Legs long and stout, bearing erect, coarse infusate setae. Antennae medially inserted; second joint of the funiculus as long as the first, seventh broader than the subquadrate sixth; club oblong, somewhat narrowed towards the base, with small apical articulations.

In this genus the elytra are usually more arched above than the thorax; this is not the case in this species, and, moreover, they are quite cordiform.

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

Howard Goldfield, near Nelson. Unique (unfortunately). Another of Mr. Hall's discoveries, on the 10th May, 1915, amongst decaying vegetation on the ground.

Group COSSONIDAE.

Eucossonus Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 870.

4139. *Eucossonus constrictus* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, elongate, opaque; dark fusco-rufous, antennae and tarsi light chestnut-red; sparingly clothed with decumbent, yellowish setae.

Rostrum dull, minutely and densely sculptured, with fine frontal punctures; a third shorter than thorax, stout, distinctly narrowed behind the antennal insertion, near the middle. Head with a few fine punctures and setae. Eyes slightly convex. Thorax nearly a third longer than broad, its larger basal portion oviform, the constriction in front large and deep, base truncate; disc plane or only feebly impressed along the middle, minutely and densely sculptured, its punctation coarse but shallow, the dilated apical portion not perceptibly punctured. Scutellum small, subrotundate. Elytra nearly twice the length of thorax, truncate and a little wider than it is at the base, parallel, moderately curvedly narrowed behind; distinctly and closely striate-punctate; interstices minutely rugose, the third slightly elevated throughout, fifth less distinctly, not at all behind.

Scape evidently flexuous; second joint of the funicle rather longer than the basal, joints 3-5 a little longer than broad, club moderately subelongate-oval.

Underside almost plane, subopaque, nigro-piceous, coarsely but not deeply punctured, with densely and minutely sculptured intervals, with a few fine greyish setae; the thoracic constriction quite as deep as it is above.

This is much larger than Sharp's *Sericotrogus setiger* (934). *E. antennalis* (3140), the nearest ally, has thicker antennae, the rostrum is only slightly narrowed behind, and the thorax is longer and less evidently punctate. The rather large and deep frontal constriction of the thorax is the chief distinguishing feature of this species.

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

Belgrove, near Nelson. The type was found by Mr. T. Hall on the 24th October, 1914, along with the larger ($4 \times \frac{3}{4}$ mm.) mutilated specimen, from which the description of the underside has been taken.

4140. *Eucossonus sulcicollis* sp. nov.

Elongate, subdepressed, slightly nitid; rostrum and thorax rufous, legs more infusate; elytra, antennae, and tarsi light chestnut-red; sparsely covered with flavescens setae, decumbent and disposed transversely on the thorax, longitudinally and suberect on the elytra.

Rostrum nude, shining, and finely punctate in front, rather dull with minute sculpture, and subseriate-punctate behind; it is a third shorter than thorax, hardly at all arched above, moderately narrow, a little dilated behind the middle, where the antennae are inserted. Head gradually narrowed anteriorly, with a few setae, the occiput impunctate. Thorax a third longer than broad, moderately constricted near the apex, the remaining portion oviform, base subtruncate; distinctly but not deeply or closely punctured, the intervals minutely sculptured, the apex almost impunctate; along the disc from the constriction to the base there is a well-marked impression which is widest at the middle. Scutellum distinct but small. Elytra parallel, rather broader than thorax at the base, which is slightly arcuate, quite double its length, moderately narrowed behind; distinctly but not coarsely striate-punctate, interstices rather narrow and finely rugose, the third slightly elevate throughout.

Scape evidently flexuous, attaining the thoracic apex; second joint of funiculus distinctly longer than the basal, joints 3-5 longer than broad; club elongate-oval, rather narrow, quadriarticulate.

Male.—Slightly darker. Rostrum dull, dark rufous, densely and minutely sculptured, finely punctate, moderately stout in front, gently narrowed behind; scape medially inserted. In *E. constrictus* the rostrum is manifestly more contracted behind the antennal insertion, the thoracic constriction is larger and deeper, so that the oviform basal portion is shorter and more rounded. One found at Belgrove.

The female most nearly resembles the type of *E. discalis* (3141), also a female; the latter, however, is more opaque, its thorax is flat instead of being depressed along the middle, and the antennae differ.

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

Howard Goldfield, near Glenhope. A single female, captured by Mr. T. Hall; 10th May, 1915.

4141. *Eucossonus nasalis* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, elongate; rostrum and thorax dark fusco-rufous, antennae and tarsi paler; elytra a little shining, light chestnut-red; irregularly clothed with distinct, mostly decumbent, bright-yellow setae.

Rostrum opaque, with dense minute sculpture and fine punctures, a third shorter than thorax, a good deal, yet gradually, narrowed behind the middle; its frontal half rather broad and parallel, nearly plane above, with a feeble interantennal impression. Occiput large, nearly smooth. Eyes widely separated, slightly convex. Thorax fully a third longer than broad, rather deeply constricted near the apex, oviform behind; flat and nearly glabrous along the middle, minutely and densely sculptured, and with numerous, rather distant, well-marked punctures. Scutellum subrotundate. Elytra almost twice the length of thorax, slightly arcuate-emarginate and rather broader than thorax at the base, their sides straight as far as the curvedly narrowed posterior declivity; finely striate-punctate, interstices rugose, the third, and the suture, slightly elevated.

Scape medially inserted, flexuous, moderately stout; second joint of the funicle evidently longer than the basal, third and fourth rather longer than fifth; club elongate-oval.

The male of *E. gracilis* (2420) has the scape shorter, thicker, and nearly straight; the rostrum narrower and more parallel, the occiput less convex, and the sides of the thorax less rounded.

A careful examination of the anterior half of the rostrum will show how it is differentiated from other recorded species, in these, ordinarily, it is somewhat convex.

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

Wyndham, Southland. Mr. J. H. Lewis sent me a specimen of this species along with a varietal form of *E. elegans* (2419) on the 19th October, 1914.

4142. *Eucossonus disparilis* sp. nov.

Depressed, subopaque; infusate red, antennae and tarsi of a lighter hue; thinly clad with yellow, decumbent, slender setae.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, its frontal half moderately broad, parallel, finely punctate and slightly nitid; the basal opaque, with minute dense sculpture, distinctly medially incurved. Occiput rather short. Eyes

small, widely distant above. Thorax rather longer than broad, the deep frontal constriction at each side connected above by a fine apparently raised line; the basal portion oviform, not longer than broad, flat, densely and minutely sculptured, its punctation moderately distinct, rather distant and irregular. Scutellum small. Elytra twice the length of thorax, a little broader than it is at the base, slightly arcuate-emarginate there, their sides straight as far as the posterior declivity; dorsum nearly flat, finely rugose, closely striate-punctate.

Scape medially inserted, only moderately flexuous; second joint of funiculus rather longer than the basal, third and fourth slightly longer than fifth; club normal.

Underside piceo-rufous, slightly nitid, rather distantly and moderately coarsely punctured, with fine grey setae, basal ventral segments medially flat.

Fem.— $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. by quite $\frac{1}{2}$ mm., slightly shining, elytra light chestnut-red; rostrum rather longer and more slender, finely punctate, slightly dilated at the antennal insertion, behind the middle; without any transverse raised line between the thoracic constrictions.

The male of this small species may be identified by the distinct incurvature of the sides of the rostrum behind the middle, and the raised line across the constricted portion of the thorax. The female specimen may not really belong to this species.

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

Howard Goldfield. A single example of each sex, found by Mr. T. Hall; 10th May, 1915.

4143. *Eucossonus oreobius* sp. nov.

Elongate, subdepressed, subopaque; fusco-rufous, the sides of elytra, the tibiae, tarsi, and antennae light chestnut-red; irregularly clothed with elongate, mostly decumbent, yellow setae.

Rostrum stout, fully a third shorter than thorax, a little narrowed behind, opaque, finely punctate. Thorax a third longer than broad, evidently constricted in front; glabrous and only slightly impressed along the middle, densely and minutely sculptured, distinctly and moderately coarsely punctured. Scutellum distinct. Elytra double the length of thorax, rather broader than it is at the base, slightly biarcuate there; minutely sculptured and rugose, distinctly but not coarsely striate-punctate, quite striate near the extremity.

Scape flexuous, implanted at or just before the middle; second joint of funiculus as long as the first, third and fourth slightly longer than broad; club normal.

Underside slightly nitid, piceous, prosternum and last three ventral segments more rufescent; moderately closely and coarsely punctured, the intervals more or less minutely sculptured, with some fine grey setae; metasternum with a linear impression along the middle behind; basal two segments with a shallow median impression, the suture between them indistinct.

Fem.—Rostrum rufous, somewhat nitid, finely and moderately closely punctate, not smooth along the middle, rather more dilated at the antennal insertion, behind the middle, than in the same sex of *E. elegans* (2419).

The female of *E. oreobius* is undoubtedly nearly allied to the type of 2419—also a female—which was found at a low level on the eastern seashore; in habit, therefore, these species differ considerably.

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

Ben Lomond. Taken from leaf-mould by Mr. T. Hall, at an altitude of 5,050 ft., on the 31st January, 1914.

Allaorus Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1494.

4144. *Allaorus carinifer* sp. nov.

Elongate-subovate, moderately convex, nitid ; with very few slender, pale setae ; castaneo-rufous, darker at the sides, tarsi paler, club piceous.

Rostrum stout, subparallel, rather shorter than thorax, only slightly arched ; finely subseriate-punctate, more finely and distantly in front. Thorax rather longer than broad, very little wider just before the middle than behind, a little contracted in front, base truncate ; relatively coarsely, closely, and somewhat rugosely punctured, quite finely near the apex, with a fine, not sharply marked carina along the middle of the disc. Scutellum quite visible but small. Elytra hardly twice the length of thorax, of the same width at the base, a little broader near the middle, much narrowed and deflexed behind, with simple apices ; distinctly crenate-striate, the punctures rather large so that the minutely and distantly punctate interstices appear somewhat uneven.

Underside nitid, piceous, moderately coarsely but not closely punctured, each puncture has a fine seta, fifth ventral segment minutely and distantly punctate.

Penultimate tarsal joint moderately dilated, excavate above, but not definitely bilobed, apparently an unreliable character owing to the difficulty in removing extraneous matter from the soles. The eyes are slightly convex and larger than those of the type of the genus, *A. urquharti* (2577), being more like those of *A. impressus* (3945), which, however, is a much larger insect, with the alternate interstices of the elytra somewhat elevated. The distinct scutellum, too, is abnormal, and should perhaps exclude this species from *Allaorus*.

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

Pakuratahi. A single pair, from Mr. H. W. Simmonds ; 2nd January, 1915.

Group ANTHRIBIDAE.

Anthribus Geoffroy. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 545.

4145. *Anthribus halli* sp. nov.

Robust, oblong, convex, subopaque, without nodiform elevations ; nigrescent, legs castaneous, each of the tibiae with a greyish spot near the middle and another at the extremity, antennae rufo-castaneous ; rostrum and front of thorax covered with distinct reddish-brown and greyish decumbent setae, the latter with an elongate white spot at the middle of the base, and a dark median crest ; elytra with short similarly variegated vestiture, and bearing, on each, about eight small crests, three of which are blackish ; pygidium large, vertical, oblong, covered with grey depressed setae.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, broad, dilated anteriorly, its apex emarginate ; it is closely but irregularly punctured, and has an abbreviated but indistinct median carina. Eyes prominent, entire, obliquely oval. Thorax slightly broader than long, its sides moderately rounded, a good deal narrowed before the middle ; its carina moderately distant from the

elytra, forming rounded posterior angles and prolonged towards the middle of each side; it is finely and irregularly punctured. Scutellum small and indistinct, covered with white setae. Elytra rather broader than thorax at the base, nearly twice its length, gently narrowed backwards, apices subtruncate; finely, irregularly, substriate-punctate. Tarsi moderately broad, their second joint emarginate, lobes of the third narrow.

Antennae shorter than the rostrum and thorax, immaculate; exposed portion of the basal joint shorter than the elongate-oval second, joints 3-8 elongate, gradually and slightly shortened and thickened; club moderately broad, its first joint longest, elongate-triangular.

This is congeneric with Sharp's *A. browni* (964), but it is considerably larger and differently clothed and marked. It is smaller than *A. rudis* (965), but is without elytral nodosities. It should be placed between these species.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 5 mm.; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Glenhope, near Nelson; 16th May, 1915. One, found by Mr. T. Hall, in whose honour it has been named.

Group LAMIIDAE.

Somatidia Thomson. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 600.

4146. *Somatidia maculata* sp. nov.

Convex, moderately elongate and nitid, without crests; usually testaceous, elytra with a large fuscous basal mark not reaching the sides, an angular one near each hind thigh not extending to the suture, and a few small but much paler spots behind; thorax sometimes light castaneous joints 3-11 of the antennae with infuscate tips; pubescence yellowish, irregularly distributed, slender and decumbent, without outstanding setae.

Head sparingly punctate, slightly concave between the antennal tubercles. Thorax oviform, slightly broader than long, widest near the middle, gently narrowed behind; disc only slightly convex, distinctly and irregularly but nowhere closely punctate. Scutellum short, triangular. Elytra oviform, quite double the length of thorax, a third broader in the middle, of the same width as it is at the base, rather more convex; their punctation on the basal half like that of the thorax but subseriate near the suture, rather finer elsewhere, the dark spots nearly nude. Femora arched above, slender near the base; tibiae reddish near the knees and with a darker subapical spot.

Antennae as long as the body, rather shorter in the female; their third joint more infuscate than the others and extending beyond the base of the thorax, fourth nearly a third longer than the next.

Male.—Fifth ventral segment rounded and finely margined behind, sixth short and broad.

Fem.—Thorax shorter, elytra broader.

S. testacea (2998), the nearest species, is much larger, rather darker now, differently marked, subopaque, and the elytra are minutely quadricristate.

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

Glenhope, 10th December, 1914; Burnt Hill, 25th April, 1915; and Howard Goldfield, 10th May, 1915. Eight examples, found amongst leaf-mould by Mr. T. Hall, some slightly darker or less definitely maculate than the typical pair.

4147. *Somatidia longula* sp. nov.

Elongate, subcylindric, only moderately convex, shining; rufescent, legs and antennae light rufo-castaneous and almost unspotted; very thinly clothed with slender greyish hairs, which on the elytra are suberect.

Head finely punctate, nearly plane between the distant antennal tubercles. Thorax oviform, of equal length and breadth, its sides only moderately rounded; irregularly and distinctly but not closely punctate. Scutellum indistinct. Elytra elongate-oval, twice the length of thorax, of the same width as it is at the base, but not any broader than the thorax in the middle, gradually narrowed behind the posterior femora; with a series of moderate punctures along each side of the suture as far as the middle but very few elsewhere.

Antennae nearly as long as the body, their third joint attains the base of the thorax, fourth longer than fifth.

Easily recognizable by the almost concolorous body and abnormally narrow elytra. It should be located near *S. rubella* (3660) and *S. parvula* (3953).

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

Glenhope. A single individual, found by Mr. T. Hall on the 23rd November, 1914.

OBS.—*S. laevinotata* (3952): A varietal specimen, found by Mr. T. Hall on the 10th May, 1915, near the Howard Goldfield, has been labelled "*S. humerata*." It measures $6 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm., the smooth thoracic space becomes narrower and convex behind, and the shoulders are incrassate and slightly prominent so as to be manifestly broader than the base of the thorax.

4148. *Somatidia vittigera* sp. nov.

Elongate, only moderately convex, slightly nitid; testaceous, but with the head, the sides of the thorax, except in front, a somewhat interrupted streak along the outside of each elytron, a basal spot, and three near the hind thigh, nigrescent; second antennal joint and base of tibiae slightly rufescent, these latter with a blackish spot below the middle; pubescence fine, subdecumbent, yellowish-grey.

Head punctate, reddish behind, as are the antennal tubercles. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, broadest and strongly rounded before the middle, considerably narrowed towards its base; disc evenly convex, distinctly and irregularly punctate, the broad dark lateral areas nearly in contact at the middle of the base. Scutellum indistinct and short. Elytra unusually narrow, twice the length of thorax, as wide as it is at the base, nowhere broader than the middle of thorax, their sides only feebly rounded, gently deflexed and narrowed posteriorly; dorsum distinctly subseriate-punctate, the four discal series on each reduced to a single one near the apex; the dark lateral vitta behind becomes irregularly broader downwards, and is closely biseriate-punctate; on each, at the middle of the base, there is a distinct, short, black costa.

Antennae shorter than the body, moderately stout, finely pubescent, third joint longest but not reaching the thoracic base, fourth slightly longer than following ones.

S. flavidorsis (3947) has even shorter, reddish antennae, but the third and fourth joints are nigrescent, the thorax is of a silky fuscous hue, the elytra are rather broader than the thorax but are without basal costae.

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

Glenhope; 1st August, 1915. I am indebted to Mr. T. Hall for the specimen described above.

4149. *Somatidia pennulata* sp. nov.

Convex, oblong, moderately narrowed and depressed towards the middle, nitid; rufo-castaneous, sides of thorax and elytra more or less infuscate; tibiae and tarsi fusco-fulvous, antennae almost concolorous, the tibiae above and near the extremity only slightly infuscate, palpi flavescens; pubescence decumbent, less so on the hinder half of the elytra, where there are a few erect, rather short and slender setae, of nearly the same yellowish hue as the rest.

Head nearly as broad as thorax, vertical and irregularly punctate in front. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, widest before the middle, well rounded there, gradually narrowed behind; its punctation distinct and irregular, nowhere very close. Scutellum triangular, rather small. Elytra oblong-oval, rather wider just behind the posterior femora than elsewhere, of the same width as thorax at the base, just twice its length; irregularly and rather distantly punctured, the common dark lateral and apical marks are nitid but not at all sharply defined. Legs with slender yellowish setae, femora clavate beyond the middle, anterior tibiae slightly arched externally.

Antennae almost as long as the body, with fine pubescence and slender elongate pale setae; third joint elongate and attaining the thoracic base, fourth slightly longer than fifth.

Underside fusco-rufous, finely sculptured, with decumbent, yellowish, feather-like pubescence. Basal ventral segment quite as long as the intermediate ones united, fifth shorter, medially emarginate behind.

Distinguishable by the somewhat indefinite dark marks and feather-like vestiture above and below.

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

Glenhope. Two specimens, from Mr. T. Hall; 19th August, 1915.

Group CHRYSOMELIDAE.

Caccommolpus Sharp. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1308.4150. *Caccommolpus subcupreus* sp. nov.

Suboblong-oval, moderately convex, glabrous, nitid; somewhat cupreoginger, labrum and legs castaneous, antennae of a lighter hue.

Head smooth behind the antennae, finely punctate along the middle, more closely in front. Thorax in the middle $2\frac{1}{2}$ times broader than long, base slightly but widely bisinuate, with acutely rectangular angles, its finely margined sides straight but gradually narrowed towards the prominent and less acute anterior angles; disc finely but irregularly punctured, very sparingly, almost smooth, towards the sides. Scutellum small. Elytra gradually curvedly narrowed posteriorly, of the same width as thorax at the base; each with a short scutellar and nine series of distinct but not coarse punctures, the outer pair irregular, all obsolete near the extremity. Pygidium slightly exposed.

Antennae rather longer than the head and thorax; basal joint thick, arched inwardly, second shortest; joints 3-6 nearly twice as long as broad, almost equal, the following four broader at the extremity, the terminal longer, elongate-oval.

Legs stout, finely setose; anterior tibiae distinctly curved externally; the others moderately slender near the base, very gently curved outwardly

to below the middle, evidently dilated and obtusely prominent there, narrower near the extremity; basal joint of all the tarsi large, oblong-cordate.

Less convex and more oblong than 3964 (*C. hallianus*) and of a more coppery or rufescent black, rather longer than the male, with more sub-angular tibiae, and quite definitely seriate-punctate elytra.

♂. Length, 5 mm.; breadth, 3 mm.

Glenhope. A single male, from Mr. Hall; 8th June, 1915.

4151. *Cacomolpus amplus* sp. nov.

Oblong-oval, moderately convex and nitid; aeneo-niger, elytra more viridescens, legs rufo-castaneous, antennae much paler.

This is rather larger, of more oblong contour, and a little less shining than *C. subcupreus*. The thorax is a third shorter than the elytra, it is rather more coarsely punctured; the elytra are slightly flatter, their punctation less regular, and the scutellar series consist of about ten punctures instead of four; the scutellum in place of being short is quite oblong; the coloration is notably different; the pygidium is similarly exposed; and the hind pairs of tibiae are only moderately dilated below the middle. It is not at all like the more glossy *C. viridescens* (3948).

Length, 6 mm.; breadth, 3½ mm.

Glenhope. Unique. Discovered by Mr. T. Hall on the 3rd March, 1915, minus a leg and terminal joints of antennae.

4152. *Cacomolpus cinctiger* sp. nov.

Nitid, nude, broadly oval, convex; fusco-niger, the sides, above and below, the legs, and antennae fusco-testaceous.

Head broadly impressed in front, subsulcate behind, finely punctate along the middle, smooth near the eyes. Thorax fully twice as broad as long, base slightly oblique towards its rectangular angles, the sides gradually narrowed anteriorly, only very slightly curved near the front; disc very irregularly, rather coarsely, but not closely punctured, the punctures more elongate at each side of the base, nearly smooth between each side and the middle. Scutellum suboblong, impunctate. Elytra slightly wider than thorax at the base, a little broader before the middle, gradually narrowed posteriorly; each with a small basal impression between the middle and shoulder, their punctation irregular, rather fine and indefinite, more distinctly and subseriately near the sides.

Legs stout, finely setose; anterior tibiae arched outwardly, the others evidently curvedly dilated below the middle, nearly straight inwardly; basal joint of the tarsi hardly as broad as the penultimate. Antennae rather more slender than those of *C. subcupreus* but otherwise similar.

Unmistakably different from every other member of the genus.

Length, 4½ mm.; breadth, 3 mm.

Glenhope. My specimen is another of Mr. T. Hall's captures, on the 20th December, 1914. A second example was badly crushed and somewhat immature.

NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE.

BULLETIN No. 1, PART VII.

ISSUED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1921.

DESCRIPTIONS
OF
NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF COLEOPTERA.

By MAJOR T. BROUN, F.E.S.

PART VII.

DURING the year 1916 six new genera and 102 species of New Zealand beetles have been brought to our knowledge. Their names are recorded in the following list.

The new genera, *Vidamodes*, *Chaetosomodes*, *Neoevas*, and *Euacalles* were instituted for the reception of species discovered by Mr. T. Hall; *Exonastus* for two from Mr. A. C. O'Connor; and *Allocinops* for one from Mr. A. E. Brookes.

More than half of the total number of species were secured by Mr. T. Hall; the next large collection, including some from Mr. Hamilton, of the Dominion Museum, and Mr. W. G. Howes, of Dunedin, came from Mr. A. C. O'Connor, of Wellington; Mr. A. E. Brookes, of Mount Albert, Mr. A. Philpott, of Invercargill, and Mr. Cuthbert Fenwick, of Dunedin, also contributed.

THOS. BROUN.

*Mount Albert, Auckland,
13th December, 1916.*

LIST OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES.

- CICINDELIDAE.
 4153. *Cicindela hamiltoni* Broun.
 4154. " *ezonata* Broun.
- CNEMACANTHIDAE.
 4155. *Mecodema femorale* Broun.
 4156. " *veratrum* Broun.
 4157. " *punctellum* Broun.
 4158. " *insulare* Broun.
- ANCHOMENIDAE.
 4159. *Anchomenus arnaudensis* Broun.
 4160. " *hallianus* Broun.
- FERONIDAE.
 4161. *Pterostichus fenwicki* Broun.
- ZOLINI.
 4162. *Zolus labralis* Broun.
 4163. *Tarastethus robustus* Broun.
- BEMBIDIIDAE.
 4164. *Cillenum alacris* Broun.
- PSELAPHIDAE.
 FARONINI.
 4165. *Sagola dissonans* Broun.
 4166. " *distorta* Broun.
- EUPLECTINI.
 4167. *Euglyptus sublaevis* Broun.
 4168. " *longiceps* Broun.
 4169. " *abnormis* Broun.
 4170. *Dalma graniceps* Broun.
 4171. *Vidamodes furvus* Broun.
- BRACHYGLUTINI.
 4172. *Eupines clemens* Broun.
 4173. *Byraxis halli* Broun.
- SILPHIDAE.
 4174. *Choleva crenatella* Broun.
 4175. " *flectipes* Broun.
 4176. " *curviger* Broun.
 4177. *Mesocolon strigicollis* Broun.
 4178. " *nitidulus* Broun.
 4179. " *labralis* Broun.
- HISTERIDAE.
 4180. *Epierus spinellus* Broun.
- COLYDIDAE.
 4181. *Bitoma morosa* Broun.
- PYCNERIDAE.
 4182. *Pycnomerus parvulus* Broun.
- PASSANDRIDAE.
 4183. *Chaetosomodes halli* Broun.
- MELOLONTHIDAE.
 4184. *Odontria nesobia* Broun.
 4185. *Eusoma piliventris* Broun.
- MELYRIDAE.
 4186. *Dasytes violascens* Broun.
 4187. " *clavatus* Broun.
- SALPINGIDAE.
 4188. *Salpingus nigricans* Broun.
- RHIPIPHORIDAE.
 4189. *Allocinops brookesi* Broun.
- OTIORHYNCHIDAE.
 4190. *Nicaeana cordipennis* Broun.
 4191. *Tigones longipes* Broun.
 4192. *Epitimetes bicolor* Broun.
 4193. " *densus* Broun.
 4194. *Exonastus amplus* Broun.
 4195. " *fumidus* Broun.
 4196. *Neoevas celmisiae* Broun.
 4197. *Zenographus albinotatus* Broun.
 4198. *Hygrochus monilifer* Broun.
 4199. *Catoptes lobatus* Broun.
 4200. *Brachyolus nodirostris* Broun.
 4201. " *obscurus* Broun.
 4202. *Inophloeus cuprellus* Broun.
 4203. " *obsoletus* Broun.
 4204. " *sexnodosus* Broun.
 4205. " *festucae* Broun.
- CYLINDRORHINIDAE.
 4206. *Phaeophanus o'connori* Broun.
 4207. " *inornatus* Broun.
- HYLOBIIDAE.
 4208. *Bryocatus niticollis* Broun.
 4209. " *iridescens* Broun.
 4210. " *rugosus* Broun.

RHYPAROSOMIDAE.

4211. *Phrynixus conspicuus* Broun.
 4212. " *blandus* Broun.
 4213. *Bradypatae subnodifer* Broun.
 4214. " *impressum* Broun.
 4215. *Araeoscapus subcostatus* Broun.
 4216. *Dermotrichus vicinus* Broun.
 4217. " *curvirostris* Broun.
 4218. *Astyplus brevicornis* Broun.
 4219. *Halliella cuneata* Broun.
 4220. *Clypeorhynchus tenuiculus* Broun.
 4221. " *furvus* Broun.
 4222. *Inosogenes acerbus* Broun.

ERIRHINIDAE.

4223. *Dorytomus australis* Broun.
 4224. *Simachus placens* Broun.
 4225. *Eugnomus albisetosus* Broun.
 4226. *Caenophanus carbonarius* Broun.

CRYPTORHYNCHIDAE.

4227. *Mesoreda laminata* Broun.
 4228. *Euacalles cristatus* Broun.
 4229. *Tychanus complexus* Broun.
 4230. " *simulans* Broun.
 4231. " *terricola* Broun.
 4232. *Crisius dives* Broun.
 4233. " *longulus* Broun.
 4234. *Sympedius minor* Broun.
 4235. *Getacalles eucoelius* Broun.
 4236. " *fulvisparsus* Broun.

CRYPTORHYNCHIDAE—*continued.*

4237. *Getacalles grisealis* Broun.
 4238. *Tychanopais dealbatus* Broun.
 4239. *Acalles brevipennis* Broun.
 4240. " *hopensis* Broun.
 4241. " *bicostatus* Broun.
 4242. " *binodes* Broun.
 4243. " *sticticus* Broun.

ANTHRIBIDAE.

4244. *Dysnocyptus setigerus* Broun.

CERAMBYCIDAE.

4245. *Aemona separata* Broun.

LAMIIDAE.

4246. *Xylotoles submicans* Broun.
 4247. *Somatidia placita* Broun.
 4248. " *origana* Broun.
 4249. " *oedemera* Broun.
 4250. " *o'connori* Broun.
 4251. " *commoda* Broun.

EUMOLPIDAE.

4252. *Peniticus plicatus* Broun.

CHRYSOMELIDAE.

4253. *Aphilon sternalis*.
 4254. *Caccommolpus montanus* Broun.

Group CICINDELIDAE.

Cicindela Linné. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1.

4153. *Cicindela hamiltoni* sp. nov.

Oblong, subdepressed, subopaque; head and thorax viridescent and slightly nitid; elytra with numerous shallow greenish punctures, the intervals fusco-rufous and bearing many minute darker granules; lateral bands pale cream-coloured, quite uninterrupted from base to apex, between the base and the middle slightly expanded, behind the middle with a short angular dilatation, which, however, cannot be termed a fascia. Legs, palpi, and basal joints of antennae shining, coppery red or dark green, terminal articulations of these last dull nigro-fuscous. The head and thorax bear some white setae similar to those on the legs.

Head, including the prominent eyes, longer and slightly broader than thorax, broadly depressed between the eyes, longitudinally strigose alongside these, elsewhere densely, finely, and irregularly rugose or subgranular. Labrum pallid, transverse, subtruncate in front, with a simple triangular median tooth in the male, the outer angles obtuse. Thorax a fourth broader than long, its sides moderately rounded, somewhat abruptly contracted behind, more depressed across the base than near the apex, with a fine stria along the centre, its sculpture is dense, fine, irregularly rugose or subgranular; the duplicate lateral margins are for the most part distinct, but the upper or inner become obsolete towards the base. Scutellum large, triangular, minutely and closely sculptured. Elytra oblong, slightly wider behind than at the base, a third broader and nearly five times longer than thorax, curvedly narrowed apically, with acute, slightly projecting sutural spines, lateral bands with many concolorous punctures.

Fem.—Labrum fulvescent, with an indistinct short tooth at each side of the fuscous central one, the apex therefore appears bisinuate at each side; apical sutural spines of elytra variable, either quite indefinite or forming acute but not prolonged angles.

This species is differentiated by the quite uninterrupted lateral bands, and the absence of the usual elytral fasciae. It should be placed near *C. austromontana* (10). To the unaided eye it appears fuscous, but when brushed with benzine and examined under a good lens presents the appearance described above.

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

Mouat's Lookout, Awatere River Basin. Discovered, at a height of about 5,700 ft., by Mr. H. Hamilton, of the Dominion Museum, after whom it is named. One of each sex.

4154. *Cicindela ezonata* sp. nov.

Oblong, slightly convex, somewhat nitid, almost glabrous; head and thorax fuscous, with some vaguely rufescent spots; elytra fusco-niger, faintly rufescent near the sides, without any trace of the common pale lateral borders; the fasciae fulvescent, the median one, on each elytron, bicurvedate but not quite attaining the suture, the subapical irregular and rather short, the humeral lunule rather narrow and semicircular. Basal joints of palpi yellowish, the terminal bright green. Legs with some fine white setae, more or less viridescent, as are the basal four joints of antennae, remaining articulations testaceous or infuscate.

Head distinctly longitudinally strigose, the occiput more finely and irregularly sculptured, with very large outstanding eyes. Labrum with a triangular central tooth, and a pair of elongate setae beside it, the front oblique towards the sides. Thorax apparently narrow, really of about equal length and breadth, its sides indistinctly margined and hardly at all rounded, a little contracted near the base and apex, disc almost smooth, with a longitudinal stria not quite reaching the apex or base, the latter bisinuate. Scutellum large, smooth. Elytra double the width of thorax at the base, nearly thrice its length, obliquely narrowed towards the rounded apices, with short sutural spines; they are slightly convex along the middle behind; on each elytron an irregular series of about six moderate punctures extends from the base as far as the median fascia, there are also numerous smaller, irregularly distributed, viridescant punctures; behind that fascia there are many larger, round, green spots, these are closer towards the side.

This species is chiefly remarkable for the entire absence of the normal pale lateral bands of the elytra, and the unusually narrow thorax, the latter characteristic is rendered more obvious by the strongly developed, *Scopodes*-like eyes.

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

Greymouth. The only specimen I have seen is the type in the Dominion Museum at Wellington, which was sent to me for identification.

Group CNEMACANTHIDAE.

Mecodema Blanchard. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 7.

4155. *Mecodema femorale* sp. nov.

Elongate, moderately nitid, slightly convex; black, palpi, antennae, tibiae, and tarsi rufo-piceous; the femora, front and middle coxae, and posterior trochanters rufous.

Head narrower than thorax, with moderately prominent eyes; the forehead evidently longitudinally sulcate, interocular rugae irregular but well marked, the occiput distantly and finely punctate. Thorax only slightly broader than long, widely incurved in front, its sides not crenulate, nearly straight to behind the middle, gradually narrowed behind that point, more distinctly at the base, with obtuse angles; marginal channels narrow, scarcely at all expanded in front, with setigerous punctures; disc nearly plane, obsoletely transversely striate, more definitely at the sides, the well-marked central groove hardly attains the base or apex, across the latter there are many shallow abbreviated grooves, a few of these however between the middle and sides are deeper and longer; basal fossae deep, somewhat elongate, situated close to the sides, the space between them with several irregular but not deep punctiform impressions. Elytra oblong-oval, more than double the length of thorax, rather broader than it is at the base; their striae rather shallow and finely punctured, a little deeper near the sides; third, fifth, and seventh interstices rather broader than the others, more elevated behind, but becoming indefinite towards the irregular apical sculpture, there are three or four coarse punctures between the seventh interstice and the smooth space near each side, the marginal punctures are irregular, quite indistinct before the middle.

Underside glossy black; flanks of prosternum and mesosternum moderately closely and distinctly punctate, abdomen sparingly and more lightly, terminal segment feebly transversely striate, quadripunctate at the extremity.

M. striatum (2600) is well differentiated by its more elongate form, its elytra though gradually are considerably narrowed posteriorly, and, moreover, have impunctate but unusually deep and regular striae.

Length, $19\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; breadth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hump Ridge, Southland ; elevation, 3,500 ft. A single specimen, from Mr. Cuthbert Fenwick, of Dunedin ; 20th January, 1916.

4156. *Mecodema veratrum* sp. nov.

This is similar to *M. femorale* in general form and coloration, but it is smaller, smoother, and duller.

The labrum is very short, slightly emarginate in front, with five coarse punctures. The head has only a single definite groove alongside each eye, the forehead is depressed in the middle but is only unisulcate at the sides, and the occipital punctation is closer and finer. The thorax is of the same shape, the basal fossae are shorter, do not reach the basal margin, and have numerous fine punctures near them ; the mesial furrow though distinct is more slender, but there are no linear impressions across the disc. The elytra are rather more regularly and finely sculptured, the alternate interstices are but little broader than the others, flat near the suture, and less convex behind than those on *M. femorale*.

The ventral segments are quite smooth, as is the middle of the breast, but its sides are moderately closely and distinctly but not coarsely punctured.

Both species differ materially from *M. infimate* (3471), being less elongate and glossy, differently sculptured, and with broader, much less oviform elytra.

♂. Length, 17 mm. ; breadth, 5 mm.

Hunter Mountains, south-west of Lake Wakatipu. One example, from Mr. A. Philpott, who was also kind enough to present me with his type of *M. infimate*.

4157. *Mecodema punctellum* sp. nov.

Robust, slightly convex, nitid ; black, antennae, palpi, and tarsi rufopiceous.

Head, mandibles exclusive, nearly the length of thorax, including the prominent eyes as broad as its apex ; the surface a little uneven, with irregular rugae near the sides, deep longitudinal ones in front, and an indefinitely punctate transverse depression behind not extending as far as the eyes, behind these the genae are somewhat swollen ; labrum slightly emarginate and coarsely sex-punctate. Mandibles closely, obliquely, and finely rugose. Thorax cordate, truncate in front, a fifth broader than long, widest near the front, gradually narrowed to beyond the middle, evidently sinuate-angustate behind, the base slightly emarginate at the middle but rounded towards the subrectangular angles ; disc almost smooth, the central groove well marked and very nearly if not quite touching the base and apex, both of which have fine longitudinal striae, there is an oblique impression near each anterior angle and a subrotundate one near each side before the middle, basal fossae moderately large ; lateral margins subcrenulate, the channels moderately broad, with many setigerous punctures. Elytra oblong-oval, finely margined, fully twice the length of thorax, a little broader ; on each elytron there are six dorsal, rather shallow, finely punctured striae, the suture, third and fifth interstices are nearly twice as broad as the others, and somewhat elevated at the base, seventh narrower but more convex inside the

shoulder and with two or three larger punctures; the lateral punctation is a little coarser and less regular than the dorsal, the common smooth costa near the side does not reach the base, but there three granular elevations occur; the sculpture though irregular is not at all coarse or deep, near the extremity.

Antennae shorter than the head and thorax, pubescent from the fourth joint onwards. Outer angle of anterior tibiae more prominent than that of the intermediate, the posterior simple.

Underside almost smooth, the abdomen finely and irregularly wrinkled.

The elytral sculpture of Castelnau's *M. alternans* accords better than that of any other species, but the similitude almost ceases there.

Length, 39 mm.; breadth, 12 mm.

Stephen Island. Described from a single female found by Mr. A. C. O'Connor, of Wellington, on the 15th September, 1916.

4158. *Mecodema insulare* sp. nov.

Elongate, medially narrowed, slightly convex and nitid; black, palpi, antennae, and legs rufo-piceous.

Head narrower than thorax, nearly smooth, with rather shallow frontal striae and only one or two rugae near each eye; labrum sex-punctate, nearly truncate. Thorax cordate, only a fifth broader than long, base and apex subtruncate, its sides rather finely margined and sex-punctate but not at all crenulate, only feebly rounded and only slightly wider near the front than at the middle, rather gradually narrowed towards the obtuse hind angles; its surface almost smooth, having only about four shallow longitudinal basal striae, the central groove is distinct but does not extend to either base or apex, basal foveae very small, quite punctiform. Elytra oblong-oval, with curvedly narrowed shoulders, slightly broader than thorax at the base, quite double its length; their striae are rather deep, distinctly and closely punctured, the outer three, on each, are rather deeper with narrower and more convex interstices, the usually smooth space outside the eighth stria does not reach the shoulder and has numerous moderate punctures, behind especially, apical sculpture irregular.

Antennae short, not extending as far as the middle of thorax, joints 5-11 finely and scantily pubescent and bearing a few fulvescent setae.

Anterior tibiae smooth, with distinctly prominent outer angles, the others slightly asperate, the hind pair hardly at all angulate. Basal four joints of front tarsi cordiform, the first three with prominent external angles.

Underside shining black, almost smooth, having only a few obsolete transverse striae on the front of the prosternum and terminal segment, which is bipunctate at each side of the middle at the apex. Mentum tooth simple. Terminal joint of maxillary palpi elongate, truncate at extremity.

In appearance this is more like *Metaglymma doulli* (2611) than any other member of the group, but the latter has rather broader and deeper elytral striae and more convex interstices, and, moreover, the last joint of the palpi is shorter and more oviform. Dr. Sharp states in his description of *Mecodema sulcatum* (1764) that its "thorax has a basal prolongation," it must therefore differ from *M. insulare*.

♂. Length, 20 mm.; breadth, 6 mm.

Stephen Island. One, minus a leg, sent by Mr. A. C. O'Connor on the 29th October, 1916.

Group ANCHOMENIDAE.

Anchomenus Bonelli. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 20.

4159. *Anchomenus arnaudensis* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, nitid, black, legs rufo-piceous, palpi and tarsi light red, the labrum, mandibles, and basal three joints of antennae pitchy-red, remaining joints dull fusco-rufous.

Head, including the large prominent eyes, almost as broad as thorax, with well-marked frontal impressions; labrum distinctly emarginate. Thorax only a trifle broader than long, base and apex subtruncate, a little wider before the middle than elsewhere, slightly curvedly narrowed anteriorly, gradually narrowed towards the subacutely rectangular posterior angles; the discal furrow extends from near the base to beyond the oblique sulci-form frontal impressions; basal fossae large, extending from the somewhat reflexed lateral margins more than half-way towards the middle of the base, each with a slightly curved impression which tapers towards the front. Elytra oblong-oval, thrice the length and in line with the hind thighs, double the width of thorax, gently narrowed towards the base, obliquely narrowed posteriorly, with obtuse apices; their striae are impunctate, quite distinct, and irregularly confluent behind, the scutellar ones are short; interstices nearly plane, the third usually quadripunctate.

Tarsi finely grooved above. The antennae barely attain the middle femora, their seventh joint reaches the thoracic base. The shoulders are narrow. With the exception of *A. otagoensis* (54) it has no near ally; the elytral striae of 54 are narrower and more sharply impressed, the antennae are longer, and these, like the legs and palpi, are of an obscurely tawny hue.

♂. Length, 11 mm.; breadth, 4 mm.

Mount St. Arnaud, Nelson; elevation, 5,000 ft. A single male, found by Mr. T. Hall; 15th June, 1916.

4160. *Anchomenus hallianus* sp. nov.

Oblong, slightly convex; shining black, mandibles, antennae, legs, and palpi rufo-piceous, these last with fulvescent tips.

Head narrower than front of thorax, exclusive of the large prominent eyes, with well-marked frontal impressions, finely punctate and wrinkled between the eyes; labrum almost straight and sex-punctate in front. Thorax a third broader than long, base truncate, apex moderately emarginate, the sides well rounded, widest at or just before the middle, but somewhat incurved towards the distinct rectangular posterior angles, lateral margins well developed and moderately reflexed; disc with faint transverse striae, the central groove ends in the curvate frontal impression and does not reach the base, which has large foveae. Scutellum triangular. Elytra rather broader than thorax at the base, almost thrice its length, tapering evidently but gradually near the apices; they are deeply striate, with elongate scutellar striae; interstices convex, the third, fifth, and seventh rather broader than the others; marginal channels broad, with about five moderate punctures near the base and as many coarser ones behind.

Antennae distinctly pubescent from the fourth joint onwards, extending to just beyond the middle thighs.

Terminal joints of palpi a little shorter than usual and truncate at apex. Thorax with a single setigerous puncture on each side before the middle and another at the hind angle. Basal three joints of anterior tarsi moderately expanded, narrowed towards the base, the first longest, with

sponge-like vesture underneath along the middle but fringed with setae at the sides. Apical ventral segment at the extremity with a single setigerous puncture at each side of the middle. These characters, in conjunction, distinguish this from the other species of *Anchomenidae*.

♂. Length, 13 mm. ; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Rotoiti, Nelson. Named after its discoverer, Mr. T. Hall. One male only; 26th July, 1916.

Group FERONIDAE.

Pterostichus Bonelli. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 31.

4161. *Pterostichus fenwicki* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, elongate-oblong, shining; black, palpi, antennae, and tarsi rufo-piceous.

Head, and mandibles, nearly as long as thorax, rather narrower, with elongate frontal impressions and a few fine interocular rugae. Thorax as long as broad, subquadrate, slightly wider before the middle than elsewhere, very gradually narrowed behind, posterior angles only very slightly prominent, base and apex a little incurved; discal furrow well marked but not reaching the front, basal fossae large and elongate, duplicate, the inner the larger, both extending to the basal margin. Scutellum striate at base. Elytra rather more than double the length of thorax, slightly wider than it is at the base, with dentiform shoulders, evidently sinuate-angustate near the extremity; they are moderately finely punctate-striate, the first and second as well as the fifth and sixth are somewhat disorganized and appear subcatenulate, the fourth and seventh interstices are a little broader than the others and become irregular or subcatenulate posteriorly, the lateral punctation is fairly regular and coarse. Femora stout, the anterior and posterior particularly, the latter obtusely angulate underneath.

Mesosternum closely and finely punctured, remainder of underside nearly smooth; the terminal ventral segment with a single apical puncture at each side of the middle.

Larger than *P. impiger* (1563), without occipital punctation, the sub-apical sinuosities of elytra more abrupt and deeper. In *P. edax* (2332) the thorax is rather shorter with more rounded sides. Its systematic position is near these in Section II, having two setigerous punctures on each side of the thorax.

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

Hump Ridge, Southland; 20th January, 1916. One example, from Mr. Cuthbert Fenwick, of Dunedin, whose name it bears.

Group ZOLINI.

Zolus Sharp. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1000.

4162. *Zolus labralis* sp. nov.

Subovate, elongate, moderately convex and nitid; piceo-niger, the suture, and lateral margins of elytra and thorax, the base of the latter, and the mandibles rufescent; legs, antennae, and palpi more or less light rufo-castaneous.

Head nearly as long as thorax and, including the moderately prominent eyes, as broad as its apical portion, the interocular impressions elongate

and well marked, the carinae also distinct. Labrum widely emarginate and quadripunctate in front, its length only a fourth of the breadth. Thorax an eighth broader than long, base and apex truncate, its sides distinctly margined, a little wider near the middle than elsewhere, gently curvedly narrowed anteriorly, nearly straight, only feebly sinuate, towards the rectangular posterior angles, these do not extend outwards as far as the margins of the shoulders; discal groove distinct at the base but not attaining the apex, where there are several abbreviated, fine, longitudinal striae; basal region moderately closely and finely punctate, the large fossae distinctly carinate outside. Scutellum broadly triangular, smooth. Elytra oviform, quite double the length of thorax, a third broader than it is at the middle, with strongly rounded apices, marginal channels moderately broad; they are finely, yet quite definitely punctate-striate, interstices nearly plane, the third tripunctate; there are about four larger punctures at the sides near the base and extremity.

The remarkably abbreviated and widely incurved labrum, with only four in place of six setigerous punctures, is its principal distinguishing character. Dr. Sharp's *Z. helmsi* has impunctate elytral striae, and the inner angle of the basal tarsal joint of the male is rather more prolonged. *Z. atratus* (1796) has larger and more convex eyes, its measurement is $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. *Z. subopacus* (3689) and *Z. ocularius* (3808) are manifestly different. *Z. femoralis* (2658), (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. 14, p. 311), is the nearest species.

♂. Length, 8 mm.; breadth, 3 mm.

Mount Roberts, Nelson. A solitary individual, found by Mr. T. Hall on the 28th December, 1915.

Tarastethus Sharp. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1003.

4163. *Tarastethus robustus* sp. nov.

Nitid, black, legs, antennae, and mandibles rufescent, tarsi and palpi of a lighter hue.

Head subovate, narrower and rather shorter than thorax, irregularly and very finely wrinkled behind, with moderate frontal impressions; labrum twice as broad as long. Thorax a fourth broader than long, its sides finely marginate, widest and rounded at the middle, curvedly narrowed towards the front, evidently sinuate-angustate behind, posterior angles rectangular; base slightly emarginate at the middle, apex subtruncate; discal groove rather fine, not reaching the base or apex, the basal region rather finely and irregularly rugose and punctate, the fossae situated between the middle and sides, rather large but shallow. Elytra convex, double the length of thorax, a third broader at the middle, rather wider than thorax at the base, their sides rather strongly rounded, evidently marginate and channelled; on each elytron there are seven dorsal, regular, impunctate, rather sharply marked striae; interstices nearly plane, the third slightly tripunctate, the posterior plica normal.

In general form almost similar to Sharp's *T. puncticollis* (1799), rather larger, the lateral thoracic margins considerably finer, the basal sculpture and fossae less distinct; labrum shorter; elytral striae very different; the antennae and anterior tibiae stouter.

Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Mount Roberts, Nelson; 28th December, 1915. A single male, found by Mr. T. Hall during a wet, stormy journey.

Group BEMBIDIIDAE.

Cillenum Leach. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 59.

4164. *Cillenum alacris* sp. nov.

Nitid, moderately elongate and convex, medially narrowed; fuscous, but with the sides of elytra, the palpi, legs, and basal half of antennae more or less pale testaceous or greyish, remaining joints of these last, and the mandibles, somewhat infuscate.

Head, including the large eyes, as broad as thorax, smooth, with elongate interocular impressions. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, rounded and widest before the middle, gradually, yet more, narrowed behind than in front, with distinct lateral rims and slightly prominent posterior angles, base and apex truncate; the discal groove rather slender, the base transversely depressed and scored with fine rugae, the fossae small and placed near the angles. Scutellum rounded behind. Elytra twice the length of thorax, slightly broader than it is, and minutely dentiform, at the base, a third wider just behind the curvedly narrowed shoulders, gradually narrowed backwards; the lateral margins are slender, but the sides are explanate behind the middle and end abruptly as obtuse projections just before the true apices, these are oblique, and each has a short sinuosity close to the side; dorsal striae moderately deep and finely punctate, but becoming shallow or obsolete on the pale posterior portion; interstices slightly convex, the third tripunctate; each elytron has a short scutellar stria.

This differs considerably in coloration and other details from *C. albescens* (118) and *C. chalmeri* (1568); this latter has the sides of the wing-cases much less expanded. Dr. Sharp's *C. batesi* (Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc., Nov., 1886) is a synonym of *C. chalmeri* (Man. N.Z. Coleopt., April, 1886).

♀. Length, 5 mm.; breadth, 1½ mm.

Karekare, west of Auckland; 23rd February, 1916. Mr. A. E. Brookes, of Mount Albert, who gave me three specimens (all females), informs me that they were very active and difficult to catch.

Group PSELAPHIDAE.

FARONINI.

Sagola Sharp. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 134.

4165. *Sagola dissonans* sp. nov.

Elongate, of interrupted outline, slightly convex, nitid; castaneo-rufous, antennae and legs paler, palpi and tarsi fulvescent; clothed with elongate, decumbent and a few upright fulvescent hairs.

Head nearly as large as thorax, genae not quite straight, hind angles somewhat rounded; antennal tubercles broad, flat, and subtruncate in front, the slender stria dividing them hardly extends backwards as far as the middle, and is replaced behind by an obtuse carina, the foveae are large, each occupying more than half of the space between the middle and side; punctation indistinct. Eyes moderately prominent. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, narrowly cordate, widest before the middle, without definite punctation; the post-median fovea rotundate, moderate, not touching the pair of distinct basal punctures, lateral foveae rather small, not prolonged as far as the middle. Elytra hardly any longer than thorax, much broader behind than at the base, finely and indistinctly

punctate; with deep sutural striae, intrahumeral impressions entire, scarcely a third of the whole length. Hind-body nearly double the length of elytra, third visible segment rather larger than the others. Legs simple.

Antennae as long as the head and thorax, slightly thickened towards the extremity, with outstanding slender setae; basal joint stouter than the oblong-oval second but not twice its length, third small yet rather longer than broad, fourth oblong-oval, not quite as broad as fifth, joints 6-10 laxly articulated, 6-8 lenticular, ninth and tenth transverse, eleventh conical.

Underside with elongate suberect pubescence. Head with a deep transverse groove. Ventral segments 2-4 successively enlarged, fifth widely incurved behind, not half the length of fourth in the middle, sixth as long as fifth, more deeply emarginate, seventh obtusely triangular.

This does not agree with any of the members of Section III, beginning with *S. lineata* (2719), on account of the large foveae on the head, the short subcuneiform elytra, and abbreviated intrahumeral impressions, &c.

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

Tauherenikau Bush, near Featherston. Mr. T. Hall, whilst undergoing military training, managed to collect several lots of leaf-mould; these he brought to my house at Mount Albert on the 6th October, 1916, and out of one parcel I picked out a single male of this distinct species.

4166. *Sagola distorta* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, moderately broad, of irregular contour, nitid; castaneorufous, legs and antennae paler, elytra, tarsi, and palpi fulvous; thinly covered with elongate, decumbent and suberect, fulvescent hairs.

Head large, its hind angles projecting straight outwardly further than the widest part of thorax so that a deep gap exists between them, and between each angle and moderately large prominent eye there is an evident sinuation; antennal tubercles somewhat elevated and distinctly separated, the deep triangular central channel becomes linear between the small punctiform occipital foveae. Thorax broadly cordiform, with strongly rounded sides but almost abruptly contracted at the base; the subquadrate fovea behind nearly unites with the small basal punctures, lateral foveae deep but not extending forward as far as the middle. Elytra minutely and irregularly punctured, but little longer than thorax, slightly wider than it is at the base, a fourth broader behind; sutural striae well marked, with a basal puncture alongside each, the intrahumeral impressions apparently divided, rather short, not prolonged to the middle. Hind-body a third longer than the elytra, equally broad but acuminate behind, first visible segment without scale-like vestiture, slightly shorter than the next.

Legs moderately elongate; posterior tibiae sinuate externally near the base and gradually thickened below the middle.

Antennae rather longer than head and thorax, moderately stout, with slender setae; basal joint stout, nearly double the length of the broadly oval second, third small, fourth slightly longer than following ones, 5-8 subequal, ninth and tenth scarcely any larger than their predecessors, terminal conical.

Underside of head uneven across the middle, the posterior angles somewhat impressed. Basal ventral segment partly uncovered, 2-4 subequal,

fifth and sixth a little shorter, rather broad, both truncate behind, seventh longer and narrower, its operculum narrow and oblique.

Nearly allied to *S. angulifer* (3363), the antennal structure different, as is the under-surface of the head, the intrahumeral impressions are deeper and more than half the whole length of the elytra, and the hind tibiae are simple. The head of 3363 when carefully examined is seen to be materially different; there is no situation between the smaller eyes and the hind angles, which latter, moreover, are somewhat outwardly curved behind so that the space between them and thorax is considerably larger. In *S. eminens* (2724) the sixth ventral segment is nearly the length of the fifth, but it is semicircularly emarginate and encloses the small seventh, which has a broad operculum.

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

Tauherenikau; 6th October, 1916. One of this remarkable species also obtained from Mr. Hall's leaf-mould.

EUPLECTINI.

Euglyptus Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1411.

4167. *Euglyptus sublaevis* sp. nov.

Oblong, attenuate towards both extremities, slightly convex, nitid; rufous, elytra paler and brighter, antennae and legs light chestnut-red; sparingly covered with short, decumbent, flavescens hairs.

Head obliquely narrowed behind the large prominent eyes, more contracted in front, its distinct punctation much concealed by the slender pubescence, the tubercles almost contiguous in front, but separated behind by a deep channel which becomes broader towards the eyes. Thorax as broad as long, widest and obtusely subangulate before the middle, obliquely and much more narrowed in front than behind; the discal furrow deep and broad, lateral foveae deep and extending from the base to the frontal dilatation, there is no distinct ante-basal transverse impression, its whole surface smooth. Elytra suboblong, about double the size of thorax, gradually narrowed before the middle, but rather broader than it is at the incurved base, they are apparently without punctation; sutural striae distinct, with a short basal carina outside each, the dorsal impression moderately deep, rather broad near the base, obsolete behind, its external carina more elevated and thicker at the shoulder than behind. Hind-body a third shorter than elytra, as broad as they are at its base, without visible punctures, the segments subequal, the basal two slightly transversely impressed in front. Legs elongate and slender.

Antennae equalling head and thorax in length, basal joint slightly longer and stouter than the oblong-oval second, the next nearly as long but more slender and distinctly narrowed towards its base, fourth and fifth shorter and oviform, seventh slightly larger than the bead-like sixth or eighth; ninth abruptly enlarged, not quite as broad as the tenth, which is rather closely attached to the large conical acuminate terminal one, these three distinctly pubescent.

Larger than *E. elegans* (2460), the head not broader than the thorax and less abruptly contracted in front, the sides of the thorax more prominent before the middle, and the punctation almost altogether absent.

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

Lake Rotoiti, Nelson. One, found by Mr. T. Hall on the 5th May, 1916.

4168. *Euglyptus longiceps* sp. nov.

Nitid, rufous, antennae and legs light chestnut-red, palpi and tarsi testaceous; pubescence greyish or pale brassy, decumbent, slender on some parts, minutely squamiform on others.

Head oblong, not quite as long or broad as thorax, nearly straight behind the small eyes, with obtuse hind angles, more narrowed anteriorly, moderately distinctly and closely punctate; the pair of foveae, situated farther back than the eyes, prolonged as a broad furrow between the tubercles. Thorax rather longer than broad, widest before the middle, gently narrowed backwards, quite obliquely in front; its punctation moderately coarse and close, median channel broad, extending from the base almost to the apex, lateral foveae large, quite half the whole length, the transverse impression near the base is obsolete. Elytra oblong, a third longer and broader than thorax, narrowed before the middle, incurved and rather broader than it is at the base, impunctate; sutural and dorsal striae equally broad, deeper near the base than behind, the outer carina, on each elytron, thick at the base, perfectly distinct at the extremity but distant from the side, the inner carina less sharply developed. Hind-body a little shorter than the wing-cases; apparently smooth, with subequal segments, the first transversely impressed at the base. Legs elongate and slender, tibiae slightly expanded towards the extremity.

Underside chestnut-red. Head with a large basal impression which is prolonged, but becomes narrower, along the middle. Prosternum slightly carinate. Metasternum convex. Basal ventral segment ciliate, partly covered by the femora, segments 2-5 diminish, sixth broad, simple.

In size and general form nearly similar to *E. sublaevis*; the elytra darker, their carinae obviously more definite; the shape and sculpture of the head and thorax different; the eyes small; the antennae, club inclusive, are stouter.

E. costifer (2725), (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. 12, p. 166), is considerably smaller, its eyes too are smaller, all the joints of the antennae are more slender, the ninth is evidently narrower at the extremity, and the legs are less elongate.

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

Waimarino, Main Trunk Railway. One female only, found by myself amongst dead leaves during January, 1909.

4169. *Euglyptus abnormis* sp. nov.

Elongate, narrowed anteriorly, slightly convex, nitid, almost smooth; light chestnut-red, antennae and legs paler, palpi and tarsi testaceous; pubescence scanty, decumbent, flavescent.

Head subovate, widest in line with the moderately large eyes, just behind the middle, more narrowed in front than behind; indefinitely sculptured, seemingly minutely and distantly granulate, without distinct foveae or frontal channel, the tubercles convex and moderately separated. Thorax impunctate, oviform, longer than broad, obtusely rounded and widest at the middle; with a deep ante-basal impression between the large lateral foveae. Elytra oblong, fully a third longer and broader than thorax, somewhat narrowed towards the base yet rather wider than it is there, apparently smooth; sutural striae well marked, deeper at the base, intrahumeral impressions short, deep, and broad, with subcarinate borders. Hind-body shorter than elytra, its segments subequal, the first transversely impressed at the base. Legs elongate and slender.

Antennae equalling head and thorax in length, their second joint as long as the rather thicker first, third rather shorter, narrowed towards its base, fourth shorter than fifth, which latter equals the third, 6-8 small and moniliform; ninth much enlarged, narrowed towards its apex, tenth still broader, strongly transverse, eleventh about as long as preceding two combined, conical and acuminate.

Underside concolorous. Prosternum feebly carinate. Metasternum large, convex. Basal ventral segment ciliate, not fully uncovered, second largest, 3-5 successively decrease, sixth about as long as second, its deep emargination occupied by the subquadrate operculum.

This somewhat resembles some of the Scydmaenidae. In form and sculpture it differs greatly from the type of the genus, 2460. The rather narrow, oviform thorax has a well-marked transverse depression in front of the base, but there is hardly any trace of the usual conspicuous channel along the middle.

Euglyptus is well described by M. Raffray in Wytsman's Gen. Ins., Pselaphidae, p. 51.

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

Rotoiti and Mount Slips, Nelson. Three, obtained by Mr. T. Hall, 24th December, 1915, and 5th May, 1916, one of them damaged and mounted on its back.

Dalma Sharp. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 134; Gen. Ins. (Wytsm.), Pselaphidae, p. 102.

4170. *Dalma graniceps* sp. nov.

Nitid, castaneo-rufous, legs and antennae paler, tarsi testaceous; pubescence yellow, distinct and suberect; body moderately elongate and subdepressed.

Head smaller than thorax, obliquely narrowed behind the rather prominent eyes, the foveae between these prolonged forwards, its sculpture consists of distant, fine, rotundate granules. Thorax as long as broad, widest before the middle, more gradually narrowed behind than in front, apparently minutely, sparingly, and indefinitely granulate; lateral foveae situated between the base and the middle, only indistinctly prolonged beyond that point; the central angular fovea is large and deep, and the rather broad furrow proceeding from it nearly reaches the apex but is more slender there. Elytra about a third longer and broader than thorax, a little narrowed towards the base, with rounded shoulders, their sculpture fine and indistinct; sutural striae well marked, the impression near each shoulder moderately deep and broad, with a cariniform elevation separating it from the sutural stria. Hind-body of about the same length and width as the elytra, indistinctly sculptured, its first uncovered segment has a depression across the base.

Antennae as long as head and thorax; basal joint rufous, stout, cylindrical, half as broad as long, the next equally thick and almost oblong, third rather smaller, obconical; joints 4-6 transversely moniliform and almost equal; seventh and eighth strongly transverse; ninth largest, subquadrate, somewhat curvedly narrowed towards its inner extremity, foveate near inner side underneath; tenth quadrate, obviously smaller, its basal and apical angles at one side slightly prominent; terminal joint as long as preceding two combined, elongate-conical and acuminate.

Underside concolorous, apparently finely punctate, distinctly pubescent. Head distantly and finely granulate, bearing some outstanding elongate

yellow setae, angularly impressed behind. Prosternum carinate along the middle. Metasternum convex, not at all impressed. Basal ventral segment concealed by the femora, second and third subequal, the next rather shorter, fifth widely incurved, sixth slightly longer, also widely emarginate, seventh broad, its operculum oblong.

Much less robust than *D. pubescens* (244), its legs evidently more slender, the head more obliquely narrowed behind, the thorax narrower and more oviform, the sculpture manifestly different, and the antennal structure dissimilar. *D. gigantea* (3530) may be separated very easily.

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

Near south of Lake Rototoi, Nelson. Two males, discovered by Mr. T. Hall on the 21st April, 1916.

Vidamodes gen. nov.

Body slightly convex, elongate, subparallel, narrowed anteriorly. Head hardly as large as thorax, subquadrate behind the antennae, with obtuse hind angles, somewhat abruptly contracted just before the eyes; uneven above, the foveae not prolonged or confluent in front. Antennal tubercles rather small and distant. Eyes not prominent, situated at or just behind the middle. Thorax suboviform, with a transverse stria connecting the angular basal and oviform lateral foveae, the discal impression elongate but not touching the basal fovea or apex. Elytra oblong, with well-marked sutural striae and intrahumeral impressions. Hind-body as broad as elytra, rather shorter, basal three segments nearly horizontal and equal, the others deflexed.

Maxillary palpi moderate; basal joint small; the next elongate, gradually incrassate; third transverse, not at all triangular, rather broader than the extremity of second; fourth longest, elongate-oval, with a minute acicular apical appendage.

Antennae 11-articulate, shorter than the head and thorax; basal two joints stout, second oblong-oval; third small, only slightly longer than broad, joints 4-7 also small, moniliform, eighth shorter; ninth distinctly larger, not as broad as the more transverse tenth; the terminal largest, conical and acuminate, as long as preceding three united.

Prosternum not carinate. Basal ventral segment exposed, ciliate behind, acutely projecting between the moderately separated coxae; second and third equal, moderately large, fourth half as long; fifth widely incurved, much shorter than fourth in the middle; sixth large, semicircularly emarginate, seventh subrotundate. Anterior tarsi with the second joint gradually thickened; the posterior pair more elongate and slender.

It should be placed between *Euplectopsis* and *Vidamus*.

4171. *Vidamodes furvus* sp. nov.

Nitid, rufo-fuscous, hind-body darker, palpi, antennae, and tarsi testaceous; clothed with fine, decumbent, greyish hairs.

Head uneven, finely punctate, the interocular foveae, when examined sideways, appear to be separated by a cariniform elevation which is prolonged anteriorly. Thorax rather longer than broad, widest before the middle, indistinctly punctate. Elytra about a third longer and broader than thorax, with curvedly narrowed shoulders, apparently impunctate,

intrahumeral impressions rather short and deep. Basal dorsal segment transversely impressed at the base.

Legs moderately elongate, tibiae slightly curved and expanded below the middle.

Underside nitid, fuscous, trochanters and coxae somewhat testaceous; indistinctly punctate, with greyish pubescence. Head incurved behind, with a small central fovea there; it is abruptly contracted in front of the eyes, finely and closely punctate, and bearing many yellowish, slender, suberect setae.

Female unknown as yet.

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

Near Lake Rotoiti, Nelson. Four males, found amongst decaying forest-leaves by Mr. T. Hall on the 3rd June, 1916.

BRACHYGLUTINI.

Eupines King. Gen. Ins. (Wytsm.), Pselaphidae, p. 206.

4172. *Eupines clemens* sp. nov.

Nitid, moderately convex, impunctate, with a few short greyish hairs behind; rufous, antennae and legs paler, tarsi testaceous.

Head somewhat curvedly narrowed behind the moderately prominent eyes, which extend outwardly almost as far as the thorax; with a pair of distinct but small interocular foveae, and a transverse frontal impression. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, rather wider before the middle than elsewhere, more gradually narrowed behind than in front, with a transverse basal impression at each side. Elytra about double the size of thorax, rather broader than it is at the base, curvedly narrowed before the middle; with distinct sutural striae, and elongate, though sometimes indefinite, intrahumeral impressions. Hind-body shorter than elytra, narrowed and deflexed behind. Anterior tibiae curvedly expanded inwardly, almost straight externally.

Antennae finely pubescent, not longer than the head and thorax; basal joint hardly exceeding the oblong second in length, third nearly as long but narrowed towards its base; joints 4, 6, and 7 not longer than broad, fifth rather larger yet scarcely at all oblong, eighth and ninth smaller than the quite transverse tenth, the terminal large, subacuminate, as long as preceding three together.

Underside nitid, chestnut-red, minutely and distantly punctate. Metasternum with a large subquadrate depression not reaching the base, its obtusely raised borders terminate as small tubercular elevations near the inner part of the posterior coxae. Basal ventral segment covered, second largest, unimpressed; third and fourth equally short, fifth distinct at the sides, invisible at the middle, sixth with a transverse median impression, as long as the third and fourth combined.

Superficially very much like Dr. Sharp's *Bryaxis grata* (240), but the head is less quadrate, its frontal impression and the foveae are quite definite, the eyes are more prominent, the antennae are a third shorter, their intermediate joints differ, so do the front tibiae, and, moreover, on the underside of 240 an almost uninterrupted broad depression extends from the base of the metasternum to the middle of the sixth segment.

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

Glenhope and near Lake Rotoiti, Nelson. Another of Mr. T. Hall's discoveries during 1915. The males rather rare.

Byraxis Reitter. Gen. Ins. (Wytsm.), Pselaphidae, p. 206.

4173. *Byraxis halli* sp. nov.

Shining, rufo-piceous, without discernible foveae or punctures, with very few inconspicuous grey hairs.

Head rather smaller than thorax, a little narrowed behind; eyes not prominent. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, a little wider at the middle than elsewhere. Elytra about twice the size of thorax, sub-oblong, curvedly narrowed to the width of thorax at the base, apices truncate, with sutural striae and a shallow impression inside each shoulder. Hind-body apparently short, considerably deflexed, basal segment rather larger than any of the others.

Legs moderately elongate, posterior tibiae slightly arched below the middle.

Antennae not longer than head and thorax, bearing some fine setae; basal joint oblong, stout, second transverse but not as short as third or fourth; fifth very large, strongly transverse, its width double the length, its inner prolongation slightly rounded at the extremity and rather larger than at its junction with the contiguous ones; joints 6-8 transverse but irregular, seventh rather broader, eighth with a slender basal spine extending outwards; ninth slightly thicker than eighth at the base but greatly enlarged, and prolonged inwardly, or outwardly, as much as the fifth, slightly curved in front, the thick portion near the middle with a distinct straight spine directed backwards; tenth rather smaller than ninth, sub-truncate or subconical, minutely asperate.

Underside similar to the upper surface in colour and clothing. Anterior trochanters distinctly spined. Metasternum broadly and rather deeply depressed, with a minute upright spine on the centre of its hind margin. Basal ventral segment invisible, second as deeply but not as widely depressed as the metasternum, the cavity with more sharply raised lateral borders, as long as the following three combined; sixth longer than fifth in the middle, with a transverse depression.

This belongs to Section XVI, comprising 3052, 3535, and 3536. The antennal structure and sculpture of the lower surface will at once lead to its recognition. Joints 6-10 of the antennae are liable to be twisted, so that it is difficult to decide which is the true upper side; this causes the prolongation of the ninth joint to be external in one antenna but the reverse in the other.

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

Fem. — Rather more slender, hind tibiae similar. Basal joint of antennae oblong but no thicker than the shorter second, third obconical, longer than the short fourth; fifth rather larger; sixth and seventh beadlike and transverse, eighth slightly broader and shorter, ninth distinctly broader, about half the size of the transverse tenth, the eleventh conical, largest, as long as preceding three together and more evidently pubescent. Underside simple.

Mount St. Arnaud, Nelson. Two males and four females; 15th June, 1916. Named in honour of Mr. T. Hall, the indefatigable naturalist who has brought to light a great many interesting forms of Pselaphidae, some of which still remain unnamed.

Group SILPHIDAE.

Choleva Latreille. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 151.

4174. *Choleva crenatella* sp. nov.

Oblong-oval, slightly convex, moderately nitid; fuscous, the head, hind angles of thorax, legs, palpi, and basal half of antennae light castaneorufous; sparingly clothed with decumbent, elongate, slender flavescent hairs.

Head immersed up to the eyes, trigonal, finely, distantly, but quite definitely punctate, interantennal suture straight and slender. Eyes prominent, occupying the extremity of the lateral angles. Thorax almost twice as broad as long, its sides nearly straight behind, slightly curvedly narrowed towards the obtuse anterior angles, base subtruncate, its rectangular angles just perceptibly directed backwards; its sculpture very fine, consisting apparently of minute distant granules. Scutellum small. Elytra with rounded shoulders, nearly thrice the length of thorax, of about the same width at the base, tapering gradually towards the singly rounded apices, which do not cover the pygidium; sutural striae well marked but becoming finer behind, they are transversely strigose, each line minutely crenulate.

Antennae as long as head and thorax, finely pubescent, gradually incrassate and infusate from the third joint onwards; basal three joints elongate, the first slightly longer and thicker; sixth quadrate, a little shorter than fourth or fifth, seventh larger than sixth, eighth extremely short, ninth and tenth slightly shorter and broader than seventh, the terminal conical.

Tibiae finely setose, bispinose at the extremity, the anterior almost straight but gradually thickened, posterior more slender, the intermediate distinctly curved. Basal three joints of front tarsi cordate and strongly dilated, the fourth much less so; the posterior pair longer and more slender than the intermediate.

Underside light chestnut-red, with depressed yellowish pubescence, minutely and indistinctly sculptured. Mesosternum not carinate. Abdomen with six visible segments, the last minutely granulate.

♂. Length (head exerted), $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, quite 1 mm.

Rotoiti, Nelson. Two males, one damaged and mounted on its back, found by Mr. T. Hall on the 3rd June, 1916.

4175. *Choleva flectipes* sp. nov.

Oblong-oval, slightly attenuate posteriorly, slightly convex, subopaque, head and thorax moderately nitid; covered with depressed elongate hairs, those on the thorax yellowish, darker and feather-like on the elytra; fuscous, the head, sides of thorax, and base of elytra more or less rufescent, legs and antennae chestnut-red.

Head trigonal, distinctly but not closely punctate, the interantennal and frontal sutures straight. Thorax hardly twice as broad as long, apex slightly but widely emarginate with rounded, slightly deflexed angles, the sides finely margined and moderately curvedly narrowed before the middle; base feebly bisinuate so that its angles extend but little backwards; its sculpture indefinite and distant, appearing minutely granulate. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra almost thrice the length of thorax, very gradually and only moderately narrowed towards the broadly rounded apices; sutural

striae moderately distinct, the general sculpture transverse, crenate-strigose. Pygidium covered.

Femora stout; intermediate tibiae strongly arcuate; anterior tarsi with the basal three joints dilated, fourth small, basal joint of the middle pair thicker than that of the posterior.

Antennae very similar to those of *C. crenatella*.

Underside fusco-rufous, the greyish pubescence suberect on the abdomen, which has six subequal segments. Mesosternum subcarinate, rather long. Metasternum short, so that the intermediate coxae are much more distant from the front than they are from the hind pair.

The abbreviation of the metasternum, strongly arched middle tibiae, and indefinitely sculptured thorax, in combination, render this easily separable from other New Zealand species.

♂. Length (head exserted), 3 mm.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Rotoiti, Nelson; 5th February, 1916. Unique. Found by Mr. T. Hall.

4176. *Choleva curviger* sp. nov.

Oblong-oval, somewhat attenuate posteriorly, only moderately convex, nitid; rufo-castaneous, the labrum, palpi, legs, and basal half of antennae more flavescens, terminal half of these last only slightly infusate.

Head trigonal, distinctly punctate, flat in front, with a curved impression extending from behind one antenna to the other so that its back part seems a little elevated, the interantennal and frontal sutures definite and straight. Thorax half as long as broad, its very finely margined sides curvedly narrowed anteriorly, not quite straight behind, apex subtruncate, with slightly deflexed rounded angles, the base obsolete sinuate with only slightly prolonged angles; disc finely and distantly granulate. Elytra thrice the length of thorax, as wide as it is at the base, tapering gently towards the singly, well-rounded apices which do not cover the pygidium; their sculpture distinct, transversely crenate-strigose, sutural striae obsolete behind, quite definite elsewhere. The body sparingly clothed with elongate decumbent yellowish hairs.

Tibiae finely setigerous, the middle pair moderately curved. Basal three joints of tarsi cordate, distinctly dilated and deeply emarginate in front, fourth small, fifth slender, half the whole length.

No similar species has hitherto been made known. An examination of the head will at once lead to its identification. The antennae do not differ much from those of the preceding species.

♂. Length (head exserted), 3 mm.; breadth, nearly $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Rotoiti; 5th February, 1916. A single male only, from Mr. T. Hall, found, like the others, amongst decaying forest-leaves.

Mesocolon Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 153.

4177. *Mesocolon strigicollis* sp. nov.

Oblong-oval, only moderately convex, subopaque; head and thorax nigrescent and slightly nitid, elytra rufo-fuscous, the legs, palpi, and basal half of antennae fusco-rufous; covered with slender decumbent ashy pubescence.

Head trigonal, as broad as thoracic apex, the flat eyes forming the extremities of the laterally prominent basal angles; it is moderately closely and finely yet quite distinctly punctured. Thorax with the breadth double

the length, very gently narrowed towards the obtuse anterior angles, these are slightly deflexed so that the lateral curvature, when viewed from behind, appears greater than it really is, apex and base subtruncate, the latter only feebly sinuate near the sides, posterior angles very little prolonged; its surface finely, transversely crenate-strigose. Scutellum distinct, triangular. Elytra thrice the length of thorax, as broad as it is at the base, slightly curvedly narrowed towards the broadly rounded apices; with fine sutural striae, their sculpture similar to that of the thorax.

Antennae shorter than head and thorax, moderately stout, basal three joints subequal, sixth slightly shorter and broader than preceding two, seventh subquadrate, quite as large as ninth or tenth, the terminal conical, usually paler than the infusate enlarged joints, eighth small, strongly transverse.

Front and hind tibiae nearly straight, the middle pair only slightly curved, bispinose; basal joint of anterior tarsi oblong, moderately dilated, second short, third and fourth small, but little thicker than the elongate fifth, basal joint of the intermediate slightly thicker than that of the posterior.

Fem.—Front tarsi shorter and more slender than the other pairs.

Underside fuscous, subnitid, with yellowish-grey pubescence. Mesosternum finely carinate. Ventral segments 1-4 subequal, fifth semicircularly emarginate behind, very short in the middle, sixth rather narrow, subtruncate behind, as long as the third.

Most nearly allied to *M. puncticeps* (278), which has the thoracic apex rounded.

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

Rotoiti, Nelson. Found by Mr. T. Hall on the 10th March, 1916.

4178. *Mesocolon nitidulus* sp. nov.

Oblong-oval, only moderately convex, nitid; almost uniformly light chestnut-red, terminal half of antennae a little infusate; pubescence decumbent, yellowish-grey.

Head distinctly but not closely punctured, the interantennal suture quite definite. Thorax half as long as broad, base and apex subtruncate, posterior angles not perceptibly prolonged; its surface nearly smooth, apparently remotely and very minutely granulate. Scutellum triangular. Elytra broadly rounded behind, with well-developed sutural striae and transversely crenate-strigose sculpture.

Antennae as long as the head and thorax, longer than those of *M. strigicollis*, rather more slender, but with almost similarly formed articulations.

Unmistakably different from *M. strigicollis* in facies; the thorax a trifle shorter, more truncate and with less rounded angles in front, its sculpture materially different; elytral apices not visibly individually rounded, sutural striae deeper; scutellum broader, and the eyes more distinctly faceted.

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

Near Howard River, Nelson; 10th May, 1915. A single female, from Mr. T. Hall.

4179. *Mesocolon labralis* sp. nov.

Oval, convex, narrowed posteriorly, nitid; thinly clothed with subdepressed, slender and elongate yellowish-grey hairs; fuscous, the head

and hind angles of thorax light castaneo-rufous, the palpi, tarsi, basal half and eighth joint of antennae more or less testaceous, tibiae piceo-rufous.

Head obtusely trigonal, with shallow distant punctures, interantennal suture obsolete and seemingly incurved, that of the forehead straight and distinct. Labrum large, transverse, emarginate in front. Eyes subrotundate, large and prominent. Thorax about twice as broad as long, evenly curvedly narrowed towards the obtuse anterior angles so that its apex is only about a third of the width of the base, which is subtruncate, with rectangular angles; disc almost smooth, being finely, distantly, and indefinitely punctate. Scutellum indistinct and small. Elytra of the same breadth as thorax at the base, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times its length, quite narrow at the extremity, transversely crenate-strigose, with distinct sutural striae.

Femora rather short; tibiae straight, bispinose; tarsi elongate and slender.

Antennae as long as head and thorax, their terminal half finely pubescent and bearing slender outstanding setae; basal five joints slender and elongate, fifth only twice as long as broad; sixth and seventh obconical, the latter much the larger, eighth small, obviously narrower than contiguous ones, ninth and tenth large, suboblong, the terminal longer, subconical.

Underside finely pubescent, shining brown, terminal segments rufescent. Mesosternal carina slender, prolonged to between the middle coxae. Metasternum short. Abdomen composed of six subequal visible segments, sixth narrower yet broadly triangular.

Maxillary palpi moderately slender, basal articulation smallest, second slightly stouter and longer than third, gradually thickened towards the extremity, the terminal rather longer than its predecessor, as broad at its base but tapering towards the apex.

The only specimen extant, being a female, its generic location must be left in doubt until the male can be obtained. The structure of the labrum suggests relationship to *Catopsomorphus* and *Agyrtes*, both exotic and not procurable for comparison here. At present it must be placed in my second section of *Mesocolon*, consisting of Nos. 279, 280, 281, 282, 1703, 2489, and 2756.

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

Glenhope, Nelson; 1st August, 1915. One, from Mr. T. Hall.

Group HISTERIDAE.

Epierus Erichson. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 163.

4180. *Epierus spinellus* sp. nov.

Nitid, glabrous, suboblong-oval, moderately convex, finely but not closely punctate; black, legs and basal joint of antennae dark rufous; palpi, tarsi, and slender tibial spines fulvescent.

Head small, forehead truncate in front and distinctly marked off from the transverse and more coarsely sculptured labrum. Thorax about twice as broad as long, its sides finely margined and gradually narrowed anteriorly, apex widely emarginate so that its subacute angles appear prominent, the base obliquely truncate towards its rectangular angles, its basal punctation rather more distinct than that of the head. Scutellum invisible. Elytra double the length of thorax, of the same width at the base, truncate behind; each elytron has six fine striae, none reach the extremity, the sutural is straight, the others somewhat curved, the inner three are more or less

indistinct at the middle, between the first and second there is sometimes a short basal stria. Pygidium vertical.

Antennae implanted just in front of the eyes, basal joint about half of the whole length, gradually but considerably dilated towards the extremity; the next oblong, thicker but hardly longer than third, 4-8 small; club densely pubescent, oblong-oval, quite obsolete articulate, sometimes pale.

Tibiae setose inwardly, finely spinose externally, about a dozen on the anterior pair, which are rather more curved and expanded than the intermediate, the posterior rather slender.

Underside shining black, minutely punctate. Prosternum finely margined and grooved and slightly incurved between the coxae, emarginate behind; chin-piece moderately developed; antennal cavities deep, situated below the anterior angles. Mesosternum obtusely angulate in the middle in front, minutely crenulate behind. Metasternum large, truncate behind. Basal ventral segment longer than remaining four combined.

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

Stephen Island. Another of Mr. A. C. O'Connor's captures, during September, 1916.

Group COLYDIIDAE.

Bitoma Herbst. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 192.

4181. *Bitoma morosa* sp. nov.

Oblong, moderately convex, without tubercular elevations, opaque; nigro-fuscous, antennae and legs dark, somewhat rufo-fuscous; irregularly clothed with depressed, obscure greyish squamiform setae, the antennae with darker outstanding setae.

Head immersed up to the large, moderately prominent eyes which extend outwardly almost as far as the anterior angles of the thorax, it is subquadrate, shorter than the thorax and somewhat narrowed towards the front, nearly plane above, with obsolete granular sculpture and slightly elevated antennal tubercles. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, widest behind the middle, more gradually narrowed in front than behind, apex strongly bisinuate, with subacute angles, the base rounded and without perceptible angles, its sides only very slightly flattened; disc moderately convex, with a broad irregular channel from the apex towards the base, which is bi-impressed, it is distantly, finely, and indefinitely sculptured. Scutellum subrotundate. Elytra oblong, just double the length of thorax, evidently broader than it is at the base, which is incurved, with obtuse shoulders; their sculpture consists apparently of serial punctures.

Antennae shorter than the head and thorax, basal joint partly concealed from above, the next much shorter, equally stout, subrotundate; third nearly twice as long as broad; fourth and fifth rather shorter, obconical, sixth to eighth short and subglobular, ninth rather broader, transverse; tenth twice as large as ninth, also transverse, eleventh smaller and subrotundate.

Tibiae straight, without distinct terminal spines; basal joint of tarsi rather longer than third, fourth longer than the preceding three united.

This may be placed near *B. distincta* (348), which, however, has the sides of the thorax somewhat explanate and the elytral vestiture quite different.

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

Lake Rotoiti, Nelson. One, found by Mr. T. Hall on the 17th March, 1916.

Group PYCNOMERIDAE.

Pycnomerus Erichson. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 208.

4182. *Pycnomerus parvulus* sp. nov.

Elongate, subparallel, slightly convex, subopaque, with some minute inconspicuous setae; nigro-piceous, antennae and legs piceo-rufous.

Head subquadrate, its punctation moderately coarse and close, rather shallow, less distinct in front. Thorax slightly longer than broad, base and apex subtruncate, a little wider before the middle than elsewhere, very gently narrowed backwards; anterior angles not acutely prominent, the posterior obtuse and indefinite; lateral margins, in front especially, much less distinct than the basal; disc coarsely but only moderately closely punctured, less deeply near the sides, the broad and rather shallow longitudinal impression indistinctly divided along the middle. Scutellum indefinite. Elytra oblong-oval, double the length of thorax, rather broader than it is at the base, which is slightly incurved, humeral angles not prominent; the punctation of the deep striae is not sharply defined but appears elongate; interstices finely punctate, slightly convex, scarcely broader than the striae, the second bent outwardly at the extremity.

Antennae shorter than thorax, with short slender setae; basal joint hardly visible above, the next thick and strongly transverse; third almost as broad, narrowed at its base, slightly longer than the following six, all of which are strongly transverse; tenth large, quadrate, but not at all transverse, eleventh very short.

Resembles *P. frontalis* (2504), in which the tenth antennal joint is transverse, its head is rather shorter and broader with more rotundate frontal impressions, and the eyes and anterior angles of the thorax are more prominent. Both species belong to Section I.

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

Karekare, west coast, near Auckland; 23rd February, 1916. Unique. Found by Mr. A. E. Brookes.

Group PASSANDRIDAE.

Chaetosomodes gen. nov.

Elongate, subdepressed, bearing numerous erect slender setae. Head nearly as long as thorax and, including the eyes, not as broad as it is. Labrum short, widely emarginate. Eyes entire, prominent, somewhat transversal. Antennae stout, equalling the head and thorax in length, with many slender setae; basal joint thickest, slightly longer than broad, the next very short; joints 3-8 subequal, moderately elongate, somewhat narrowed towards the base, ninth and tenth slightly broader, eleventh subovate. Thorax transverse, a fourth broader than long, rather wider behind the middle than elsewhere, its sides moderately curved, without perceptible margins; apex truncate, the base also in the middle, but marginate, and so broadly rounded towards the sides that there are no traces of posterior angles. Scutellum oblong, convex, smooth. Elytra almost thrice the length of thorax, finely marginate, broadly rounded at the extremity, with obtuse, not at all prominent humeral angles. Pygidium exposed, rounded behind. Legs moderate; femora much thicker near the base than at the extremity; anterior tibiae slightly and gradually expanded, each with a short calcar at the inner extremity and only about

three minute denticles along the outer edge. Tarsi pentamerous, the elongate terminal articulation as long as the basal four combined; claws stout, considerably thickened underneath at the base.

Undoubtedly nearly related to *Chaetosoma*, but the terminal joints of the palpi are thicker and subsecuriform; the mandibles are quite half the length of the head, they are strongly curved and acuminate towards the extremity, and each has a prominent inner tooth near the apex; the thorax is remarkably different, and the humeral angles are quite without dentiform projections.

4183. *Chaetosomodes halli* sp. nov.

Shining, black, legs and palpi chestnut-red, mandibles and antennae piceo-rufous; each elytron with five smooth flavescens spots, the first, at the base, and a pair just behind it are somewhat rounded; the fourth is transverse, situated on the middle, but does not extend to the suture; fifth subapical, subrotundate, larger than the basal ones.

Head with moderately coarse, close, rather elongated punctures, but with a smooth spot close to each eye, and the forehead nearly smooth across the front. Thorax similarly punctured on the middle, less closely towards the sides. Elytra with almost quite regular series of moderately coarse rotundate punctures, these become a little finer near the apices, but are almost entirely absent from the yellowish spots.

Underside black, nitid; prosternum rather coarsely and closely punctured, abdomen irregularly, some parts smooth.

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

Lake Rotoiti, Nelson. This, the finest New Zealand species of the group, is named in honour of Mr. T. Hall, who found a single individual on the 5th February, 1916.

Group MELOLONTHIDAE.

Odontria White. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 265.

4184. *Odontria nesobia* sp. nov.

Subovate, widest behind the posterior femora, moderately convex and shining; rufo-castaneous, the head more rufescent, antennae, palpi, and legs more or less fusco-testaceous; thinly covered with distinct, rather elongate, decumbent and erect, flavescens setae.

Most nearly resembles *O. puncticollis* (3743), but differing in some respects from the female of that species.

Eyes very finely faceted. Clypeus coarsely, closely, and rugosely punctured. Thorax rather more coarsely but not as closely punctate, the base more angulate at the middle and more strongly bisinuate, its hind angles are subrectangular, instead of being obtuse or rounded. Scutellum almost smooth. Elytra thrice the length of thorax, more gradually and less dilated posteriorly, their apices subtruncate so that the sutural angles are almost rectangular in place of being rounded; the sutural striae are well marked, the others are obsolete, the punctation is rather coarser.

Underside fusco-testaceous, the breast with numerous elongate yellow hairs, these become finer and more distant on the abdomen. Metasternum with a slender nigrescent carina along the middle, finely and closely punctured. Abdomen finely and distantly punctate but with some longitudinal

rugae near the base ; first segment partly covered by the femora, second slightly longer than following ones, fifth shorter than fourth instead of being longer, sixth short, distinctly but widely angulate at the middle of the apex.

Antennae short, structurally like those of *O. puncticollis*.

♀. Length, 14 mm. ; breadth, $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Stephen Island. Mr. A. C. O'Connor obtained several specimens on the 15th May, 1916, and on subsequent occasions, but no males were found.

Eusoma White. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 265.

4185. *Eusoma piliventris* sp. nov.

Oblong, subdepressed, somewhat nitid, with some elongate, erect, fulvescent setae on the head and along the sides of the thorax and elytra ; fusco-testaceous, hinder half of head nigrescent, thorax with a large very irregularly formed fuscous discal area, the elytra with series of irregular dark spots, some of which are slightly violaceous.

Head moderately finely and irregularly punctured between the eyes, smooth behind them ; clypeus distinctly, rather closely and rugosely punctate, with reflexed margins, subtruncate in front. Thorax finely marginate, nearly twice as broad as long, widely emarginate in front, its acute angles clasping the basal part of the eyes ; base widely but slightly bisinuate, with obtusely rectangular angles, the sides only slightly rounded, nearly straight behind ; moderately and irregularly punctured. Scutellum large, almost smooth, infusate behind, rufescent at the base. Elytra oblong, of same width as thorax at the base, thrice its length, their subtruncate apices usually covering the pygidium ; they are moderately finely subseriate-punctate ; on each elytron there are about six costae, half of them rather less distinct than the others ; the suture nearly smooth in front but with a series of fine punctures along the side, the interval between it and the first costa is broader than the others, more coarsely and irregularly punctured, and has larger dark marks.

Anterior tibiae tridentate externally, the uppermost smallest ; tarsi about double the length of the tibiae.

Basal joint of antennae clavate at apex, nearly twice the length of the thick second, third slender, shorter than first ; fourth fully as long as preceding ones combined, attached to the apex of the third, so that the portion which projects forwards and inwards is not more than a third of its whole length ; club with four equally elongate, closely pubescent leaflets, each obviously longer than the rest of the antennae.

Underside nitid, testaceous, with numerous elongate fulvescent hairs.

In the male of *E. aenealis* (2806), (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 3, p. 397), the third antennal joint is almost as long as the fourth, which at the inside of its base is united to the apex of the third, its basal portion forms an angle only, instead of a prolongation as in *E. piliventris* and Sharp's *Sericospilus advena* (1987). The elytral sculpture of this species is distinctive.

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

Martinborough, near Wellington ; 10th August, 1916. Described from a specimen found by Mr. A. C. O'Connor, who afterwards sent two other specimens, one of which was lost ; the remaining one is a little more infusate above.

Group MELYRIDAE.

Dasytes Paykull. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 328.

4186. *Dasytes violascens* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, elongate, opaque; dark violaceous, antennae and tarsi somewhat piceous; pubescence short, curled, greyish, more scanty on the head and thorax.

Head, including the large, prominent eyes, evidently broader than thorax, slightly bi-impressed in front, finely and distantly punctate. Thorax of equal length and breadth, widest and obtusely angulate before the middle, deeply constricted in front, slightly narrowed behind, posterior angles subrectangular but obtuse, base and apex truncate, lateral and basal margins not sharply defined; its punctation like that of the head, the whole surface densely and minutely sculptured. Scutellum rather small, subquadrate. Elytra thrice the length of thorax, rather broader than it is at the base, a little wider near the hind thighs, their broadly rounded apices not covering the pygidium; they are distinctly and moderately closely punctured.

Legs long and slender, with dark pubescence; tarsi fully equalling the tibiae in length, basal joint of the anterior with a short curvate prolongation underneath.

Antennae elongate, reaching backwards to the middle thighs; basal joint stout, second subquadrate, third and fourth equal, rather more serrate than the following ones.

Distinguishable at once from *D. helmsi* (2035) by its smaller size, more cyaneous hue, nearly white vestiture, much broader head, longer antennae, &c. The eyes are entire, and the claws are thickened underneath for half their length.

♂. Length, 4 mm.; breadth, 1½ mm.

Mount Owen, Nelson. One only, caught by Mr. T. Hall on the 26th December, 1914.

4187. *Dasytes clavatus* sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly convex, nitid, covered with moderately slender, subdecumbent greyish setae; fuscous, faintly aeneous, the legs and basal third of antennae more or less chestnut-red.

Head, the large prominent eyes inclusive, slightly broader than the widest part of thorax, broadly bi-impressed in front; finely yet distinctly and moderately closely punctured. Thorax as broad as long, widest and obtusely prominent at or just behind the middle, widely contracted in front of that point, its margins obsolete there but more definite behind and at the base; its sculpture like that of the head. Scutellum transverse. Elytra with obtusely porrect shoulders, thrice the length of thorax, broader than it is at the base, only slightly wider near the hind thighs, their broadly rounded apices covering the abdomen; each side of the suture, near the base, and the shoulders are slightly and quite obtusely elevated, their punctation is a little coarser than that of the thorax.

Antennae finely pubescent, attaining the intermediate femora, moderately stout; basal joint subpyriform, the next nearly as long as the third, which is rather shorter than fourth; joints 5-10 slightly subserrate, the terminal conical, about double the size of the penultimate, its basal half concave underneath.

Tarsi similar to those of *D. violascens*, as are the posterior angles of the thorax.

The abnormal bulk of the last antennal joint differentiates this from all the New Zealand species.

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

Boulderstone Creek, near Scarcliff, Canterbury; 20th October, 1913. Unique. Discovered by Mr. T. Hall.

Group SALPINGIDAE.

Salpingus Illiger. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 398.

4188. *Salpingus nigricans* sp. nov.

Oblong, slightly convex, subglabrous; glossy aeneo-niger, legs and basal joints of antennae rufo-piceous, the dilated terminal three of the latter darker, palpi fusco-testaceous.

Head, including the prominent eyes, almost as broad as the thorax, narrowed anteriorly, distinctly punctate, less so, but more transversely, in front. Thorax cordate, not broader than long, basal margin distinct, posterior angles indefinite but not rounded; disc rather coarsely and somewhat rugosely punctured, but with an obvious smooth linear space along the centre. Scutellum broad, rounded behind. Elytra oblong, just double the length of thorax, a third broader than it is; slightly transversely impressed before the middle, the suture more deeply at the base, they are coarsely striate-punctate, more irregularly at the base, obsoletely behind. Claws slightly thickened near the base.

Antennae evidently shorter than the head and thorax, very finely pubescent; basal joint stout, suboblong, the next longer, 3-5 longer than broad, subequal; joints 6-8 smaller and moniliform; ninth and tenth much larger, eleventh as broad, subconical.

Underside shining black, its pubescence scanty, slender and grey. The breast coarsely, the abdomen less distinctly punctate.

S. aterrimus (4073), also unique, is easily recognizable by its elongate narrow contour, finer sculpture, and quadriarticulate club.

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

Lake Rotoiti, Nelson. Described from a single specimen obtained by Mr. T. Hall on the 5th May, 1916.

Group RHIPIPHORIDAE.

Allocinops gen. nov.

Antennae implanted near the eyes but distant from the clypeus, 11-articulate, the basal four joints short and thick and, together, only a third of the length of any of the lobes proceeding from the following ones; basal joint only slightly longer than broad, the next as long but just a little narrower, third obtusely triangular, slightly shorter and broader than second, fourth strongly transverse, as broad as the apex of the third. Head large, nearly vertical in front of the antennae, subquadrate behind, with somewhat deflexed, obtusely prominent hind angles. Labrum small but quite exposed between the large curved mandibles. Clypeus very short, with a definite suture between it and the forehead. Eyes prominent, transverse, truncate in front, without any perceptible emargination. Terminal joint of maxillary palpi oblong-oval. Thorax slightly broader than long, deeply bisinuate and widest at the base; gradually narrowed towards the apex which is only a third as broad as the occiput, its posterior angles somewhat prolonged

so as to clasp the outside of the shoulders. Scutellum large, the middle of the base sharply depressed longitudinally and smooth, with finely carinate lateral borders. Elytra four times the length of thorax, gradually narrowed posteriorly, with strongly rounded, dehiscent apices, which do not cover the terminal abdominal segment.

Legs slender and elongate. Anterior tibiae simple, the others finely bispinose at the extremity. Tarsi pentamerous, slender, longer than the tibiae, their claws thickened underneath for two-thirds of their length, the remainder curved and slender.

None of the genera in Lacordaire's four tribes agree with *Allocinops*, which, indeed, is more approximated to the New Zealand *Rhipistena* (p. 416, Man. N.Z. Coleopt.). In the typical species, *R. lugubris* Sharp (734), the basal four joints of the antennae are relatively slender and elongate, they differ in shape, and, united, are about twice the length of the lobes of the succeeding ones; its head is quite oviform, with obsolete posterior angles; the eyes are not at all transverse, they are only very slightly convex and are emarginate inwardly; the hind angles of the thorax are less prolonged; the scutellum is simple, and the tibiae are described as being spurless.

4189. *Allocinops brookesi* sp. nov.

Elongate, widest near the middle, clothed with decumbent, slender, dark ashy pubescence; head and thorax quite nitid and black, but with the posterior angles of the latter slightly rufescent; elytra less shining, nigro-piceous, their shoulders and costae slightly reddish; antennal lobes dull black, densely and minutely sculptured and pubescent; legs piceo-rufous, tibial spurs and the claws castaneous.

Head finely, rather distantly and irregularly punctured, with a broad subinterrupted median groove from the antennae to the base. Thorax similarly punctate, finely margined at the base; with an obtuse longitudinal elevation behind the middle, and a broad depression between it and each of the convex basal angles. Elytra finely and irregularly punctured, each tricostate, the costa nearest the suture extends from the base to the middle, the next hardly reaches the extremity, the third is less distinct, it extends from the middle backwards but becomes obsolete behind.

All the New Zealand Rhipiphoridae possess ample wings.

Length, 13 mm.; breadth, 3½ mm.

Karekare, west coast, near Auckland; 23rd February, 1916. Unique. Caught by Mr. A. E. Brookes, of Mount Albert, after whom it is named.

Group OTIORHYNCHIDAE.

Nicaeana Pascoe. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 427.

4190. *Nicaeana cordipennis* sp. nov.

Convex, of irregular contour, slightly nitid; nigrescent, legs and antennae rufo-piceous, club paler; sparingly clothed with dark ashy and a few white scales, and with some suberect greyish setae.

Rostrum short, of the same width as the head at the base, gently narrowed anteriorly, finely, distantly, and indistinctly punctate, with a few white setae in front. Eyes widely separated, rotundate, slightly convex. Thorax of equal length and breadth, apex and base truncate, the latter margined, its sides moderately rounded; its sculpture apparently granular,

with a minute puncture in some of the granules. Scutellum indistinct. Elytra cordate, a third broader than thorax, just twice its length, considerably yet gradually narrowed, and deflexed posteriorly; finely but not closely seriate-punctate, substriate alongside the suture, interstices plane. Tibiae flexuous, dilated at the extremity, the anterior acuminate inwardly; third tarsal joint bilobed and moderately expanded.

Scape glabrous, inserted near the apex and attaining the centre of the eye, distinctly thickened and somewhat bent at the extremity; basal joint of funiculus nearly twice as long as broad, second subquadrate, 3-7 transverse; club elongate-conical.

Underside opaque, blackish, covered with elongate greyish scales and slender setae. Basal ventral segment only slightly longer than second in the middle, truncate between the widely separated coxae, third and fourth together rather longer than the reddish fifth.

Most nearly allied to *N. crassifrons* (3859), in which the thorax is slightly transverse, the elytra much narrower, the eye small and flat, and the scape simple.

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

Alexandra. Two, from Mr. O'Connor; one broken; both found by Mr. W. G. Howes, of Dunedin.

Tigones Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 855. Syn. *Protophormus* Sharp (p. 1178).

4191. **Tigones longipes** sp. nov.

Elongate, moderately convex, somewhat nitid; rufo-piceous, legs and antennae more rufescent; clothed rather unevenly with small, depressed, flavescent scales and a few coarse setae.

Rostrum a fifth shorter than thorax, gradually yet obviously dilated anteriorly, with a distinct carina along the middle, longitudinally rugose but not definitely carinate near the sides. Scrobes quite open above at the apex, extending obliquely downwards but not reaching the eyes. Thorax just as long as broad, slightly narrowed behind the middle, with some moderate verrucose rugae. Scutellum small. Elytra twice the length of thorax, almost a third broader, their shoulders curvedly narrowed to the same width as the thoracic base, the declivity a good deal narrowed but not quite vertical, with simple apices; they are moderately coarsely subseriate-punctate, third interstices indistinctly elevated but terminating as large, reddish, horizontal nodosities on the summit of the declivity, fifth similar, the nodosities much smaller and not extending as far back, on each of the apices there is a reddish, small, subnodiform spot.

Legs rather elongate, with yellowish setae; femora slender near the base, subclavate at the middle; tibiae only slightly flexuous, the anterior inwardly acuminate, posterior corbels without any discernible truncature between the ciliae.

Scape nearly straight, a little incrassate near the extremity, implanted near the apex and reaching the front of thorax; basal joint of funiculus rather longer and stouter than second, joints 3-7 slightly longer than broad; club elongate-oval, as long as the preceding four joints combined.

Underside piceous, clothed like the upper surface. Basal ventral segment broadly rounded between the coxae, longer than second in the middle, fifth nearly double the length of third and fourth together, subtruncate behind, sixth quite distinct, with a deep central fovea.

Described from a single specimen mounted on cardboard minus an antenna. In unabraded fresh examples the squamae probably are more numerous and of a brighter brassy hue. The legs are unusually elongate, and the rufescent spots on the elytral apices have not been noticed in other species.

♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), 6 mm. ; breadth, 2 mm.

Styx Saddle, near Ross. Found by Mr. H. Hamilton.

Epitimetes Pascoe. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 435.

4192. *Epitimetes bicolor* sp. nov.

Robust, suboblong, narrowed anteriorly, only moderately convex, opaque; fusco-niger, funiculus piceo-rufous, tarsi rufo-castaneous; covered with depressed nigrescent and tawny-grey squamae, those of the latter colour predominate along the lower sides and on a large space of the elytral disc; the setae are mostly decumbent and greyish, but suberect ones form spots on the posterior declivity, the fuscous ones are less conspicuous.

Rostrum fully a third shorter than thorax, moderately dilated and closely but finely punctate in front, obtusely tricarinate behind. Eyes subrotundate, quite free from thorax, widely distant from each other. Thorax slightly broader than long, somewhat narrowed near the truncate apex; the discal depression broad and deep in front, narrower behind, the frontal one near each side is broad and more coarsely punctured than the space between them, the basal portion is slightly rugose. Elytra oblong, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the length of thorax, much narrowed and vertical behind, the base evidently incurved so that the obtuse shoulders seem slightly porrect and distinctly broader than the thoracic base; they are seriate-punctate, third interstices elevated at the base, obsolete elsewhere, and, like the fifth, ending as short horizontal prominences on the top of the posterior declivity, this has the suture obtusely elevated nearly to the extremity.

Legs moderately elongate and slender, with minute scales and many setae, femora subclavate, tibiae flexuous, the posterior with some minute denticles near the inner extremity, the two hind pairs of tarsi slender.

Scape dull, rather slender, gradually thickened, implanted near the apex and just reaching the thoracic apex; basal two joints of funiculus equally elongate, 3-7 diminish, yet rather longer than broad; club elongate-oval, triarticulate.

Underside fuscous, covered with small flat tawny-grey scales and slender setae. Prosternum moderately emarginate. Metasternum short. Basal segment of abdomen truncate between the widely separated coxae, nearly double the length of second, their suture straight, third and fourth together longer than second, fifth nearly as long as the basal. Mentum subcordate, broadly impressed and occupying the buccal cavity so that only the tips of the palpi are visible. Posterior corbels with narrow intervals between the ciliae.

The female of *E. wakefeldi* (2099) most nearly resembles the specimen described above, but it is smaller, differently clothed and sculptured, and the funicle and club are shorter. The tawny-grey area on the middle of the elytra is absent in other species.

♀. Length (rostrum inclusive), 9 mm. ; breadth, $3\frac{3}{8}$ mm.

Martinborough, near Wellington. My specimen was sent on the 10th August, 1916, by Mr. A. C. O'Connor.

4193. *Epitimetes densus* sp. nov.

Opaque, fuscous, legs and funiculus rufo-castaneous; densely clothed with small, flat, greyish and slightly infusate scales, and subdepressed grey setae.

Rostrum stout, about half the length of thorax, a little dilated in front, broadly bisulcate and distinctly tricarinate. Thorax of equal length and breadth, a little uneven, without obvious crests or rugae, the broad channel not as deep in the middle as at the base or apex, broadly bi-impressed in front, its punctation invisible; the sides are moderately rounded and slightly wider before the middle than elsewhere. Scutellum small. Elytra $2\frac{1}{2}$ times longer than thorax, nearly a fourth broader, arcuate at the base, with obtusely porrect shoulders, very slightly narrowed backwards, much more so and subvertical near the extremity; distinctly but not coarsely seriate-punctate; third interstices obtusely elevated at the base and ending as moderate horizontal nodosities, with fine grey setae, on the summit of the declivity, the fifth are not distinctly raised at the base, they are similarly nodiform, but below each, behind, there is a small greyish crest, the suture is broadly elevated half-way down the declivity. Antennae like those of *E. bicolor*.

Anterior tibiae considerably bent inwardly at the extremity, fringed with fine yellow hairs and mucronate there, along the inside they are distinctly tridenticulate, and slightly dilated above the middle, the other pairs are moderately flexuous, the posterior without denticles.

Underside obscure rufo-castaneous, covered with round flat scales and slender grey setae, some of the former are of metallic lustre. Basal ventral segment broadly impressed, the next little more than half as long and obtusely angulate at the middle in front, fifth nearly as long as the basal, truncate and foveate behind and with a shallow groove along the middle, the supplementary lunate, concave.

Fem.— $6\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Humeral angles curvedly narrowed and less prominent. Front tibiae less bent, not denticulate inwardly, the posterior pair more minutely denticulate than the intermediate.

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

Martinborough; 29th October, 1916. Two males and a female, the latter sent separately by Mr. A. C. O'Connor.

Obs.—In the males of *E. lutosus* (763) and *E. cupreus* (3872) the posterior tibiae on the inside, near the base, are armed with a spiniform tooth, and below this are obviously ciliate; the male of *E. densus* therefore is manifestly different. In the other sex the hind tibiae of all the known species are more or less denticulate only, but the front pair are simple.

Exonastus gen. nov.

Rostrum stout, about a fourth shorter than thorax, only slightly dilated in front. Scrobes deep, quite open above near the apex, extending obliquely backwards but not reaching the eyes. Thorax transverse, without definite ocular lobes, base and apex truncate. Scutellum distinct, quadrate. Elytra subcordate, abruptly broader than thorax at the base, with acuminate but not prolonged apices. The duplicate cilia of posterior corbels as widely separated as those of *Epitimetes* or *Platyomida*.

It differs from *Tigones* (*Protophormus*) Sharp by the less pterygiate rostrum and the broad external truncature of the posterior corbels, and from *Platyomida* by the abbreviated scrobes, &c.

4194. *Exonastus amplus* sp. nov.

Robust, moderately convex, without superficial inequalities, opaque; apparently rufo-fuscous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous; thickly and almost uniformly covered with depressed, obscure tawny squamae, and rather paler erect setae.

Rostrum a fourth shorter than thorax, with a slender indistinct carina along the middle, closely, rugosely, and longitudinally punctured in front, and bearing very slender apical pale setae. Eyes slightly prominent, not at all elongate, fully twice as distant from each other than they are from the thoracic apex. Thorax nearly a third broader than long, slightly rounded and broader at or behind the middle than elsewhere, rather narrower in front than behind; with a shallow impression along its frontal half, and many bare punctures visible amongst the squamae, some of these punctures near the sides, when looked at in different lights, appear transformed into minute dark tubercles. Elytra large, nearly double the width of thorax at the base, thrice its length, distinctly narrowed and curvedly deflexed behind, with slightly divaricate apices; they are rather finely punctate-striate, with nearly plane interstices, being only slightly convex along the posterior declivity.

Tibiae briefly mucronate, the posterior pair more distinctly denticulate, than the others along the inner face.

Scape straight, very gradually incrassate, just reaching the thoracic apex; basal two joints of funiculus equally elongate; 3-7 obconical, third slightly longer; club elongate-oval, triarticulate.

Underside densely covered with greyish scales and slender setae. Basal ventral segment subtruncate between the widely separated coxae, medially incurved behind, longer than the next, third and fourth together rather shorter than second or fifth. Mentum subovate; palpi invisible. Supplementary mandibles well developed.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 11 mm.; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Martinborough, near Wellington. One female, sent by Mr. A. C. O'Connor; 31st October, 1916.

4195. *Exonastus fumidus* sp. nov.

Rufo-piceous, legs and tarsi fusco-rufous; almost covered with dull smoky brown scales, there being only a few scattered tawny-grey ones on the elytra, similarly pale ones encircle the eyes, cover the scutellum, form a patch on the hind angles of the thorax and a short fringe across its base; many of the setae are dark fuscous, others greyish.

The rostral carina though slender is definite, the frontal sculpture is less longitudinal and not at all strigose. The humeral angles are more rounded and not quite as broad, the third and fifth interstices are slightly but obtusely elevated, and there is a minute greyish scale in each of the serial punctures of the elytra. The tarsi are more slender. The form and peculiar sculpture of the thorax are, however, precisely similar to those of *E. amplus*, so that *E. fumidus* may prove to be only a variety thereof.

♀. Length (rostrum inclusive), 10 mm.; breadth, $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Martinborough. Mr. O'Connor also forwarded another, mounted on cardboard, measuring $8 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.: this probably is the male.

Neoevas gen. nov.

Rostrum not pterygiate, half the length of thorax. Head of about the same width as the thoracic apex, rather broader, but not abruptly so, than the rostrum. Scrobes deep, just oblong, beginning at some distance from the apex and ending at the middle of the rostrum, they are situated at the upper part of the sides and quite open above. Eyes widely separated above, just free from the thorax, slightly prominent, obliquely-oval or somewhat rotundate. Thorax with feebly developed ocular lobes, base and apex truncate. Scutellum small. Elytra oblong, slightly incurved and rather broader than thorax at the base, considerably narrowed near the simple apices.

Scape straight, very gently incrassate, inserted between the middle and apex, attaining the front of thorax. Funiculus 7-articulate, basal joint twice as long as broad, the next similar, third and fourth rather shorter, seventh slightly broader than the submoniliform fifth and sixth; club elongate-oval, triarticulate.

Femora moderately elongate, subclavate. Tibiae flexuous, the anterior mucronate, with about four denticles along the inside; posterior corbels concave, without external truncature. Tarsi with brush-like soles, penultimate joint dilated and bilobed.

Mentum subquadrate, not concealing the rigid palpi. Anterior coxae placed at the middle of the emarginate prosternum, prominent and contiguous, the intermediate pair moderately, the posterior widely separated. Metasternum short. Basal ventral segment rather larger than second, subtruncate between the coxae, its hind suture sinuate; third and fourth, united, hardly longer than fifth, with deep straight sutures.

In the type of *Haplolobus* (2122) the rostrum is short and so gradually dilated to the same width as the head that it would be difficult to specify the line of demarcation; the scrobes are subapical, placed more on the upper surface and therefore more approximated above, and the scape is subnodose at the extremity. *Catoptes* (750) has somewhat different scrobes, the mandibular scar is quite visible, and the external truncature of the posterior corbels though very narrow is quite discernible, and has double cilia; in my *Catoptes furvus* (2385) the posterior corbels have the truncature more distinct, and so is the mandibular scar.

4196. *Neoevas celmisiae* sp. nov.

Suboblong, only moderately convex, opaque; nigrescent, antennae and tarsi rufo-piceous; densely covered with depressed, rather small, inconspicuous, dark ashy squamae; the elytra, in addition thereto, bear series of decumbent, rather short greyish setae, those on the rostrum and thorax are irregular and slightly coarser.

Head and rostrum nearly plane and, together, a fourth shorter than thorax, the apical portion of the rostrum closely punctate; mandibles moderately prominent, subacute at the extremity. Thorax of equal length and breadth, rounded and widest before the middle, sinuate-angustate behind, without superficial inequalities, closely and finely but not definitely sculptured. Elytra just double the length of thorax, hardly a third broader where widest, their sides only feebly curved, considerably contracted near the extremity; they are distinctly striate-punctate, interstices nearly plane, the third and fifth and the suture are, however, slightly elevated behind the middle.

Underside somewhat glossy black, with numerous grey setae, the breast and basal two segments with scales as well, irregularly punctate. Basal two segments impressed.

♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), $6\frac{1}{2}$ –8 mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 mm.

Mount Roberts, Nelson; 23th December, 1915. A dozen specimens taken by Mr. T. Hall at a height of 4,000 ft., feeding on the flower-buds of the mountain-daisy.

Zenographus Broun. N.Z. Inst. Bull. 1, Part IV, p. 326.

4197. *Zenographus albinotatus* sp. nov.

Oblong, moderately convex, nitid; black, partly covered with similarly dark inconspicuous squamae, elytral interstices distinctly marked with numerous irregular patches of small white scales.

Rostrum quite a third shorter than thorax, stout, arched, moderately dilated and finely punctured in front, the carina along the middle ending at the elongate interocular fovea. Eyes subrotundate, more distant from each other than from the thoracic apex. Thorax only a trifle broader than long, slightly wider and rounded before the middle than elsewhere, gently narrowed towards the subtruncate base; disc irregularly punctate, more closely on some parts than others, a little uneven, with a few coarse irregular rugae and impressions and a well-marked groove from base to apex, it has only a few white or feebly iridescent scales. Scutellum small. Elytra oblong-oval, quite $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the length of thorax, somewhat incurved and rather broader than it is at the base, moderately narrowed and curvedly deflexed behind, with dehiscent apices; each elytron is tricarinate, the external one is less distinct than the others at the base, all are less evident near the apex, the intervals have large irregular punctiform impressions, which, however, become much finer and more regular behind, where there are a few fine setae.

Underside shining black, finely punctate, with decumbent grey setae, mesosternum with small scales. Basal ventral segment truncate between the widely distant coxae, broadly impressed behind, the second across the middle; fifth almost as long as preceding two together, nearly straight behind, sixth short and broad.

Antennae similar to those of *Z. metallescens* (3756), the club as long as preceding three joints of funiculus, tapering towards the extremity, indistinctly quadriarticulate.

In *Z. metallescens* the vestiture is altogether different, the thoracic disc is more uneven, and the elytral punctures are less coarse but almost quite regular. In this species the anterior tibiae are mucronate, and the ocular lobes are moderately well developed.

♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $3\frac{3}{8}$ mm.

Old Man Range, Otago. One, forwarded by Mr. A. C. O'Connor on the 21st August, 1916, but found by Mr. W. G. Howes.

Hygrochus Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 702.

4198. *Hygrochus monilifer* sp. nov.

Oblong, slightly convex, subopaque; piceous, antennae chestnut-red; covered with depressed, slender coppery scales and suberect greyish setae, which latter form six small tufts across the summit of the posterior declivity.

Rostrum a fourth shorter than thorax, half its width, parallel; obtusely carinate and broadly bisulcate along the middle behind. Thorax very

slightly broader than long, subquadrate, only a little wider before the middle than behind; slightly uneven, with a ridge along the middle, and four shallow frontal depressions, without visible punctation. Scutellum transverse, flavescent. Elytra fully double the length of thorax, about a third broader near the middle, a little broader than it is at the base, slightly narrowed behind the shoulders, more obviously narrowed and curvedly deflexed posteriorly; they are moderately coarsely subseriate-punctate, without granular elevations, third interstices slightly elevated at the base; there is a small greyish patch near each hind thigh, the external crests are a little larger than the others on the top of the declivity, which is variegated.

Scape straight, very gradually thickened, reaching the back of the eye; basal two joints of funiculus subequal, 3-7 short and moniliform; club elongate-oval.

Underside dark fuscous, irregularly punctured, covered with slender, depressed, somewhat brassy scales. Prosternum subtruncate, coxae contiguous, their cavities open in front; posterior coxae more distant than the middle pair. Basal ventral segment flat, truncate between the coxae, longer than the next, their suture sinuate, third and fourth together shorter than fifth, which is rugose.

This should be placed near *H. cordipennis* (3125): the squamae are less rufescent, the shoulders are more prominent, joints 3-7 of the funiculus bead-like, club longer, &c.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 6 mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Wadestown. One, from Mr. A. C. O'Connor, of Wellington; 21st August, 1916.

Catoptes Schoenherr. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 428.

4199. *Catoptes lobatus* sp. nov.

Elongate, only moderately convex, opaque; nigrescent, antennae fusco-rufous, scape and club dull, tarsi castaneo-rufous; densely covered with fusco-fulvous squamae and decumbent greyish setae.

Rostrum about a fourth shorter than thorax, gradually dilated anteriorly, obtusely carinate along the middle. Thorax slightly broader than long, widest and rounded before the middle; a little uneven, with a moderately broad channel from base to apex, deeper behind than in front, and an oblique frontal impression towards each side, its punctation apparently is rather fine, near each side of the base there are a few coarse obtuse rugae. Scutellum small. Elytra elongate-subcordate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the length of thorax, a fourth broader, but with oblique shoulders so that the base is scarcely wider than that of the thorax, considerably narrowed and subvertical behind, with slightly dehiscent, obtuse apices; dorsum a little uneven, moderately seriate-punctate, third interstices moderately elevated near the base, nodose on top of the declivity, fifth slightly elevated from before the middle backwards, its terminal nodosity much smaller than that of the third, both of them infusate but paler behind, the suture moderately prolonged beyond these.

Legs elongate, with numerous setae, anterior tibiae distinctly mucronate.

Scape setigerous, very gradually thickened, attaining the thoracic apex; basal joint of funiculus rather stouter but not longer than the next, joints 3-5 obconical, longer than broad, sixth and seventh rather shorter; club elongate-oval, indistinctly quadriarticulate.

Underside piceous, covered with pale-tawny depressed scales and long setae. Prosternum distinctly emarginate. Metasternum moderate. Abdomen elongate, second segment rather shorter than the basal, its frontal suture obtusely angulate in the middle, equalling the third and fourth combined, fifth also as long, slightly emarginate at apex, sixth small; the first segment broadly depressed, second flat.

Posterior corbels without any definite external truncature. Eyes nearly flat, subrotundate, free from thorax, widely distant from each other. Scrobes deep, open above near the apex, becoming narrow and vague half-way towards the lower front of the eyes. Ocular lobes well developed.

This does not agree with the descriptions of the six species placed by Dr. Sharp in *Catoptes* and *Brachyolus*, and there are none exactly similar in my own collection.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 6 mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Wadestown; 10th August, 1916. One, from Mr A. C. O'Connor, of Wellington.

Var.—Another specimen from the same source, but received after the above description had been prepared, is covered with darker, dull, light-coppery brown scales; the third and fifth elytral interstices are rather more distinctly and less interruptedly elevated, and there is a slightly raised swelling at each side of the scutellum.

Brachyolus White. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 432.

4200. *Brachyolus nodirostris* sp. nov.

Oblong, only moderately convex, opaque; piceous, antennae fusco-rufous, tarsi chestnut-red; densely covered with depressed fusco-fulvous squamae, those on the thoracic disc rather darker but with an oval yellowish central spot; there are numerous setae also, mostly slender, decumbent and greyish, the others short, dark, and erect.

Rostrum half the length of thorax, closely punctate and bearing long slender grey hairs in front, densely squamose behind; on each side, above, an elongate swelling occupies the space between the scrobe and eye, and along the centre there is a narrower one, the base is a little depressed. Thorax of equal length and breadth, slightly wider before the middle than elsewhere, base a little curved, apex truncate; feebly impressed near each side in front, but without other inequalities or rugae. Scutellum distinct, yellowish. Elytra oblong, widely incurved and slightly broader than thorax at the base, only about a fourth broader near the middle, almost double its length, considerably narrowed and subvertical behind; they are regularly but not coarsely striate-punctate; third and fifth interstices rather broader than the others, obsolete elevated near the base, more distinctly behind, where they terminate as small horizontal prominences on top of the declivity, the suture also is slightly raised there, very few small fuscous spots occur behind.

Legs thickly squamose and setigerous, some of the scales metallic, tibiae flexuous, the anterior mucronate.

Scape straight, very gradually thickened, inserted near the apex and attaining the thoracic margin, bearing fuscous setae and somewhat lustrous scales; funiculus slightly longer, its basal two joints subequal, third and fourth slightly longer than the following bead-like ones; club elongate-oval, indistinctly quadriarticulate.

Underside nearly plane throughout, subnitid, thinly covered with depressed fusco-fulvous squamae and suberect greyish setae. Prosternum

deeply emarginate, with contiguous coxae, the intermediate pair moderately; posterior widely separated. Metasternum short. Basal segment of abdomen truncate in front, slightly longer than second, their suture subangulate in the middle; third and fourth together rather longer than second or fifth. Mentum large, narrowed backwards, filling the buccal cavity. Palpi nearly invisible.

Mandibular scar distinct. Ocular lobes moderately developed. Scrobes oblong, deep, subapical, quite visible above. Posterior corbels not distinctly cavernous.

The rather brightly coloured vestiture and the peculiar rostrum, taken together, distinguish this species from others in my collection. In Dr. Sharp's species, 2117 and 2118, the third elytral interstices project over the base of the thorax, the others described by him are sufficiently distinct from *B. nodirostris*. The members of this genus and *Catoptes* are hardly separable in many instances.

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

Stephen Island. A single specimen, found by Mr. A. C. O'Connor on the 15th May, 1916.

4201. *Brachyolus obscurus* sp. nov.

Oblong, nearly plane above, opaque; piceous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous; densely covered with depressed, small, chiefly pale greyish-brown squamae, and a few scattered grey ones, on the thorax some elongate, depressed blackish ones can be seen, on the elytral suture the scales are coppery, just below the summit of the posterior declivity there are generally two dark patches; there are no erect setae.

Rostrum quite half the length of thorax, slightly dilated in front. Thorax slightly broader than long, a little wider near the front than elsewhere; sometimes slightly uneven, with a shallow impression along the middle which becomes deeper at the base, the punctation completely hidden. Scutellum small. Elytra oblong, twice the length of thorax, widely incurved and slightly broader than thorax at the base, a little wider near the middle, obliquely narrowed and subvertical behind; moderately finely and rather irregularly seriate-punctate; fifth interstices indistinctly elevated, ending abruptly, somewhat thickened but not elevated on top of the declivity.

Antennae with pale fuscous setae; scape dull, straight, gradually incrassate.

Underside densely covered with infuscate-grey, depressed scales and paler setae. Basal ventral segment subtruncate in front.

In form and structural details very similar to *B. nodirostris*, but differing greatly therefrom in appearance and sculpture, and with the rostrum simple.

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

Tauherenikau Bush, near Featherston. Three specimens, obtained by Mr. T. Hall; 5th September, 1916.

Inophloeus Pascoe. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 439.

4202. *Inophloeus cuprellus* sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly convex, opaque; nigro-fuscous, legs and antennae rufo-piceous; densely covered with small, flat, pale-coppery squamae, the posterior declivity with rougher tawny vestiture; the setae mostly greyish

and decumbent, longer and outstanding on the declivity, on the thorax they are suberect, fuscous, but very short and inconspicuous.

Rostrum parallel, a third shorter than thorax, distinctly but obtusely tricarinate from the base to the antennae. Thorax as long as broad, widest and broadly rounded near the front, gradually narrowed backwards; the surface a little uneven, its central groove well marked near the base but indefinite in front. Scutellum very small. Elytra oblong, considerably narrowed and subvertical behind, slightly narrowed near the emarginate base, which is rather broader than that of the thorax, they are $2\frac{1}{2}$ times its length and about a fourth broader; they are evidently seriate-punctate, the suture is somewhat elevated, quite distinctly alongside the scutellum, the fifth interstices are only feebly and gradually raised behind the middle and end as obtuse horizontal prominences on the summit of the declivity; the apices are simple.

Scape gradually incrassate, barely reaching the back of the eye, with infusate setae; basal two joints of funiculus equally elongate, 3-7 obconical, club elongate-oval, indistinctly quadriarticulate.

Legs elongate; anterior tibiae longest, somewhat bent inwardly near the extremity, the others flexuous, the flavescent setae numerous towards the apices.

Underside piceous, the tawny pubescence somewhat concentrated on the metasternum and flat basal two segments, fifth segment almost as long as the first, broadly grooved from base to apex.

Closely allied to *I. collinus* (3893), the surface smoother and brighter, the rostrum broadly bisulcate and tricarinate above, the thorax irregularly uneven yet not at all tuberculate, the suture of the elytra a little elevated, and the vestiture uniformly paler.

♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), 10 mm.; breadth, $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Speargrass Creek, near Lake Rotoiti, Nelson. A single specimen, obtained by Mr. T. Hall; 13th June, 1916.

4203. *Inophloeus obsoletus* sp. nov.

Elongate, moderately convex, subopaque; nigrescent, antennae and tarsi piceo-rufous; covered with depressed, obscure greyish squamae, those on the rostrum faintly rufescent and submetallic; the setae mostly decumbent and tawny, but longer and greyish on the declivity.

Rostrum parallel, a third shorter than thorax, its apex finely, closely, and rugosely punctured, slightly convex along the middle but not carinate. Thorax of equal length and breadth, broadly rounded and widest before the middle, gradually narrowed towards the base, which is a little depressed at each side; it is distantly and finely punctate, with a subrotundate shallow depression near each side behind the middle, the discal groove distinct at the base but obsolete a short distance in advance. Scutellum very small. Elytra nearly thrice the length of thorax, a third broader, the shoulders slightly but obtusely porrect and rather broader than the thoracic base, the sides somewhat oblique just behind these, nearly straight to beyond the hind thighs, the declivity much contracted and curvedly deflexed, with simple apices; they are distinctly substriate-punctate, the suture is slightly obtusely elevated; third and fifth interstices somewhat nodiform on top of declivity; the former a little elevated near the base, the latter plane there and only very slightly raised behind.

Scape with slender grey setae, attaining the back of the eye; second joint of funiculus obviously longer than the basal, third rather longer than

the obconical following ones; club elongate-oval, obsoletely quadriarticulate. Tibiae flexuous.

Underside nigrescent, with short depressed tawny setae. Fifth segment not longer than second, lightly impressed behind the middle.

Like *I. cuprellus* the ocular lobes are well developed, the posterior corbels have duplicate external cilia but the space between these is very narrow. *I. obsoletus* is well differentiated by the absence of rostral carinae and grooves and the elongate second joint of the funiculus. The scales on the rostrum, as well as some of those on the thorax, seem to indicate that fresh unabraded specimens will prove to be considerably brighter and more metallic than the one found during winter amongst decaying leaves.

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

Speargrass Creek; 13th June, 1916. One only, found by Mr. T. Hall.

4204. *Inophloeus sexnodosus* sp. nov.

Oblong, slightly convex, opaque; thickly covered with small, depressed, greyish or obscure tawny squamae and setae, some setae on the thorax erect but very short and infusate; antennae and tarsi rufo-piceous, the body fuscous or nigrescent.

Rostrum robust, as long as thorax, hardly at all dilated in front, not carinate; scrobes open above near the apex but prolonged obliquely downwards more than half-way to the eyes. Thorax very slightly broader than long, base and apex subtruncate, rather wider near the front than elsewhere, nearly straight behind; disc somewhat uneven, with some wart-like elevations, the bare spots as finely punctured as the rostrum, the longitudinal groove often obsolete on the middle. Scutellum distinct. Elytra $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the length of thorax, very little broader than it is at the base, more than a third broader behind the oblique shoulders, their sides gently rounded as far as the hind thighs, somewhat sinuate just behind these, the declivity much narrowed and almost vertical, with slightly prolonged, thick, divergent apices; dorsum distinctly striate-punctate, third interstices obtusely raised at the base, the fifth only slightly and interruptedly behind, and terminating as a large horizontal nodosity, the nodosity on the third, though smaller, is as large as that on each side of the suture, these are on nearly the same plane as the summit of the declivity, which is darker than the disc; half-way down the pale declivity there is a pair of nodosities, and one at the side just underneath the larger one on the fifth interstice.

Scape setigerous, gently incrassate, reaching the back of the eye; the elongate second joint of funiculus hardly as long as the basal, joints 3-7 obconical, successively shortened; club elongate-oval, triarticulate. Anterior tibiae slightly curved externally, the others flexuous.

Underside fuscous, covered with depressed pale-tawny scales and elongate setae. Prosternum incurved in front. Basal ventral segment broadly rounded between the coxae, slightly sinuate behind, rather longer than second, fifth longer than third and fourth together, much narrower, finely punctate.

Fem.—Elytral apices less dehiscent and prolonged, the posterior nodosities not quite as prominent, prosternum more deeply emarginate. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ mm.

Ocular lobes well developed. Posterior corbels with duplicate cilia, the interval narrow.

The six horizontal nodosities across the nigrescent top of the posterior declivity, and the simple rostrum, differentiate this species.

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

Karekare, west coast, Auckland ; 23rd February, 1916. Three examples, from Mr. A. E. Brookes, of Mount Albert.

4205. *Inophloeus festucae* sp. nov.

Robust, slightly convex, opaque ; piceous, tarsi and antennae fuscous ; densely covered with small depressed, light-coppery or fuscotestaceous squamae and a few short grey setae, on the thorax there are many erect, short, dark setae, elytral nodosities fuscous.

Rostrum a fifth shorter than thorax, moderately dilated in front, with a slight carina along the middle ; scrobes quite open above near the apex. Thorax subtruncate at base and apex, very little broader than long, slightly wider near the front than elsewhere ; with coarse irregular, wart-like rugae, and a moderately well-marked groove from base to apex. Scutellum indistinct. Elytra suboblong, somewhat incurved and rather wider than thorax at the base, fully a third broader just behind the obliquely narrowed shoulders, very gently narrowed towards the declivity which is obliquely contracted and vertical ; they are nearly plane above, moderately seriate-punctate, some of the punctures longer and coarser than the others, the suture slightly elevated at the base and again below the top of the declivity ; third interstices also a little elevated at the base, with a small nodosity on top of the declivity, fifth hardly at all raised but terminating a little farther forward than the third, as larger horizontal nodosities.

Basal two joints of funiculus almost equally elongate, third and fourth rather longer than the following ones ; club elongate-oval, indistinctly quadriarticulate.

Ocular lobes distinct. Eyes almost flat, widely distant from each other. Tibiae flexuous. Cilia of posterior corbels rather narrowly separated.

Underside thickly covered with depressed tawny-grey scales and elongate setae. Structurally like *I. sexnodosus* ; fifth ventral segment simple.

In one example pale spots occur between the elytral punctures.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Stephen Island ; 17th September, 1916. Several, found by Mr. A. C. O'Connor feeding on tall fescue and the tops of ngaio (*Myoporum*) shrubs.

Group CYLINDRORHINIDAE.

Phaeophanus Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 792.

4206. *Phaeophanus o'connori* sp. nov.

Robust, moderately convex and elongate, opaque ; nigrescent, thickly covered with depressed, hair-like, mostly coppery-brown squamae, those along the sides and on the posterior declivity always paler, sometimes whitish, the thorax with a white streak along the centre, legs irregularly spotted with grey.

Rostrum as long as thorax, considerably dilated in front, the broad channel along the middle, which is wider in front than behind, has costiform lateral borders from the antennal insertion to the eyes.

Thorax, including the conspicuous ante-median prominence at each side, a fifth broader than long, base and apex subtruncate ; with an obtuse carina along the middle, which, however, becomes obsolete behind, the basal half is irregularly uneven but without visible punctation ; before the

middle, inside each of the lateral prominences, there is an elongate obtuse elevation; a few coarser, mostly suberect, darker scales can be seen. Scutellum distinct, usually white. Elytra oblong, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the length of thorax, slightly broader and trisinate at the base, a third broader near the middle, narrowed but not vertical behind; along the middle of each elytron there is a numerously interrupted costa which becomes nodiform on top of the declivity, another, usually less distinct, near the side terminates as a larger lateral prominence a little farther back, there are also many smaller tubercular elevations on the side; the punctation though coarse is shallow and variable, near the base there are some minute black granules.

Scape rather slender, slightly thickened towards the extremity, inserted near the apex and hardly touching the eye; basal two joints of funiculus about equally elongate, 3-7 rather longer than broad, with erect ferruginous setae; club dull, densely pubescent, ovate, quadriarticulate.

Prosternum deeply emarginate. Basal segment of abdomen obtusely angulate between the coxae, in the middle only a sixth longer than second, their suture sinuate, third and fourth together as long as fifth.

Ocular lobes well developed. Mentum rather small, subcordate, not covering the thick palpi. The thick mandibles bidentate at the lower extremity. Anterior tibiae briefly mucronate.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 23-27 mm.; breadth, 8-9 mm.

Stephen Island. This fine weevil is named in honour of Mr. A. C. O'Connor, who found it on the 15th September, 1916, feeding on tall fescue and the leaves of trees.

4207. *Phaeophanus inornatus* sp. nov.

Elongate, opaque, nigro-fuscous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous; unevenly clothed with small, depressed fusco-testaceous squamae and some coarser elongate ones.

Rostrum similar to that of *P. o'connori*, the groove along the middle ending in a fovea-like interantennal impression, with about six punctures only. Thorax of equal length and breadth, widest but only obtusely so near the front, base and apex truncate; a little uneven, without visible punctation or granulation, with a pair of obtuse central tubercles, and a less distinct but more elongate elevation near each side a little farther forward. Scutellum triangular. Elytra oblong-oval, at the middle a third broader than the widest part of thorax, hardly any wider than it is at the base, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times its length, subvertical behind, not wholly covering the broad pygidium; they are coarsely and rather distantly subseriate-punctate; third interstices slightly and interruptedly elevated, with a nodiform elevation on the commencement of the declivity, and again interruptedly raised towards the apices, the fifth with five or six small nodosities, the terminal as large as that of the third but placed a little farther back; the sides bear small irregular nodosities.

Underside dull black, more densely squamose than the upper surface. Prosternum deeply incurved. Second ventral segment hardly as long as the basal but rather longer than the third and fourth combined.

Sharp's *Anagotus* is closely allied, but the ocular lobes are less distinct, the eyes are more approximated above, and the legs are more elongate.

This species most nearly resembles *P. rugosus* (1414).

Length (rostrum inclusive), 14-16 mm.; breadth, 5-5½ mm.

Stephen Island; 15th September, 1916. Two specimens, both somewhat damaged, from Mr. A. C. O'Connor.

Group HYLOBIIDAE.

Bryocatus Broun. N.Z. Inst. Bull. 1, Part III, p. 218.

4208. **Bryocatus niticollis** sp. nov.

Convex, broadest near the shoulders; aeneo-niger, legs piceous, antennae and tarsi dull black; rostrum and thorax more obviously glossy than elytra; sides of thorax with some dull greyish scales, similar ones form a large irregular mark on each elytron from the side, before the middle, towards the suture, another extending from the apex as far as the hind thigh has its central portion bare.

Rostrum as long as thorax, a third of its width, moderately arched, apparently smooth, with some grey setae near the extremity. Head rather broader than rostrum, globose underneath, brassy at its sides. Eyes large, obliquely oval, slightly prominent in front. Thorax of equal length and breadth, widest and almost straight from the base to the middle, gently narrowed towards the truncate apex. Scutellum invisible. Elytra subcordate, twice the length of thorax, very gradually narrowed from the shoulders to beyond the hind thighs, more strongly narrowed and deflexed behind, in line with the shoulders they are nearly double the width of the thoracic base, which they seem to overlap; they are finely striate, with plane interstices, but near the base they are more coppery and minutely rugose.

Femora robust; tibiae flexuous, mucronate inwardly, the anterior pair especially, and finely denticulate inwardly, they are nearly covered with grey squamae and dark setae; tarsi with prominent setae. Scape slightly flexuous, funiculus normal, with a few dark setae.

Underside dark castaneous, with obscure greyish squamae. Basal ventral segment depressed along the middle, nearly double the length of second, the suture slightly sinuate but definite, fifth foveate behind.

Not quite as large as *B. amplus* (3612), but more convex, without elytral nodosities, and quite glossy. The sculpture of the thorax consists of small squares; some of these are irregularly angulate, but all are flat and fit neatly together. This minutely tessellate appearance will enable it to be at once separated from every recorded species.

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

Near Lake Rotoiti, Nelson; 28th December, 1915. One example, from Mr. T. Hall; another, received subsequently, but much mutilated, was mounted on its back.

4209. **Bryocatus iridescens** sp. nov.

Subovate, only moderately convex; the elytra, and a streak between the middle and each side of the thorax, covered with flat grey squamae; remainder of thorax and the rostrum nigrescent but beautifully iridescent; elytral interstices with very few depressed dark setae, the legs with grey scales and dark setae, tarsi and funiculus black, with similarly black setae, the scape nearly glabrous and nitid.

Thorax slightly longer than broad, oviform, rather narrower in front than behind, its base oblique towards the sides. Elytra quite cordate, double the length of thorax, a little wider behind the shoulders than elsewhere, the base oblique towards the sides and a fourth broader than that of the thorax; they are finely striate, the suture is depressed at the base but slightly and obtusely elevated as far as the top of the declivity, third and fifth interstices slightly wider than the others and nearly plane; on each elytron, near the declivity, there is an irregular, dark, brightly iridescent spot.

Underside covered with depressed greyish scales, the bare spots iridescent. Metasternum and basal abdominal segment broadly depressed along the middle, the next segment about half as long, fifth indistinctly foveate behind.

This corresponds with *B. niticollis* as regards sex, structure of antennae, and length of rostrum; the elytra, however, instead of being nearly double the breadth of the thorax at the base, are only a little broader, and the coloration, below as well as above, is dissimilar.

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

Buller Terrace, near Rotoiti, Nelson. One, sent by Mr. T. Hall on the 1st July, 1916.

4210. *Bryocatus rugosus* sp. nov.

Oblong, convex, minute, opaque, apparently glabrous; nigro-piceous, tarsi and funicle dull black.

Rostrum as long as thorax, broad, arched, closely and relatively coarsely but not deeply punctate. Thorax subquadrate, slightly constricted in front, about a third broader than long; closely, irregularly, and coarsely punctate-rugose, with a moderate groove along the middle. Elytra just twice the length of thorax, only slightly broader than it is at the base, somewhat broader in line with the hind thighs, narrowed and subvertical behind; they are rather broadly striate, with the suture as well as the second and fourth interstices more elevated than the others but rather narrow, the surface more or less minutely asperate.

Legs rather coarsely and closely sculptured, with a few dark setae.

Scape short, subclavate; basal joint of funiculus unusually large, about half the whole length, joints 2-4 short and subequal; club large, oblong-oval.

Underside subopaque, almost nude; nigrescent, femora faintly iridescent; with rather coarse but ill-defined coriaceous sculpture. Metasternum and basal ventral segment broadly depressed along the middle.

This minute, rugosely sculptured species may be easily separated from other exponents of the genus by the deficient fifth and sixth joints of the funiculus; their absence, and the enlargement of the basal one, if similar examples are brought to light, may render generic separation necessary.

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

Buller Terrace. Unique. Forwarded on the 1st July, 1916, by Mr. T. Hall.

Group RHYPAROSOMIDAE.

Phrynixus Pascoe. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 432.

4211. *Phrynixus conspicuus* sp. nov.

Subovate, moderately elongate, opaque; the derm castaneous and slightly nitid, antennae, tarsi, and apical half of rostrum fusco-rufous; irregularly clothed with depressed tawny scales and setae, and with coarser, erect, woolly setae which form crests.

Rostrum rather longer than thorax, arched, nearly plane and slightly broader before the antennae than behind, minutely tricristate on the middle, more distinctly and longitudinally crested towards the eyes, which are flat. Thorax oblong, a fourth longer than broad, its slightly uneven sides a little narrowed anteriorly, base truncate; disc nearly plane, broadly but not deeply depressed at the middle of the base, moderately coarsely but not

closely punctured, with a few minute dark tubercles near the sides, the apex with a pair of conspicuous woolly crests. Elytra unevenly oblong-oval, a third longer and broader than thorax, narrowed but not vertical behind, the base emarginate, the woolly crested shoulders though slightly porrect are but little broader than the thoracic base; they are irregularly and rather coarsely seriate-punctate and bear some minute tubercles, the declivity is more finely striate-punctate; on each elytron, besides indistinct inequalities, there are a subrotundate, dark median nodosity near the suture, a pair of crests on the commencement of the posterior declivity, and a larger and more woolly one at the side a little lower down; there are some other crests on and near the side.

Scape medially inserted, almost touching the thoracic apex, subclavate at extremity; second joint of funiculus elongate, not perceptibly shorter than the basal, joints 3-6 short and subequal, seventh rather larger; club subovate, narrowed towards the base, indistinctly articulate, finely setose. Legs normal, the tibiae coarsely tufted.

Underside castaneous, sparingly setigerous. Abdomen apparently impunctate, its second segment rather longer than the first, its frontal suture depressed and obtusely angulate at the middle, fifth much paler, longer than third and fourth united.

The form and sculpture of the thorax render it easily separable from 1508, 4081, and other near allies.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 7 mm.; breadth, 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Mount St. Arnaud, south of Lake Rototoi, Nelson. A single individual, captured by Mr. T. Hall; 15th June, 1916.

4212. *Phrynixus blandus* sp. nov.

Elongate, subovate, only slightly convex, subopaque; fusco-rufous, rostrum rufo-piceous; irregularly covered with depressed, light ferruginous squamiform setae, those along the middle of the elytra disposed in three slightly interrupted broad streaks nearly to the top of the posterior declivity, which bears a series of six horizontal tufts, and below these a transverse row of smaller ones; towards the outside of each elytron there are about five suboviform patches, and a pair of elongate basal ones.

Rostrum finely carinate along the middle, quite as long as thorax, arched, moderately slender, its frontal portion very gradually and slightly expanded, nearly nude and finely punctate at the apex. Thorax suboblong, only a trifle longer than broad, very little contracted in front, slightly narrowed behind, base and apex truncate; with a few small granules, moderately coarsely and closely punctate, with a rather deep impression at the base; the setae mostly irregular, but forming a central streak before the middle and an oblique one from each hind angle to the apex. Elytra elongate-subovate, base slightly incurved, shoulders obtusely and indistinctly porrect and only slightly broader than the base of thorax, more than double its length, a third broader near the middle, distinctly narrowed but not vertical behind, where they are punctate-striate; dorsum substriate and apparently punctate near the suture as seen from above, but appearing seriate-granulate when examined sideways. Legs with curled setae; posterior tibiae moderately mucronate.

Scape medially inserted and attaining the back of the eye, moderately slender and flexuous, gradually subclavate, with depressed setae; funiculus with a few erect setae, second joint longer than the basal, 3-6 short,

seventh larger, subquadrate; club short, ovate, with small apical articulations.

Underside fuscous, abdomen more or less rufescent, with numerous depressed yellowish setae, moderately coarsely but not closely punctured. Metasternum and abdomen on almost the same plane throughout, the segments like those of *P. conspicuus*.

This comes near the northern *P. longulus* (3128), but the legs are less elongate, the elytra are not deeply bisinuate at the base and are less vertical behind, &c. In both species the eyes are nearly flat, just free from the thoracic apex, and rather more approximated than in the type of the genus, 759.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 5 mm.; breadth, nearly 2 mm.

Mount Owen. One, found by Mr. T. Hall on the 27th December, 1914.

Bradypatae Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1206.

4213. Bradypatae subnodifer sp. nov.

Subopaque, fuscous, the rostrum, antennae, tarsi, thoracic disc, and indistinct elytral nodosities rufescent; irregularly clothed, almost spotted, with yellow, decumbent, and rather longer suberect setae.

Rostrum arched, equalling the thorax in length, finely carinate along the middle, slightly expanded and finely sculptured in front, biseriately punctate behind. Head small, half the width of thorax above, globose underneath. Thorax of the same length and breadth, abruptly contracted in front, apex emarginate, gradually narrowed behind, base truncate; coarsely and closely punctured, more finely in front; the coarser setae irregularly concentrated in front and along the sides and forming three crests across the middle, the centre of the base a little depressed. Elytra oviform, almost double the length of thorax, fully a third broader at the middle, hardly any broader than it is at the base, narrowed and subvertical behind; scutellar depressed and smooth, with raised setigerous lateral borders; they are rather indefinitely and irregularly striate-punctate, more distinctly striate behind; the setae form several very small tufts along the middle and six across the summit of the posterior declivity; near the outer side of each elytron there are about six reddish, rather small, setigerous nodules.

Legs setose, tibiae slightly curvate externally, briefly mucronate.

Scape implanted before the middle, reaching the back of the eye, flexuous, subclavate at apex, without erect setae; second joint of funiculus quite as long as the basal, joints 3-6 short and subequal, seventh distinctly longer and broader; club ovate, obsoletely articulated.

Underside fuscous, with depressed flavescent setae. Prosternum deeply emarginate, the prominent contiguous coxae situated nearer the base than in my reversed specimen of *B. capitalis* (1512), and the intermediate coxae are more widely separated. Second ventral segment rather longer than the basal, with a few rather fine irregular punctures, its frontal suture quite definite and angulate in the middle, the basal not depressed along the middle, not rugose, and not as coarsely punctured as that of 1512; the fifth is nearly double the length of third and fourth together, broadly impressed behind and thickly hairy. The head above is not distinctly constricted behind the flat eyes, the elytra are without distinct granules, and their interstices are not subcarinate as in 1512.

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

Kiwi Bush, near Glenhope, Nelson; 4th May, 1915. Found by Mr. T. Hall.

4214. *Bradypatae impressum* sp. nov.

Subopaque, the rostrum, antennae, thorax, and rows of elytral punctures, or granules, rufescent, the rest fuscous; irregularly clothed with flavescent setae, the thoracic crests nearly similar to those of *B. subnodifer*.

Rostrum nearly smooth in front, bisulcate, subcarinate, and with lines of fine setae behind. Head short and narrow, slightly constricted behind the eyes, with an obtuse crest between these. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, base and apex truncate, moderately contracted in front, somewhat rounded and widest near the front, gradually narrowed behind the middle; its surface uneven, having before the middle a pair of almost smooth depressions, and one at each side near the front, the basal impression is shallow, the punctation of the hinder portion close and moderately coarse. Elytra oviform, twice the length of thorax, a third broader in the middle, of almost the same width as it is at the base; vertical and punctate-striate behind; the dorsum with ill-defined sculpture, appearing seriate-punctate as seen from above, granular when examined sideways, scutellar depression with elevated and finely setose lateral borders, there are no distinct nodules towards the sides; the six small tufts across the top of the posterior declivity are horizontal, there are two rather larger subrotundate lateral crests on each elytron, one in line with the six inner ones, the other lower down, and there are a few others between the base and hind thighs.

Antennae like those of *B. subnodifer* but with the club rather larger, broader before the middle, and indistinctly biarticulate at the apex.

Differentiated from *B. subnodifer* by the rather shorter rostrum, more anteriorly constricted head, the almost smooth thoracic impressions, the absence of rufescent elytral nodules, and by the hind declivity being more perpendicular.

Basal ventral segment flat, second slightly convex, both almost impunctate; fifth subtruncate behind, its median depression subcristate at its sides; the sixth short, broadly curved behind. Intermediate coxae less widely separated than those of *B. subnodifer*.

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

Mount Slips, near Rotoiti, Nelson. Unique. Found by Mr. T. Hall on the 29th December, 1915, amongst decaying leaves.

Araeoscapus Broun. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. 12, p. 299.

4215. *Araeoscapus subcostatus* sp. nov.

Opaque, moderately convex, medially narrowed; nigro-fuscous, antennae and tarsi dark fusco-rufous; sparingly and irregularly clothed with flavescent, decumbent, and suberect curled setae, these latter almost form crests.

Rostrum arched, as long as thorax, broader before the antennal insertion than behind, which is slightly tricarinate and coarsely punctate, its apical portion somewhat flattened and nearly bare. Head short, narrowed anteriorly. Eyes just free from thorax, lateral, small, subrotundate, only slightly convex. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, base subtruncate, rather wider before the middle than elsewhere, more gradually narrowed behind than in front; disc a little uneven, irregularly and coarsely punctured and with some minute tubercles, and indistinctly tricosate near the middle. Elytra oviform, truncate and very slightly broader than thorax at the base, more than twice its length, fully a third broader near the middle, considerably narrowed and curvedly deflexed behind;

on each elytron there are two inner series, about five in each, of oblong punctures, the other series are interrupted by minute tubercles and crests; third interstices thickly elevated and setigerous at the base, interruptedly and much less obviously behind, scutellar region depressed; across the top of the posterior declivity there are usually six minute horizontal tufts, a lateral, more nodiform and prominent one in line with these and a similarly setigerous one just below it; towards each side of the basal half the surface is uneven and setigerous, the declivity is substriate-punctate.

Legs moderately stout and elongate, with decumbent setae only; tibiae nearly straight, mucronate.

Scape inserted between the middle and apex, flexuous, gradually subclavate, extending to the middle of eye; basal joint of funiculus thicker but hardly longer than the next, joints 3-6 transverse, seventh distinctly larger; club subovate, not elongate, its apical joints very small.

Fem.—Underside piceo-fuscous, with a few fine greyish setae. Abdomen almost quite smooth, second segment longer and flatter than the basal, its frontal suture obtusely angulate in the middle, fifth longer than third and fourth together, with a minute apical fovea. The mentum and submentum subquadrate and about equal. Palpi uncovered. Rostrum rather longer, more slender and subparallel.

Male.—Metasternum and basal ventral segment broadly depressed in the middle, fifth minutely granulate, and with a broad apical depression.

The nearest species is *A. ocularius* (3603).

Length (rostrum inclusive), 4 mm.; breadth, 1½ mm.

Glenhope, Nelson; 20th December, 1914. Mr. T. Hall found about eight specimens altogether, a few of which were caught on Mount Slips and adjacent localities.

Dermotrichus Sharp. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1205.

4216. *Dermotrichus vicinus* sp. nov.

Opaque, elongate-subovate, slightly convex; fuscous, rostrum and thorax more rufescent, antennae and tarsi infusate-red; thinly covered with short, depressed, flavescent squamiform setae, and coarser suberect ones which form crests.

Rostrum as long as thorax, arched, subnitid, nude, finely punctate, and moderately expanded in front, obtusely bicarinate along the middle behind the antennae and with another carina at each side, the intervals with small squamae. Eyes just free, small, subrotundate, with a pair of minute crests between them. Thorax slightly broader than long, a little wider before the middle than elsewhere, narrower in front than behind; slightly uneven, basal impression not deep, its punctation moderately coarse but shallow and distant, the front almost smooth; the coarser setae form a pair of small apical crests, and three just before the middle. Elytra oviform, curvedly deflexed and attenuate behind, 2½ times the length of thorax, a third broader at the middle, of the same width as it is at the base, which is subtruncate; they are obsoletely seriate-punctate, substriate behind; the suberect coarse setae are congregated in patches, of which there are three near each shoulder, eight or ten form an interrupted transverse series behind the middle, the series farther back is nearly absent across the middle but prominent at the sides, and there are two series near the extremity alongside the suture.

Legs with depressed scale-like setae; posterior tibiae more obviously acuminate than in the female.

Scape slender and flexuous but subclavate towards the extremity, inserted quite before the middle and reaching the centre of the eye; basal joint of funiculus rather thicker but not longer than the next, joints 3-6 short and indistinctly separated, seventh larger, subquadrate; club subpyriform, considerably narrowed towards the base, obsoletely articulated.

Underside dull dark fuscous, with a few fine setae, metasternum coarsely punctate; abdomen almost smooth, basal segment slightly raised and truncate between the coxae and with some coarse short rugae near its base, second evidently larger, its frontal suture distinct and obtusely angulate at the middle, fifth nearly double the length of third and fourth together, transversely depressed near the broadly rounded apex.

Fem.—Thorax not broader than long, rostrum equalling it in length, longer and more parallel than that of the male.

There can be no doubt that this is distinct from Sharp's *D. mundulus* (2133), the thorax not being longer than broad, the foremost elytral fascia is placed behind the middle, and, moreover, the thorax and elytra of 2133 seem to be impunctate.

♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), 4-4½ mm.; breadth, quite 1½ mm.

Mount St. Arnaud, Nelson; elevation, 5,000 ft. Two males and a female, found amongst leaf-mould on the 15th June, 1916, and two or three others near Lake Rotoiti.

4217. *Dermotrichus curvirostris* sp. nov.

Subovate, moderately convex, opaque; fuscous, the rostrum, antennae, and tarsi fusco-rufous, middle of femora fulvescent; irregularly clothed with subdepressed, short, flavescent setae, which on the elytra form longitudinally disposed crests.

Rostrum rather longer than thorax, strongly arched, almost bare and finely punctate in front, indistinctly tricarinate just behind the antennae and with a nodule between these and the eyes, this in fresh unabraded individuals probably forms a crest. Head short; eyes small and subrotundate. Thorax nearly a third longer than broad, subovate, more gradually narrowed behind than in front; a little uneven, the basal depression not deep, its punctation coarse, shallow, and irregular, with uneven, indistinctly granular intervals; it is bicristate in front, tricristate across the middle, none of the tufts are very conspicuous. Elytra subovate, nearly 2½ times the length of thorax, very slightly broader than it is at the base, almost double that width near the hind thighs, considerably narrowed, subvertical, and quite striate behind; dorsum indefinitely punctate, but with series of small granules, scutellar depression with a ridge of concentrated setae at each side, and another just behind but outside each of these, across the top of the posterior declivity there are seven crests, the outer ones the largest, there is another small one nearly in line with these on the outside of each elytron, and another just below and as large as the outermost of the transverse series, besides several small ones towards the extremity.

Legs elongate, the middle and hind tibiae very distinctly mucronate.

Scape medially inserted, flexuous, subclavate at the extremity; basal joint of funiculus hardly as long as the second, the others gradually dilated but very indefinite, so that there may be only five or six instead of seven joints; club ovate, narrow at its base.

Underside fuscous, with short yellowish setae, fifth segment reddish; second segment rather longer than the basal, its frontal suture obtusely

angulate and depressed, fifth transversely impressed and broadly rounded behind, sixth short.

The rather small flat eyes, more strongly arched rostrum, more indefinitely articulated funiculus, less squamiform vestiture, different sculpture, more acutely prominent tibial spurs, and fulvescent femoral bands distinguish this from Sharp's *D. mundulus* (2133) and *D. vicinus*.

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

Wadestown, near Wellington. One individual, from Mr. A. C. O'Connor.

Astyplus Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1209.

4218. *Astyplus brevicornis* sp. nov.

Cuneiform, opaque ; nigro-fuscous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous ; thinly clothed along the middle with depressed tawny setae, but the sides of the thorax from the base to beyond the middle are covered with coarse, somewhat infusate cilia, these are prolonged to the apex as pale crests which project over the head but do not extend to the sides, a similar fringe covers the side of each elytron from the base towards the middle and again behind the posterior femur.

Rostrum strongly arched, a fourth shorter than thorax, nearly flat, finely punctured, and rather broader in front than behind, with a pair of interantennal crests, these are continued backwards, become convergent, and form a single ridge near the eyes ; on each side between the scrobe and the eye there is a short ridge. Thorax truncate at the base, slightly longer than broad, rather narrower in front than behind ; disc almost flat, but appearing a little uneven owing to the coarse punctation and short irregular rugae. Elytra truncate at the base but with obliquely porrect shoulders, a third longer than thorax, a third broader at the top of the vertical posterior declivity ; on each elytron there are three series of coarse subquadrate punctiform impressions, the declivity is more finely substriate-punctate, there are also a few minute tubercles ; third interstices slightly raised and crested on top of the declivity, there is another crest outside, the suture also is crested, and there is a pair of small nodosities on crests in line with the hind thighs. Legs with tufts of coarse setae.

Basal two joints of funiculus moderately and equally elongate, 2-6 short and subequal, seventh evidently longer than broad ; club ovate, apparently undivided.

Underside with a few fulvescent setae, the basal and terminal ventral segments reddish, the rest dark. Basal segment impunctate, second nearly as long, depressed and subangulate at the middle in front, fifth subtruncate and finely punctured behind. The rufescent palpi exposed in front of the mentum.

Smaller than *A. conicus* (2137), the rostrum and antennae obviously shorter and stouter, basal two joints of funiculus shorter, the thorax less depressed at the base, &c.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; breadth, 3 mm.

Mount Slips, near Lake Rotoiti, Nelson. A single specimen of this curious weevil was found by Mr. T Hall on the 29th December, 1915, at a height of about 2,700 ft.

Halliella Broun. N.Z. Inst. Bull. 1, Part V, p. 424.

4219. *Halliella cuneata* sp. nov.

Elongate, subcuneiform, nearly plane yet a little uneven above, opaque ; fuscous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous ; irregularly clothed with tawny

scale-like matter and, along the middle, with very slender hairs, the setae near the sides and on the legs more distinct, erect, and infusate, some longer and paler ones form four horizontal tufts on the summit of the posterior declivity, and usually a lateral one just before it.

Rostrum arched, as long as the thorax, only slightly broader but flatter before the antennal insertion than behind, which, though convex, is not definitely carinate, its apex nude. Thorax oblong, but only slightly longer than broad, a little broader near the front than behind, somewhat narrower at the apex; disc irregularly moderately coarsely but not very closely punctate, flattened or subdepressed at the base, there is a pair of small apical crests, one before the middle, and another but less distinct one at each side in front. Elytra widest near the posterior declivity, gradually narrowed so as to be hardly any broader than the thorax at the base, which is subtruncate, the shoulders being only very slightly prominent, the scutellar region is depressed, they are almost double the length of the thorax, vertical and narrowed behind; they are coarsely substrate-punctate, more evidently striate behind; there is a short elevation on each side of the scutellar region, and another but not very obvious one extends from the shoulder as far as the hind thigh, the external crests on top of the declivity are a little larger and lower than the inner pair; some minute tubercles are discernible.

Scape inserted before the middle and reaching the thoracic apex, flexuous, rather slender, gradually incrassate, with a few outstanding setae; second joint of funiculus quite as long as the basal, joints 3-6 short and subequal, seventh very little larger; club indistinctly triarticulate, ovate.

Underside dull fuscous, with some fulvescent short setae. Abdomen coarsely but not deeply punctate, its second segment rather shorter than the basal, its indistinct frontal suture rounded in the middle, fifth rufescent, more finely and closely punctured, without any definite impression.

On comparison with *H. longicollis* (3902) this is seen to be smaller and more cuneiform, the rostrum and antennae are more slender, the punctation is not as coarse or close, in some aspects the thoracic sculpture appears finely verrucose. The mentum is strongly transverse in front and does not reach the apex, its basal portion is larger. In the type of *Halliella* (3900) the quadrate frontal portion of the mentum almost attains the apex, the palpi project, so as to be visible from above, and the middle coxae are not as widely separated. These discrepant details almost justify the creation of a distinct genus for this species.

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

Near Lake Rotoiti, Nelson; 19th May, 1916. A second specimen, caught on Mount St. Arnaud, at a height of 5,000 ft., on the 15th June, 1916, also by Mr. T. Hall, measures $7 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; in it the fifth ventral segment has a longitudinal impression, the vestiture is more fulvescent, and the thorax seems to be free from wart-like inequalities. It is the female of this species, I believe, so far as I can judge at present.

Clypeorhynchus Sharp. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1210.

4220. *Clypeorhynchus tenuiculus* sp. nov.

Elongate, moderately convex, opaque; fuscous, legs and scape fusco-rufous, tarsi and funiculus paler; sparingly clothed with decumbent flavescent setae.

Rostrum arched, almost as long as thorax, slightly nitid, rufescent, finely punctate and dilated in front, with a slender carina along the middle

behind. Head narrowed anteriorly, its punctation moderately coarse but shallow; there is an elongate impression between the nearly flat eyes. Thorax a little longer than broad, truncate at base and apex, slightly broader near the front than behind, the sides very gradually narrowed backwards, more distinctly in front; disc coarsely and irregularly punctured, with narrow rugose intervals, its central channel moderate, a little deeper near the apex than elsewhere. Scutellum invisible. Elytra elongate-cordate, twice the length of thorax, very slightly wider at the base than it is, gradually narrowed and curvedly deflexed posteriorly; their striae are shallow and broad but not very definite, and apparently impunctate; second interstices a little elevated near the base, third rather farther back, all are more or less minutely asperate or uneven.

Scape with a few pale setae, very gently incrassate, almost touching the thoracic apex; basal two joints of the funicle moderately and equally elongate but, together, barely half the length of the scape, 3-7 successively shortened; club moderately elongate, triarticulate.

Tibiae flexuous, the anterior slightly mucronate, the others indistinctly so.

Underside nitid, piceo-rufous, with some depressed grey setae. Metasternum and first ventral segment obviously depressed, distinctly and moderately coarsely punctate; second shorter than first, their suture sinuate, fifth nearly double the length of third and fourth combined, truncate at apex, punctate and coarsely transversely rugose; sixth short and broad, more finely but longitudinally rugose.

The rostral carina, antennal structure, peculiar ventral sculpture, and the slight tibial mucro, even of the anterior, in the male, are its principal characters. The setae are not concentrated in patches on the elytra as is the case in the type of the genus, *C. gracilipes* (2138), and its close allies, and in the sole example before me the setae are just a little closer near the sides than on the disc.

♂. Length (rostrum exclusive), 5 mm.; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Upper Hutt. One, from Mr. A. C. O'Connor, on 21st August, 1916.

4221. *Clypeorhynchus furvus* sp. nov.

Subopaque, moderately elongate and convex; fuscous, antennae and last two joints of tarsi pale fusco-rufous; sparingly and irregularly clothed with flavescent, suberect, scale-like setae.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, dilated before the middle, deflexed and almost smooth in front, finely tricarinate behind. Head short, broadly impressed between the subrotundate, nearly flat eyes. Thorax of equal length and breadth, only slightly wider before the middle than behind, apex truncate, base feebly curved; its punctation coarse, with slightly rugose interstices, discal channel moderately deep in front and behind. Scutellum obsolete. Elytra oblong-oval, narrowed and subvertical behind, just double the length of thorax, very little broader than it is at the base, nearly a third broader before the middle; they are indefinitely striate, when examined sideways they appear to be formed of small granular asperities; second interstices slightly obtusely elevated at the base; the yellow setae are very unevenly distributed, with a tendency to form small patches, behind particularly; posterior declivity without discernible sculpture.

Scape finely setose; basal joint of funiculus fully a third the length of the scape, hardly twice as long as the next, third and fourth slightly longer

than broad, 5-7 shorter and moniliform; club elongate-oval, indistinctly quadriarticulate.

Legs moderately elongate, tibiae slightly mucronate.

Underside nigrescent, with straw-coloured setae. Prosternum moderately emarginate, coarsely and closely punctate, coxae equidistant from front to rear. Metasternum short, medially depressed. Basal segment truncate and depressed between the widely distant coxae, apparently longer than second, their suture indistinct, third and fourth only moderately abbreviated, together as long as the fifth, which is grooved along the middle.

Var.—21st August, 1916. $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{3}$ mm. Head and rostrum with coarse shallow punctures, elytra irregularly seriate-punctate, most of the punctures oblong.

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

Titahi Bay, Wellington. One, sent by Mr. A. C. O'Connor on the 10th August, 1916.

Inosogenes Broun. N.Z. Inst. Bull. 1, Part V, p. 439.

4222. *Inosogenes acerbus* sp. nov.

Elongate, moderately convex, subopaque; nigro-fuscous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous; very scantily clothed with short, suberect, obscurely fulvescent setae.

Rostrum as long as thorax, only slightly arched, parallel, finely punctate and piceo-rufous in front of the antennae, relatively coarsely punctured and moderately distinctly tricarinate behind them. Thorax scarcely longer than broad, slightly widened before the middle, gradually narrowed behind, somewhat contracted in front, base and apex truncate; coarsely and closely punctate, more finely in front, with a mesial depression at its base. Scutellum absent. Elytra almost oblong-oval, double the length of thorax, slightly wider than it is at the base, a little oblique towards the shoulders, a third broader near the middle, gradually narrowed behind; their coarse subseriate punctation rendered irregular by small rugae or granules, but substriate along the posterior declivity; third interstices subcarinate, fifth less so, on each elytron there is a basal depression between these, and a scutellar one.

Scape inserted near the apex, hardly reaching the eye, slightly flexuous, gradually incrassate; funiculus finely setose, basal joint thicker and rather longer than second, joints 3-7 transverse, gradually expanded; club ovate, indistinctly articulate, finely pubescent.

Legs elongate, femora simple, tibiae uncinatae, tarsi rather narrow, their penultimate joint excavate above, emarginate at apex but not divided underneath.

Underside slightly nitid, blackish, coarsely punctate, with a few fulvescent setae. Prosternal depression broad, without hind margins, not extending beyond the coxae. Posterior coxae more widely separated than the intermediate. Metasternum short. Basal abdominal segment widely truncate between the coxae, second slightly shorter, its frontal suture apparently straight but very fine, third and fourth very short, with deep straight sutures.

This cannot be placed in *Sosgenes* (Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1476), which has the frontal portion of the rostrum distinctly marked off as in *Clypeorhynchus* (Man. N.Z. Coleopt.; p. 1210); but as it accords better with

Inosogenes it is placed in it, but in this species the scrobes are hardly visible above.

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

Wadestown, near Wellington. A single specimen, sent by Mr. A. C. O'Connor on the 10th August, 1916.

Group ERIRHINIDAE.

Dorytomus Germar. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 453.

4223. *Dorytomus australis* sp. nov.

Subovate-oblong, moderately convex, subopaque; thinly clothed with slender greyish hairs, the elytra with series of erect, rather coarser, yellowish, grey setae; body mostly testaceous, but with a streak along the middle of thorax, a pair of spots in line with the hind thighs, and a smaller pair just below the summit of posterior slope dark fuscous, base of elytra and thorax slightly infusate, rostrum and antennae fulvescent.

Rostrum fully a third longer than thorax, parallel, arched, rather slender, punctate behind the antennae, feebly carinate along the middle. Thorax a third broader than long, its sides moderately rounded, more obviously narrowed in front than behind, base and apex truncate, without perceptible ocular lobes; distinctly punctured, less closely along the middle, the intervals minutely sculptured, pubescence yellowish, coarser near the sides. Scutellum suboblong, fuscous. Elytra oblong, gradually narrowed behind, broader than thorax at the base, quite thrice its length; their shallow, rather closely punctate striae become deeper behind, the fourth and fifth interstices end abruptly so that there appears to be a depression on each elytron behind them. Femora angulate and subdentate.

Scape moderately slender, implanted just before the middle and reaching the eye; basal joint of funiculus thicker and longer than the elongate second, third oblong, fourth shorter, 5-7 transversely moniliform; club oblong-oval, triarticulate.

Underside light castaneous, with slender grey hairs. Metasternum grooved along the middle. Second ventral segment shorter than the basal, rather flat across the middle, its frontal suture slightly sinuate, third and fourth as distinctly punctured as the fifth.

The fuscous marks and seriate setae are distinctive.

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

Dunedin. One, sent by Mr. A. C. O'Connor, found by Mr. W. G. Howes.

Simachus Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 963.

4224. *Simachus placens* sp. nov.

Suboblong-oval, moderately convex, subnitid; antennae, tibiae, and elytra fulvescent; these last with a large basal spot not extending to the sides, the suture and apical portion, and an elongate spot just behind each of the posterior femora, and all the thorax, more or less rufo-fuscous; the rostrum and femora of a lighter hue; pubescence yellowish, rather more slender and elongate, and disposed transversely on the thorax.

Rostrum a fourth longer than thorax, arched, parallel, moderately slender, substriate-punctate. Thorax a third broader than long, moderately rounded and widest before the middle, base and apex straight, without ocular lobes; distinctly and closely punctate. Scutellum suboblong.

Elytra evidently broader than thorax at the base, nearly thrice its length, gradually narrowed behind the posterior femora, with broad apices; distinctly punctate-striate, the striae rather deeper behind.

Scape slender, somewhat thickened near the extremity, inserted before the middle and just reaching the eye; basal joint of funiculus stouter than the next and twice its length; third and fourth moniliform, only slightly longer than broad, sixth rather broader than fifth; club oblong-oval, tri-articulate.

Femora edentate but clavate; anterior tibiae feebly mucronate, the posterior rather more inwardly curved than the others; claws strongly dentate.

Underside fusco-rufous, abdomen lighter, distinctly punctate, with grey pubescence. Prosternum emarginate. Basal ventral segment rather longer than second, their suture slightly sinuate; third and fourth together rather longer than second, with straight sutures.

The most prettily marked member of the genus.

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

Rotoiti, Nelson; 26th July, 1916. One, discovered by Mr. T. Hall.

Eugnomus Schoenherr. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 458.

4225. *Eugnomus albisetosus* sp. nov.

Subopaque, moderately elongate and convex; thinly covered with decumbent white setae; rostrum nigrescent, its apex and the thorax dark rufous; tibiae, elytra, and scape chestnut-red; funiculus and femora more or less infusate.

Rostrum slightly arched, rather longer than thorax, a little dilated in front, finely punctate. Head unimpressed. Eyes moderately prominent, widely separated. Thorax a third broader than long, its sides moderately rounded, considerably constricted in front, distinctly and very closely punctured. Scutellum oblong, closely punctate. Elytra oblong, broader than thorax at the base, thrice its length, rounded behind; punctate-striate, interstices finely rugose.

Anterior femora subclavate, the posterior strongly angulate and dentate underneath, the intermediate less so.

Scape slender, very gently thickened towards the extremity; basal joint of funiculus stouter and slightly longer than second, joints 3-7 diminish; club very elongate, indistinctly quadriarticulate.

Underside with depressed grey setae; breast piceous, abdomen rufescent.

The short, anteriorly contracted thorax, white vestiture, and elongate club are good distinguishing characters.

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

Bold Peak, near Lake Wakatipu. One, found by Mr. H. Hamilton, of the Dominion Museum.

Caenophanus Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 796.

4226. *Caenophanus carbonarius* sp. nov.

Elongate, subovate, slightly convex, subopaque; evenly but not densely clothed with depressed, rather short and slender greyish, and many erect, usually darker, but not conspicuous setae; nigrescent, the knees, tarsi, and parts of the antennae piceo-rufous.

Rostrum but little arched, subparallel, rather shorter than thorax, indistinctly tricarinate, with a longitudinal interantennal impression, more

finely and irregularly punctured in front than behind. Head broader than rostrum, as long as broad, distinctly punctate. Eyes moderately prominent, quite as distant from the thorax as from each other, longitudinally oval. Thorax scarcely longer than broad, constricted in front, its sides nearly straight behind, the punctation close and moderately coarse. Scutellum elongate. Elytra oblong-oval, thrice the length and double the breadth of thorax; striate-punctate near the suture, less striate towards the sides; interstices nearly plane, irregularly and minutely punctured. Pygidium somewhat exposed.

Scape inserted between the middle and apex, barely reaching the back of the eye, slender, gradually incrassate, very finely setose; funiculus more distinctly setigerous, basal joint much stouter but not longer than the elongate second, joints 3-6 gradually decrease in length, seventh subrotundate; club indistinctly quadriarticulate, elongate.

Underside blackish, with slender depressed grey hairs. Metasternum transversely strigose. Abdomen finely punctate, basal segment largest, obtusely angulate in front, its hind suture slightly sinuate, with a shallow central depression, fifth rather longer than third or fourth, sixth short and broad.

♂. Length (rostrum inclusive), 5 mm.; breadth, $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Mount Hutt, Canterbury. Two, one broken, from Mr. T. Hall; 27th February, 1912.

Obs.—A specimen sent to the late F. P. Pascoe about thirty years ago was returned to me labelled "*Cyttalia griseipila*," under which name I retained it. Many years afterwards, having obtained a copy of Pascoe's papers on the Australian Cuculionidae, I thought there must be some error, so I forwarded a specimen to the British Museum for comparison with Pascoe's types. Mr. G. Arrow kindly informed me that it did not belong to *Cyttalia*, and that it was unknown there, so this species, similar to but smaller than the one first sent to London, is now placed in my genus *Caenophanus*.

Group CRYPTORHYNCHIDAE.

Mesoreda Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1235.

4227. *Mesoreda laminata* sp. nov.

Convex, oblong-oval, opaque; piceous, antennae and tarsi piceo-rufous; covered with depressed, tawny-grey and blackish squamae, and short erect, mostly nigrescent setae; the dark scales form irregular spots on elytra.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, stout, rather finely punctate, a little narrowed behind, so that the scrobes are quite visible above. Eyes more distant from each other than from the thorax, large, nearly flat, subtruncate in front, rounded behind. Thorax a fourth broader than long, widest and bisinuate at the base, curvedly narrowed anteriorly, somewhat but not abruptly contracted and slightly depressed in front; closely but not coarsely punctate. Scutellum nearly oval. Elytra trisinate at base, slightly wider than thorax there, quite twice its length, moderately narrowed but not vertical behind; rather finely striate-punctate, third interstices slightly and obtusely elevated.

Scape straight, moderately stout, nearly glabrous, inserted before the middle and reaching the front of the eye; basal two joints of funiculus of about equal length, first slightly stouter, both obconical; 3-7 transversal; club elongate, indistinctly quadriarticulate.

Legs with coarse greyish setae, tibiae uncinatae, the anterior longest, intermediate with a dentiform projection above the middle and another at the outer extremity.

Underside nitid, dark fuscous, closely punctured, with coarse depressed grey setae. Mesosternal lamina subquadrate, feebly emarginate in front. Metasternum moderate, with a median depression behind. Basal segment broadly rounded between the widely distant coxae, not double the length of second, slightly sinuate behind, third and fourth together as long as second or fifth. Palpi fully exposed.

In *Oreda* the lateral dilatation of the rostrum, behind the middle, almost conceals the scrobes from above. This species resembles *M. setigera* (865), but is more oviform, with more slender antennae, and can be at once separated by the mesosternal lamina.

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

Wellington ; 21st August, 1916. My specimen is another of Mr. A. C. O'Connor's discoveries.

Euacalles gen. nov.

Scrobes lateral, beginning before the middle and prolonged to the front of the eye. Scape inserted before the middle and attaining the front of the eye, gradually incrassate, glabrous. Funiculus rather longer, second joint slightly longer than the moderately stout first, rather slender, third and fourth rather longer than broad, joints 5-7 shorter and slightly broader. Club elongate, with three small indistinct apical articulations. Ocular lobes and scutellum absent. Femora unarmed, long and thick, grooved underneath. Tarsi with narrow basal joints, the penultimate expanded, excavate above, emarginate at apex, entire underneath ; claws small ; soles setigerous. Pectoral canal profound, its raised hind borders reaching the middle of intermediate coxae. Metasternum very short, so that the middle and hind coxae almost touch each other. Second ventral segment half the length of the basal, their suture feebly sinuate, third and fourth together rather longer than preceding one and as long as the fifth.

The absence of the scutellum, and the truncate thoracic base, prevent the following species being placed in *Sympedius*, but the penultimate tarsal joint being entire underneath shows that its true position must be remote from all the *Acalles* allies.

4228. *Euacalles cristatus* sp. nov.

Convex, compact, subovate, without setae, thickly covered with depressed, and suberect squamae ; on the rostrum and thorax they are mostly infuscate or quite black, but between the middle and sides of the latter the suberect scales are tawny or obscurely fulvescent and almost form crests ; the depressed tawny or pale fuscous scales predominate on the elytra, whilst the suberect nigrescent ones form an elongate basal crest on each of the third interstices, a short one on top of the posterior declivity, and a sutural one near the apex, on the fifth there are three short ones, at the side there are three elongate streaks, the longest between the hind thigh and shoulder, this last bears pale suberect squamae only ; the derm is blackish, the antennae, club inclusive, are fulvescent, the tarsi rather darker.

Rostrum moderately broad, subparallel, equalling the thorax in length, slightly arched, nearly nude, rufescent, and finely punctate in front,

minutely asperate behind. Thorax a little broader than long, somewhat contracted in front, the sides nearly straight behind, coarsely and closely punctate. Elytra slightly broader than thorax at the base, twice its length, very slightly broader near the hind thighs, curvedly deflexed and considerably narrowed behind, striate-punctate.

Underside covered with coarse pale squamae.

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

Rotoiti, Nelson. Another of Mr. T. Hall's discoveries. Described from a single example found on the 3rd June, 1916.

Tychanus Pascoe. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 498.

4229. *Tychanus complexus* sp. nov.

Convex, subovate, rather broader near the hind thighs than elsewhere, opaque; piceous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous; densely covered with variegated, depressed, overlapping squamae, elytra with many small crests, in addition to the more prominent ones, formed of short erect scales.

Rostrum a fourth shorter than thorax, stout, slightly arched, subparallel, closely punctate and nearly bare in front, with a central tawny squamose ridge behind the antennae, this being bordered by more fuscous squamae cause the sides to appear broadly sulcate towards the eyes. Thorax slightly broader than long, its anterior half almost abruptly contracted, base slightly bisinuate; disc only slightly uneven, with a slender ridge along the middle of the basal portion, which becomes testaceous behind; its coarse punctation completely hidden by the scales, these are principally rufo-fuscous, but there is an irregular blackish spot across the middle, and the sides and apex are tawny-grey, there are also many erect, short fuscous setae but no definite crests. Scutellum minute. Elytra double the length of thorax, very little broader at the base, with feebly porrect humeral angles, considerably yet gradually narrowed and curvedly deflexed behind; they are coarsely and interruptedly seriate-punctate; on each there are two dark elongate basal crests, and another behind and between these, there are three rotundate brown ones across the summit of the posterior declivity but distant from the suture, which is rufo-fuscous behind, the whole posterior declivity is speckled with nigrescent and greyish scales; behind the middle of the dorsum the greyish squamae are numerous but do not form a well-defined patch. Femora stout and elongate, denticiform below, tarsi rather narrow.

Scape inserted just behind the middle, rather short; basal two joints of funiculus about equally elongate and slender; club elongate-oval, indistinctly quadriarticulate.

Underside covered principally with tawny scales. Hind border of rostral canal extending to front of middle coxae. Metasternum very short. Second ventral segment shorter than the basal but rather longer than third and fourth combined.

The complex variegation and peculiar rostral ridge are good distinguishing features.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 6 mm.; breadth, $4\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Wadestown, near Wellington. Described from a specimen forwarded by Mr. A. C. O'Connor; 10th August, 1916.

4230. *Tychanus simulans* sp. nov.

Opaque, piceous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous; covered with depressed, overlapping, and erect scales, these latter nigrescent, the former variegated

brown above but tawny-grey on the sides of the thorax, on the rostrum they are fusco-fulvous and elongate, and on the elytral suture behind the middle fusco-rufous.

Rostrum as long as thorax, similar to that of *T. complexus* in structure and vestiture. Thorax quite a third broader than long, its basal half double the width of the frontal, as closely but more coarsely punctured, the disc a little uneven but without definite crests and not at all carinate along the middle. Scutellum indistinct. Elytra at the base not discernibly broader than thorax, fully twice its length, widest in line with the hind thighs, considerably narrowed and deflexed posteriorly; they are coarsely seriate-punctate, more finely and substriate behind; each elytron is unequally tricristate between the base and middle, and bears a curved series of small crests extending along the side and across the top of the posterior declivity, the one on the third interstice is rather larger than the others, and there is a much less distinct series half-way down the declivity, all these are blackish.

Scape implanted at the middle, attaining the front of the eye, gradually incrassate; second joint of funiculus slightly longer than the basal, third and fourth oblong, fifth obconical, sixth and seventh transverse; club ovate, indistinctly 4-jointed. Femora dentiform.

Underside piceous, with tawny and fuscous squamae, structurally like *T. complexus*.

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

Titahi Bay, near Wellington. Unique. Sent on the 10th August, 1916, by Mr. A. C. O'Connor.

4231. *Tychanus terricola* sp. nov.

Convex, oblong-oval, opaque; piceous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous; densely covered with subrotundate, depressed, overlapping squamae, these are chiefly of a rufo-testaceous hue but rather darker on the thorax, which has also many erect, blackish, setiform ones similar to those on parts of the elytra, half-way down the posterior declivity particularly, where they form an irregular transverse streak.

Rostrum as long as thorax, arched, moderately stout, slightly dilated anteriorly, densely squamose, obtusely ridged along the middle. Head impressed between the eyes. Thorax a fourth broader than long, base bisinuate, the frontal half almost abruptly contracted and fringed with pale elongate scales at the apex; disc nearly plane, irregularly and moderately coarsely punctate, with a flavescens streak along the middle of its basal portion. Scutellum indistinct. Elytra on a higher level than the thorax just behind the base, somewhat uneven, of the same width as it is at the base, fully twice its length, rather broader near the hind thighs than elsewhere, strongly curvedly deflexed behind; apparently subseriate-punctate, third interstices with an obtuse nodiform elevation before the middle, in line with the fifth there is an obtuse nodosity, or crest, on each elytron, on the summit of the declivity, from this point erect dark scales form an interrupted irregular streak towards each shoulder. Femora distinctly dentate underneath.

Scape medially inserted, attaining the eye, gradually thickened, setose; basal joint of funiculus slightly shorter than the elongate second, third and fourth evidently longer than the following three, which are longer than broad; club elongate-oval.

Most nearly approaches *T. squamosus* (3638), from central Canterbury.

Length (rostrum exclusive), $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; breadth, $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Tauherenikau Bush, near Featherston. One only, picked out of leaf-mould collected by Mr. T. Hall, who kindly brought it to my house at Mount Albert on the 6th October, 1916.

Crisius Pascoe. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 500.

4232. *Crisius dives* sp. nov.

Convex, subovate, widest at the shoulders, subopaque ; piceous, rostrum, antennae, and tarsi dark fusco-rufous ; covered with depressed, small, variegated squamae, most of these are rufous, but along the middle of the elytra they are more fulvescent, those between the middle and sides of thorax are also fulvescent but more elongate, usually there is a small flavescent patch near the middle of the femora.

Rostrum stout, arched, a little dilated near the base, almost as long as thorax, nearly bare and finely punctate in front. Thorax nearly a third broader than long, its frontal half abruptly contracted, rounded and obtusely bicristate at apex ; its basal portion with a pair of similar crests in front, these however are obliquely prolonged to the base, the crest at each side in front is more prominent than the central pair ; disc apparently closely punctate and with a blackish carina from base to apex. Scutellum small. Elytra cordiform, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the length of thorax, their somewhat elevated, rounded shoulders are rather broader than the thoracic base, they are gradually yet evidently narrowed and nearly vertical behind ; dorsum moderately coarsely seriate-punctate, the sides more coarsely ; third interstices indistinctly and interruptedly elevated before the middle but terminating as distinct elongate horizontal nodosities on the top of the posterior declivity, just below each of these there is a minute one, and a longer crest near the apex, on the fifth there are three small elevations, which however are more conspicuous than others near the base, some of which have grey scales.

Femora dentiform underneath ; tibiae bent above, the hind pairs fringed externally with dark scales above the middle ; tarsi normal, rather narrow.

Scape implanted before the middle, flexuous and gradually incrassate ; second joint of funiculus hardly any longer than the thicker basal, joints 3-6 shorter and subequal, seventh broader ; club moderately elongate, quadriarticulate.

Underside nigrescent, with minute rufous squamae. Raised borders of pectoral canal extending as far as the back part of middle coxae. Basal ventral segment irregularly punctate, depressed in front, of about the same length as second, which is but little longer than third and fourth together.

This richly coloured species is distinguishable by the posterior prolongation of the central thoracic crests.

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

Wadestown, near Wellington. A single example, sent to me on the 10th August, 1916, by Mr. A. C. O'Connor.

4233. *Crisius longulus* sp. nov.

Opaque, irregularly oblong-oval, only moderately convex ; nigro-fuscous, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous ; covered with depressed, principally greyish-tawny squamae, those on the rostrum and lower sides of thorax more fulvescent ; legs variegate, the hinder pairs of femora having broad grey and fuscous bands.

Rostrum arched, as long as thorax, very gently narrowed towards the middle, piceous, bare and closely punctate in front; with a fine carina along the middle and an oblique less distinct one near each side, its base bicristate. Thorax a fifth broader than long, its frontal half abruptly contracted, base subtruncate; disc nearly level, its punctation concealed, with a few short, suberect, squamiform blackish setae, and a distant pair of small crests across the front of its broad basal portion. Scutellum indistinct. Elytra $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the length of thorax, about a fourth broader, the somewhat elevated oblique shoulders of about the same width as thorax at the base, their sides a little uneven but subparallel to the commencement of the sloping, gradually narrowed posterior declivity; they are subseriate-punctate, third interstices, between the base and hind thighs, with three subrotundate crests, the hindmost obscurely fulvescent, the others dark, the fifth with similar crests but placed farther back, and with a small grey one on top of the declivity, where there is another grey spot near the side. Tarsi rather narrow, penultimate joint slightly broader.

Scape slender, inserted between the middle and apex, attaining the front of the eye; basal joint of funiculus shorter than second, 3-7 decrease in length; club elongate.

Underside nigrescent, with pale-tawny scales and setae. Abdomen elongate, second segment much shorter than the basal and not much longer than the third or fourth.

In form this most nearly approaches the northern *C. variegatus* (892), but the vestiture is entirely different. *C. humeralis* (3320) may be at once separated by its much shorter oviform club, &c.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 7 mm.; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Stephen Island. One, found by Mr. A. C. O'Connor on the 17th September, 1916.

Sympedius Pascoe. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 499.

4234. *Sympedius minor* sp. nov.

Convex, compact, opaque; nigrescent, basal half of thorax rufescent, antennae and tarsi light fusco-rufous; densely covered with more or less overlapping, variegate, principally dark fuscous squamae, and short erect setae.

Rostrum only slightly expanded near the base, a third shorter than thorax, nearly smooth and bare before the antennae. Thorax a third broader than long, depressed but not abruptly contracted in front, with a pair of prominent, palish apical crests; the basal half with some reddish, suberect scales in front and greyish ones at the sides, and a pair of dark oblique marks near the middle of the base; it is very distinctly and closely punctate. Scutellum distinct. Elytra hardly at all broader than thorax at the base, twice its length, almost straight to beyond the hind thighs, curvedly deflexed and narrowed behind, their punctation quite hidden; the quadrate basal space is pale reddish-brown, there is a pair of small obtuse elevations before the middle and another in line with the hind thighs.

Scape rather short and stout, gradually thickened, inserted just before the middle but not reaching the eye; basal joint of funiculus stouter and slightly longer than the next, joints 3-7 transverse; club oblong-oval, finely pubescent, triarticulate.

Underside covered with depressed fuscous and greyish scales. Pectoral canal deep, extending to front of middle coxae. Third and fourth ventral

segments only moderately abbreviated, together as long as the semicircular fifth.

This small species most nearly resembles *S. rectirostris* (2953), but has shorter antennae, &c.

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

Speargrass Creek; 13th June, 1916. One, from Mr. T. Hall.

Getacalles Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1380.

4235. *Getacalles eucoelius* sp. nov.

Convex, subovate, a little uneven, opaque; piceous, rostrum piceo-rufous, antennae and tarsi infuscate red; covered with small, depressed, variegated squamae, chiefly rufo-fuscous and a few scattered greyish ones, but the erect ones are more nigrescent and form crests except on the shoulders, where they are testaceous.

Rostrum arched, as long as thorax, subparallel, stout, constricted at the base; nude and finely punctate in front, subcarinate along the middle behind. Head immersed up to the eyes, with a fovea between these. Thorax a third broader than long, subtruncate at the base, coarsely and closely punctate; its frontal half abruptly contracted, moderately bicristate at the apex; the basal portion, across the front, with a pair of central crests and one at each side, along the middle there is a distinct carina. Scutellum small, greyish. Elytra subcordate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the length of thorax, not perceptibly wider than it is at the base, quite a fourth broader behind the oblique, raised shoulders, a good deal yet gradually narrowed and subvertical behind; seriate-punctate alongside the suture, interruptedly towards the sides, substriate behind; second interstices obtusely elevated near the base, the dorsum with several small, irregular, obtuse crests, and four or five along each side.

Antennae finely setose; scape flexuous and slender near the base, gradually thickened, inserted quite before the middle and just attaining the front of the eye; basal joint of funiculus stouter but not longer than the elongate second, joints 3-5 decrease in length, sixth and seventh transverse and moniliform; club subelongate-ovate, its basal articulation as large as the other three combined.

Legs setigerous; femora long and stout, deeply grooved underneath, the anterior with a small denticle; tibiae uncinatae, nearly straight; basal two joints of the tarsi narrow, third moderately dilated and bilobed.

Underside dark fuscous, prosternum and coxae more rufescent, abdomen moderately coarsely punctate, with many depressed, small, greyish squamiform setae.

Pectoral canal profound, its elevated borders extending to the back part of the intermediate coxae. Metasternum with a broad curved ridge between the middle and hind coxae, so that the centre is quite concave. Basal ventral segment flat in the middle, double the length of the second, which is depressed at the sides, the suture between feebly sinuate; third and fourth moderately abbreviated, together longer than the second, both with straight, deep sutures, fifth with a foveiform depression at each side. Tarsi finely setose underneath. Mentum transverse in front, its basal half quadrate yet narrower. Palpi thick, quite uncovered.

This does not agree very well with *Getacalles*, and will ultimately, no doubt, form the type of another genus. The cordiform hind-body, subcarinate rostrum, interocular fovea, the thoracic carina, elytral crests, and obvious metasternal cavity render it distinct.

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

Mount St. Arnaud, Nelson. Evidently rare. Mr. T. Hall, when on the summit on the night of the 28th June, 1916, was exposed to a snowstorm, and on descending next day met with such miserable weather that scarcely any insects could be found.

4236. *Getacalles fulvisparsus* sp. nov.

Suboblong, convex, opaque ; nigrescent, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous ; densely covered with more or less overlapping variegated squamae.

Rostrum a little shorter than thorax, arched, stout, parallel, nearly bare and closely punctate in front, coarsely punctate and covered with dark fusco-rufous scales, so as to appear somewhat asperate behind. Thorax nearly a third broader than long, its anterior half abruptly contracted and bearing some short upright blackish and tawny coarse setae ; the squamae on the basal portion variegated light brown with nigrescent lateral spots, each side in front with outstanding somewhat fulvescent scales, and in line with these a pair of small rotundate crests, the erect setae are like those in front. Scutellum conspicuous, grey. Elytra oblong, almost double the length of thorax, rather broader at the base, a fourth wider near the middle, with obtusely porrect shoulders, considerably narrowed and subvertical behind ; they are coarsely subseriate-punctate, but owing to the numerous small irregular crests the surface appears uneven ; the prevailing hue is fuscous, the suberect fulvescent scales form most of the crests, but very black spots occur, on the posterior declivity particularly ; on the lower part of each side, between the middle and hind thighs, there is a conspicuous fulvescent patch.

Antennae finely setose ; scape slightly flexuous, reaching the centre of the eye ; the funicle very similar to that of *G. eucoelius* ; club oblong-oval, basal joint half the whole length. Femora all dentate underneath.

Underside nigrescent, coarsely and moderately closely punctured, covered with greyish and fulvescent squamae, these latter cover the middle of segments 2-4 as well as the front and sides of the fifth. Rostral canal extending to the front of middle coxae, the very broad semicircular borders extend from the back of the front coxae to the middle of the intermediate. Metasternum very short. Basal ventral segment angulate between the coxae, nearly twice the length of the next, both flat, their suture sinuate, third and fourth together as long as second or fifth. Mentum small, so that the thick, rigid fulvous palpi are wholly exposed.

The nearest species, *G. inaequalis* (2575), is smaller and less variegated, the basal half of its thorax has a dark carina along the middle in front, and each elytral puncture has a minute greyish scale in it.

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

Wadestown, near Wellington. 21st August, 1916. One, sent by Mr. A. C. O'Connor.

4237. *Getacalles grisealis* sp. nov.

Convex, oblong, opaque ; fuscous, tibiae, tarsi, and antennae pale rufous ; covered with decumbent obscure greyish squamae and suberect short squamiform setae.

Rostrum normal, slightly shorter than thorax, with suberect scales except at the reddish apex. Thorax fully a third broader than long, its basal half nearly double the width of the frontal, with some erect, slightly infusate setae, a little uneven, but without definite crests. Scutellum

small, subrotundate, greyish. Elytra oblong, narrowed and subvertical behind, twice the length of thorax, a little broader than it is at the base; slightly uneven, subseriate-punctate, third interstices feebly elevated or crested near the top of the declivity, with a transverse intervening fuscous mark; at or just below the summit there are four obtuse elevations, the external ones larger than the others; there are also a few dorsal obtuse elevations between the third interstices and sides. Femora somewhat dentiform underneath.

Scape implanted near the apex and reaching the front of the eye; basal joint of funiculus thicker but not longer than the next, 3-6 moniliform and subequal, seventh rather shorter and broader; club oblong-oval, basal joint half of the whole length.

Underside dark fuscous, moderately coarsely and closely punctured, with greyish scales. Hind border of rostral canal not broad; otherwise like *G. fulvisparsus*.

But little larger than *G. minor* (2411), which has quite regular series of elytral punctures.

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

Titahi Bay; 10th August, 1916. One, from Mr. A. C. O'Connor.

Tychanopais Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1379.

4238. *Tychanopais dealbatus* sp. nov.

Compact, oblong, moderately convex, opaque; nigrescent, antennae and tarsi fusco-rufous; densely covered with depressed, small, principally dark fuscous and coppery squamae, the lower sides of thorax with white scales; the setae are numerous, short and erect, mostly pale fuscous.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, broad, a little arched, slightly and gradually narrowed towards the middle, its punctation rather coarse but shallow. Thorax only a trifle broader than long, somewhat rounded but only very little broader at the middle than behind, a good deal but not abruptly narrowed and slightly depressed in front, apparently coarsely and closely punctured, with very few white scales on the disc. Scutellum absent. Elytra oblong, not double the length of thorax, bisinuate and slightly broader than thorax at the base, with slightly porrect shoulders, narrowed and subvertical behind; they are rather distantly and coarsely subseriate-punctate, more finely along the posterior declivity, which has a pair of small, obtuse, black crests near the middle; interstices not elevated, but the third and fifth end on the summit of the declivity as small dark crests, each of the inner ones has about two erect, coarse grey setae, the outer bear fusco-fulvous setae; on the dorsum, near the sides particularly, there are several small patches of fulvescent squamiform setae.

Legs elongate but stout, thickly covered with suberect, fulvescent, scale-like setae; femora strongly dentate at the middle underneath, so as to appear semicircularly notched near the extremity; front tibiae uncinatae, somewhat dilated inwardly at the middle, the posterior broadly cavernous at the extremity.

Scape moderately slender, implanted between the middle and apex and reaching the front of the eye; basal joint of funiculus very little thicker and just perceptibly longer than the elongate second, 3-7 gradually become shorter and broader; club ovate, rather short, indistinctly quadriarticulate, basal joint half the whole length.

Underside nigrescent, nearly plane; sides of prosternum covered with white, the metasternum and abdomen with reddish-coppery squamae.

Elevated borders of pectoral canal extending to the middle of intermediate coxae. All the coxae equidistant from front to rear. Metasternum short. First ventral segment broadly rounded between the very widely separated coxae, nearly twice the length of second, their suture sinuate, third and fourth short, together equalling the fifth. Femora broadly grooved apically half their length. Soles of tarsi thinly setose. Mentum subquadrate, rather small; palpi uncovered.

Easily separable from *T. pictulus* (2409) by the less brightly coloured vestiture, simple elytral interstices, less abruptly contracted anterior half of thorax, and by the white scales which cover the lower sides of the thorax.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 4 mm.; breadth, 2 mm.

Martinborough. I am indebted to Mr. A. C. O'Connor, of Wellington, for the only specimen I have seen; 21st August, 1916.

Acalles Schoenherr. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 488.

4239. *Acalles brevipennis* sp. nov.

Convex, broad, subovate, opaque, without crests or tubercles; nigrescent, covered with depressed fusco-ferruginous squamae and erect setae, but with an irregular, grey, curved band extending from one hind thigh to the other; antennae and tarsi light red.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, rather broad, gradually narrowed towards the centre, nitid, rufo-piceous, smooth and subcarinate along the middle, biseriata-punctate and bearing grey scales near the sides. Thorax as long as broad, widest behind the middle, more gradually narrowed in front than behind, base truncate; its surface closely punctate. Scutellum apparently absent. Elytra subrotundate, only a third longer and broader than thorax, slightly wider than it is at the base, vertical behind; almost striate-punctate, third interstices costiform, fifth indistinctly so.

Legs long and stout; femora grooved underneath, longer than the tibiae; bearing numerous erect, greyish, squamiform setae. Tarsi short, gradually expanded, penultimate joint bilobed; claws minute.

Scape medially inserted, subclavate at the extremity, attaining the eye. Basal joint of funiculus stouter and rather longer than second, third and fourth slightly longer than broad, fifth to seventh successively dilated; club pubescent, elongate, with minute terminal articulations.

Underside piceous, coarsely punctate, with a few coarse grey setae. Rostral canal profound, its elevated borders reaching the intermediate coxae. Metasternum very short. Basal ventral segment large, broadly rounded between the coxae, subtruncate behind, second short yet as long as the abbreviated following two together, fifth narrower, nearly as long as the basal.

The short, subrotundate hind-body, with its posterior grey fascia, the minute claws, and obsolete hind tibial spurs are good differentiating characters.

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

Lake Rototiti, Nelson; 28th December, 1915. Five individuals, taken from leaf-mould by Mr. T. Hall.

4240. *Acalles hopensis* sp. nov.

Oblong, convex, opaque; fusco-niger, antennae and tarsi infusate red; covered with depressed, somewhat overlapping, variegated squamae, principally obscure greyish or fuscous, but the crests on the head and a

broad band on top of the posterior declivity are tawny, there are also numerous erect scale-like setae, some of which form crests.

Rostrum as long as thorax, arched, moderately stout, very slightly narrowed towards the centre, squamose behind the antennae, punctate in front. Head immersed up to the eyes, bicristate. Thorax a fifth broader than long, widest before the middle, nearly straight towards the truncate base, distinctly contracted in front; a little uneven above, moderately coarsely and closely punctate, with a pair of small median crests. Scutellum grey. Elytra oblong, almost double the length of thorax, of the same width as it is at the base, with slightly oblique shoulders, a fourth broader near the middle, posterior declivity considerably narrowed but not quite vertical; they are coarsely striate-punctate near the suture, irregularly towards the sides, obsoletely behind; third and fifth interstices more or less evidently tricristate above.

Legs with many erect squamiform setae, some paler than others; femora unarmed, longer than the tibiae, all of which are uncinatae. Tarsi moderately broad, thickly setose, penultimate joint bilobed, rather thicker than preceding ones; claws small.

Scape elongate, implanted just before the middle, reaching the eye, rather slender, very gradually incrassate; basal joint of funiculus moderately stout, scarcely any longer than the next, third longer than fourth or fifth; sixth and seventh short, the latter as broad as the oblong-oval, triarticulate club.

Underside blackish, punctate, with greyish squamae. Pectoral canal deep, extending to the middle coxae. Basal ventral segment largest, second as long as the moderately abbreviated third and fourth combined, fifth broad, rounded behind. When mounted on cardboard, with the rostrum stretched out, an obvious sinuosity is seen at the front side of the thorax behind the eye, and the part below is distinctly rounded; in this instance, therefore, the ocular lobes are well developed.

This belongs to the same section as Pascoe's *A. intutus* (866) and *A. australis* (2180), but in the latter the scape is short and inserted behind the middle of the broader rostrum, the thorax is less contracted in front, the elytral inequalities are dissimilar, the funiculus is more slender and differently formed, and the conspicuous interocular crests are absent.

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

Glenhope, Nelson. Described from a specimen found by Mr. T. Hall on the 3rd March, 1915.

4241. *Acalles bicostatus* sp. nov.

Convex, subovate, opaque; black, tarsi fusco-rufous, antennae paler; the squamae mostly depressed and dark ashy; but near each side of the thorax, and indefinitely along the middle, they form a curvate streak of a tawny-grey hue, and on the second and third interstices of the elytra and the middle of the posterior declivity they are similarly pallid; the short, coarse, erect setae are more or less nigrescent, and form two or three small crests on each elytron, and a still smaller, indistinct pair on the centre of the thorax.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, feebly arched, slightly narrowed towards the middle, irregularly punctate near the sides and in front, with pales scales near the base. Thorax subconical, slightly broader than long, widest and obtusely rounded behind the middle, gradually narrowed anteriorly, nearly straight towards the truncate base; disc without inequali-

ties, moderately coarsely and closely punctured. Scutellum small, greyish. Elytra of the same width as thorax at the base, nearly twice its length, a little broader near the hind thighs, much narrowed and nearly vertical behind; sutural striae indistinct, the others well marked, their punctation, though apparently coarse, is indefinite; the second interstices are broadly costate from the base to the summit of the posterior declivity, the third from the base towards the middle, these bear some pale erect scales.

Legs similar to those of *A. hopensis*; underside also nearly the same, the second segment a trifle longer.

Scape short, inserted behind the middle, gradually incrassate, just reaching the front of the eye; basal joint of funiculus slightly longer than the next, third distinctly shorter, the following three still more so, seventh more transverse; club oviform, with small apical articulations.

Another near ally of *A. australis*, but the shape of the thorax, the elytral sculpture, and general coloration are essentially different. The pale well-developed elytral costae are distinctive.

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

Karekare, west coast of Auckland; 23rd February, 1916. My specimen was caught by Mr. A. E. Brookes.

4242. *Acalles binodes* sp. nov.

Convex, compact, subovate, dull; nigrescent, tarsi and antennae dark fusco-rufous; closely covered with overlapping, scarcely at all variegated fuscous scales, and short erect setae, which are greyish on the legs.

Rostrum a fourth shorter than thorax, arched, broad, feebly expanded anteriorly, its punctation coarse and close except at the apex. Thorax a third broader than long, its anterior half almost abruptly contracted, with some coarse setae but not distinctly crested in front, the basal half carinate along the middle, apparently coarsely and closely punctured, its base a little depressed and subtruncate. Scutellum absent. Elytra double the length of thorax, of the same width as it is at the base and closely applied thereto, their sides slightly rounded, broadest behind the middle, subvertical and much narrowed posteriorly; they are very coarsely and irregularly punctate and uneven, and bear on top of the declivity a pair of large, nearly horizontal, widely distant crested nodosities.

Legs elongate, femora grooved underneath near the extremity, tibiae uncinatae, tarsi rather narrow.

Scape inserted behind the middle, short and stout, just reaching the front of the eye; basal two joints of the funicle equally elongate, the others moderately short and gradually thickened; club ovate, triarticulate.

Underside blackish, coarsely and closely punctate, covered with tawny-grey squamae, some of which form a pair of obtuse crests on the basal ventral segment. Coxae about equidistant from front to rear. The elevated borders of rostral canal extend to the middle of intermediate coxae. Basal segment rounded in front, sinuate behind, obviously larger than second, 2-4 on a lower level, together as long as fifth. Mentum apparently narrow; palpi fully exposed.

The nearly concolorous, dusky, overlapping squamae, conspicuous posterior nodosities, and rather broad subasperate rostrum, make it necessary to locate it in a section of the genus by itself.

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

Martinborough. I am indebted to Mr. A. C. O'Connor for a specimen; 21st August, 1916.

4243. *Acalles sticticus* sp. nov.

Opaque, moderately convex, medially contracted; the derm piceorufous and somewhat nitid, but densely covered with scale-like matter of a fulvo-fuscous hue and many upright, elongate dark setae; the rostrum shining red, antennae and tarsi fulvescent, club fuscous; elytra with ten small spots formed of small erect blackish scales.

Rostrum about as long as thorax, slightly arched, gradually narrowed towards the middle, indistinctly carinate and with linear sculpture behind, very finely and remotely punctured in front. Thorax scarcely longer than broad, base and apex truncate, rounded and widest at or just behind the middle, more gradually narrowed in front than behind, without inequalities, moderately coarsely and closely punctate. Elytra of the same width as thorax at the base, a third longer and broader, cordate, not vertical behind; apparently striate-punctate, distinctly so alongside the suture.

Legs with erect fuscous setae, femora long and thick, tibiae much shorter, tarsi rather slender.

Scape short and stout, gradually thickened, glabrous, implanted behind the middle but not reaching the eye; funiculus longer, bearing dark setae, basal joint much thicker but hardly longer than the next, both narrowed towards the base, joints 3-6 small, successively shortened, seventh still shorter, strongly transverse; club dull, oblong-oval, indistinctly articulate, densely pubescent.

This, on account of its conical thorax and cordate hind-body, is placed in proximity to *A. comptus* (2565); it is, however, rather smaller and relatively broader, with different vestiture, and can be identified without difficulty by the minute black elytral crests.

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

Mount St. Arnaud, Nelson. Described from a single specimen taken from leaf-mould by Mr. T. Hall on the 15th June, 1916.

Group ANTHRIBIDAE.

Dysnocryptus Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1258.4244. *Dysnocryptus setigerus* sp. nov.

Convex, suboblong, nitid; testaceous, with the following fuscous marks—an irregular one across the middle of thorax, the sutural striae of the elytra and a fascia in line with the hind thighs but interrupted near the suture; the second striae along the declivity and the sutural region are less infuscate; sparingly clothed with pale, slender, suberect hairs, those near the sides of the after-part of elytra are slightly coarser, there are also many very elongate upright ones.

Head and rostrum deflexed, fuscous, minutely asperate. Thorax almost as long as broad, its sides slightly rounded, a little wider behind the middle than in front; moderately coarsely and closely punctate, paler between the middle and apex than behind; its carina almost evenly curved, not angulate at the middle or the sides. Scutellum absent. Elytra about a third longer and broader than thorax, truncate at base, apices nearly so, their sides rounded; they are evidently punctate-striate, most of the punctures are quadrate; third interstices thickened, pale yellow and smooth near the base; just behind the dark fascia there is another pale, triangular, slightly raised smooth spot on each elytron extending from the second to the fourth striae. Legs light fuscous, tarsi slightly rufescent.

Antennae as long as head and thorax, a little infuscate from the third joint onwards, with a few slender outstanding fuscous setae; first joint slender at the base, broadly dilated inwardly towards its extremity, second nearly similar but smaller; joints 3-8 evidently longer than broad, slender for half of their length, seventh and eighth slightly shorter and stouter; club well defined, its basal joints unsymmetrical, articulated outside the middle, the first slightly longer and more triangular than second, the terminal subconical.

Underside fuscous, with fine greyish pubescence.

Most nearly allied to *D. pallidus* (2218), but the hind-body is less rotundate and less vertical behind, the striae are deeper and their punctures coarser and quadrate; the general coloration is darker, and the elongate upright setae are conspicuous.

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

Titahi Bay, Wellington. One, sent by Mr. A. C. O'Connor on the 10th August, 1916.

Group CERAMBYCIDAE.

Aemona Newman. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 570.

4245. *Aemona separata* sp. nov.

Elongate, subdepressed, subopaque; light castaneo-rufous, elytra testaceous, mandibles rufous with nigrescent inner edges; head irregularly covered with bright fulvous pubescence, that of the thorax of a paler yellow, elytra with depressed greyish hairs.

Thorax subquadrate, not longer than broad, apex truncate, base bisinuate, its sides slightly rounded before the middle and somewhat sinuate between that part and the base; disc with indefinite sculpture, not at all transversely rugose, impunctate, only very slightly and irregularly uneven, but on each side in front there is an obtuse, subrotundate, slight elevation, and a pair of more obsolete ones between these. Elytra five times the length of thorax, almost double its breadth at the base, parallel, with broadly rounded apices; their whole surface is moderately closely punctate, rather more coarsely before the middle than behind.

Underside light castaneous, with greyish pubescence, impunctate, the prosternum with some short feeble inequalities; intermediate coxae moderately widely separated, the intervening process with a sharp semicircular notch behind.

Antennae very slightly longer than the body, their fourth joint rather shorter than contiguous ones.

This distinct species may be identified by the coloration, and the shape and sculpture of its thorax.

Length, 18 mm.; breadth, 4½ mm.

Maggie Terrace, near Lake Rotoiti, Nelson; 23rd December, 1915. One, captured by Mr. T. Hall.

Group LAMIIDAE.

Xylotoles Newman. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 592.

4246. *Xylotoles submicans* sp. nov.

Elongate, nitid, aeneo-fuscous, antennae more rufescent and irregularly, but not conspicuously, spotted with grey pubescence; thinly clothed with fine greyish hairs, each elytron, in addition thereto, has an oblique, inter-

rupted patch of fulvous pubescence before the middle, and another behind the posterior femora, neither of these reach the suture, scutellum similarly clothed.

Head broadly impressed and striate along the middle, its pubescence yellowish-grey. Thorax a little longer than broad, slightly constricted near the base and apex, feebly rounded near the middle, with a few fine punctures. Elytra slightly wider than thorax at the base, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times its length, gradually narrowed behind, with sharply rounded, somewhat dehiscent apices; sutural striae obsolete at the base, each elytron with an indistinct costa not far from the suture, the coarse punctures between these extend backwards to the middle, those near the shoulder are more irregular and closer.

Third joint of antennae attains the shoulder, in the male the seventh extends to the apex, in the female the eighth hardly reaches the apex.

Underside shining aeneo-niger, with a distinct patch of fulvous pubescence on each side of the basal four segments of the abdomen.

This should be placed near *X. humeratus* (1034). The thorax is longer, the shoulders less rectangular, and the apices more prolonged and divaricate, but not as strongly so as those of *X. nudus* or *rugicollis*.

♂. Length, 8 mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm. ♀. 12×3 mm.

Stephen Island; 15th September, 1916. One of each sex, from Mr. A. C. O'Connor.

Somatidia Thomson. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 600.

4247. *Somatidia placita* sp. nov.

Robust, medially narrowed, without erect setae; rufo-castaneous, the antennae, greater portion of tibiae, and the tarsi of a lighter hue; head and thorax rather more nitid than the elytra; pubescence fine, depressed, flavescent, nearly absent from the occiput, thoracic disc, and basal half of elytra.

Head rather narrower than thorax, almost perfectly smooth, with a fine stria along the middle. Thorax of equal length and breadth, widest and rounded at or just behind the middle, very gently narrowed anteriorly, rather strongly behind; disc only slightly convex, with some well-marked, but not coarse, distant punctures, which, however, are almost entirely absent along the centre. Scutellum sharply triangular. Elytra oblong-oval, double the length of thorax, with obliquely curved shoulders, so that the base is scarcely at all broader than that of the thorax, they become rather narrower towards the broad apices; their punctation is like that of the thorax, nowhere close, but more indistinct behind, the posterior scutiform mark is fuscous; on each elytron there is only a single minute dark crest nearly in line with the hind thigh, but on the middle there is a quite minute obsolete elevation which may, in perfectly fresh unabraded examples, be the base of an additional crest.

Antennae without maculation, hardly extending beyond the elytra apices, their slender hairs below are longer than those above; the elongate third joint attains the shoulder, the fifth is shorter than fourth.

The punctation is similar to that of *S. pinguis* (3349), but the general contour is more like *S. longipes* (1054).

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

Lake Rotoiti, Nelson. A single specimen, caught by Mr. T. Hall; 28th December, 1915.

4248. *Somatidia origana* sp. nov.

Elongate, moderately convex, subopaque; rather thinly covered with decumbent, greyish, rather short and slender hairs; castaneo-rufous, the head, a broad space on each side of the thorax from before the middle and nearly touching the other at the base, a large basal spot on each elytron from the side to the middle, and a few lateral spots near the apex, are nigrescent; legs testaceous, tibiae slightly rufescent above, the subapical spot blackish; antennae unspotted

Head and eyes hardly as broad as thorax, vertex coarsely punctate and slightly uneven, the forehead not flattened, broadly but slightly convex along the middle. Thorax of equal length and breadth, obtusely rounded and widest before the middle, more gradually narrowed behind than in front; irregularly, moderately coarsely but not closely punctate. Scutellum very small. Elytra elongate-oval, of the same width as thorax at the base, about a fourth broader than it is at the middle, twice its length; they are without crests, but on each of the dark basal areas there is a short longitudinal elevation; their punctation near the base is as coarse as that of the thorax, it becomes finer behind and almost ceases at the extremity, it is not quite seriate, and is more distant than that of the thorax.

Antennae stout, with fine greyish pubescence and some rather longer hairs; they just pass the hind thighs, their third joint barely reaches the thoracic base, the fourth is slightly longer than fifth, tenth shorter than eleventh.

The nearest species, *S. flavidorsis* (3947), has a fine groove along the head, the punctation is more distant and finer, and almost seriate on the elytra; the antennae, coloration, and other details also differ.

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

Mount St. Arnaud, Nelson. My specimen was caught by Mr. T. Hall on the 15th June, 1916.

4249. *Somatidia oedemera* sp. nov.

Robust, convex, oblong, medially depressed and narrowed, without crests or superficial inequalities, somewhat shining; cupreo-fuscous, antennae and femora rufo-fuscous, tibiae and tarsi paler; pubescence greyish, unevenly distributed, mingled with longer suberect hairs.

Head about half the width of thorax, minutely and densely punctate and with some larger punctures and a fine stria along the middle. Thorax large, slightly broader than long, widest and rounded near the front, a good deal narrowed and depressed behind; irregularly and moderately coarsely punctured, more closely in front than on the middle. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra of the same width as thorax at the base, hardly twice its length, widest behind the posterior femora, strongly curvedly deflexed behind; their punctation subseriate alongside the suture, more distant and finer than that of the thorax.

Femora slender near the base, very strongly clavate beyond; tibiae stout, only slightly infuscate above; anterior tarsi rather broad, basal joint dilated and cordate.

Antennae finely pubescent, immaculate, not quite the length of the body; third joint hardly reaching thoracic base, fourth and fifth subequal, longer than following ones.

Underside rufo-fuscous, abdomen darker but with a brassy tinge. Prosternal process nearly plane, that of the mesosternum subparallel. Basal ventral segment as long as the following three combined; fifth longer

than fourth, truncate behind, sixth of nearly similar length, with a transverse median fovea.

The short thorax and elytra, remarkably dilated femora, tarsal structure, and abbreviated metasternum will enable entomologists to identify it readily.

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

Wadestown, near Wellington. A single male sent on the 10th August, 1916. Another of Mr. A. C. O'Connor's novelties

4250. *Somatidia o'connori* sp. nov.

Elongate, narrow, moderately convex, subopaque ; castaneous, but with the sides of the elytral dorsum from behind the base to near the extremity, and a band across the top of the hind slope nigrescent ; antennae of a paler chestnut hue near the base, but with the apical half of joints 5-10 dark fuscous, the basal almost testaceous ; femora fuscous, as is the upper portion of the tibiae, the lower part and the tarsi testaceous ; pubescence mostly short, depressed and greyish, flavescens on the back of the head, on the front of thorax, and along the middle near the base, and forming about six small elytral crests, two of these, however, are dark at the base.

Head with very few fine punctures and a thin median carina in front, rather darker and broadly bisulcate above. Thorax oviform, very slightly longer than broad, evidently more convex and wider at the middle than elsewhere, distinctly but not closely punctate, even less closely just behind the middle. Scutellum yellowish, elongate, triangular. Elytra of same width as thorax at the base, fully double its length, very elongate-oval, before the middle only slightly broader than the thorax ; their punctation is subseriate, as distinct as that of the thorax but a little finer towards the apices ; third interstices indistinctly elevated, with an obtuse blackish crest tipped with yellow before the middle, on each, and a small yellow one on top of the hind slope, half-way between these but nearer the outside there is another small yellow one.

Legs elongate ; femora slender near the base, moderately clavate beyond ; basal joint of anterior tarsi hardly as broad as the second.

Antennae nearly as long as the body, their elongate third joint does not reach the thoracic base, fourth rather longer than fifth. In 1052 and 3345 the third antennal joint just passes the shoulder.

Underside dark fuscous ; abdomen elongate, basal segment in the middle double the length of the next, 2-4 become shorter and narrower, their pubescence yellow at the extremity. Coxae fusco-rufous. Mesosternal process cuneiform, tapering towards the back of the middle coxae. Prosternal process slightly arched and obtusely carinate along the middle.

This should be placed near *S. angusta* (1052), which, however, has the thorax more finely and quite closely punctured. *S. nodularia* (3345) has a pair of smooth nodules on the thorax, and in both of these the back of the head is depressed and usually intensely black. The structural details of the lower surface are also very different.

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

Wadestown, near Wellington. One, forwarded on the 10th August, 1916, by Mr. A. C. O'Connor, after whom it is named.

4251. *Somatidia commoda* sp. nov.

Robust, only moderately convex, without inequalities, subnitid ; cupreofuscous, the tibiae, except at the base, and tarsi fulvescent, basal three joints of antennae rufescent, remaining ones paler but not distinctly spotted ;

pubescence yellowish, decumbent, irregularly disposed on the elytra, the erect setae slender.

Head nearly as broad as thoracic apex, almost plane between the antennae, with a few punctures. Thorax very slightly broader than long, rounded and widest near the front, gradually narrowed behind the middle; distantly, irregularly, and moderately coarsely punctured. Scutellum triangular. Elytra subelongate-oval, posterior declivity vertical below the middle, they are $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the length of thorax, and just perceptibly narrower than it is at the base, the punctation like that of the thorax but more seriate; the lateral space behind each shoulder, the fascia across the top of the declivity, and the suture below it, though darker than the rest of the surface, are not sharply defined.

Antennae with fine greyish pubescence above and many longer hairs underneath; they hardly reach the end of the elytra, the third joint just attains the shoulder, the fourth is not discernibly longer than fifth.

Femora slender at the base but very strongly clavate beyond, the anterior particularly.

Underside cupreo-fuscous, with slender, elongate grey pubescence. Basal ventral segment in the middle rather longer than the following three together, fourth somewhat incurved behind, fifth rather longer than fourth, subtruncate, sixth very short, slightly emarginate.

Fem.—Thorax rather shorter, less strongly rounded near the front, with more punctures, femora much less clavate. Fifth ventral segment closely and finely punctate, with a broad shallow groove behind, notched at the apex, longer than preceding two. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The femora are similar to those of *S. oedemera*, but the general appearance is more like that of *S. crassipes* (1438), which, however, is longer and flatter ($7 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.); its thorax is a fourth broader than long and less gradually narrowed behind the middle, the posterior declivity is less abrupt, the fourth antennal joint is rather longer than the fifth, and the fifth ventral segment is longer than the preceding two combined and medially emarginate at the extremity.

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

Trentham, near Wellington. The male was discovered by Mr. T. Hall on the 13th November, 1916, just before he embarked for Europe as a volunteer of the 19th Reinforcement, but he had previously secured two females whilst in training at Tauherenikau on the 17th September, 1916.

Group EUMOLPIDAE.

. Peniticus Sharp. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 626.

4252. *Peniticus plicatus* sp. nov.

Convex, oviform, glabrous, nitid; irregularly fuscous and testaceous; the legs, antennae, middle of thorax, the elytral streaks and apices of the latter hue.

Head dark, finely and unevenly punctured. Thorax a third broader than long, apex truncate, the base nearly so, widest and rounded at the middle, more narrowed in front than behind, anterior angles deflexed, the posterior distinctly prominent and with a setigerous puncture at the extremity; the surface moderately, irregularly, and rather distantly punctate. Scutellum large, smooth. Elytra truncate and of the same width as thorax at the base, fully twice its length, rather broader near the hind thighs than elsewhere, considerably narrowed and deflexed posteriorly; distinctly

subseriate-punctate, more irregularly at the base, substrate behind; fifth interstices with, on each, an elongate raised plica ending in a slight depression before the middle, the remaining portion continued backwards but less elevated and becoming obsolete near the extremity, there is another elongate plica outside the first but farther from the base, the outer interstices are slightly elevated and interrupted.

Antennae longer than the head and thorax, stout, second joint small, scarcely any longer than broad, 3-11 subequal, fourth not shorter than third.

Underside coppery brown, with depressed, slender grey pubescence. Basal ventral segment about as long as the following three united, subtruncate between the coxae, fourth slightly incurved behind, in the middle about half the length of third; fifth paler, rather longer, somewhat bisinuate at the apex, sixth as long, concave in the centre, broadly rounded behind but not reaching the elytral apices.

More elongate-oval than the type of the genus (1101), and at once distinguishable from it, as well as *P. antiquus*, by its projecting posterior angles of the thorax, which are like those of the larger *P. robustus* (1103).

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

Silverstream, near Wellington. One example, from Mr. A. C. O'Connor; 31st October, 1916.

Group CHRYSOMELIDAE.

Aphilon Sharp. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 629.

4253. *Aphilon sternalis* sp. nov.

Convex, subrotundate, glabrous, shining; aeneo-niger; legs, antennae, and palpi testaceous.

Head finely and distantly punctate, obliquely bi-impressed behind. Thorax not twice as broad as long, widest at the somewhat rounded base, its sides finely margined, gradually but hardly at all curvedly narrowed towards the subacute front angles, apex finely margined and distinctly incurved, posterior angles acutely rectangular; disc distantly and lightly punctured, apparently almost smooth near the sides and base. Scutellum triangular, flat and smooth. Elytra just double the length of thorax, of the same width as it is at the base; distinctly but irregularly seriate-punctate, the inner row on each scarcely extending beyond the middle, all become less distinct behind, almost obsolete in the female, interstices irregularly and more finely punctured.

Tibiae finely setose, slightly curved externally, a little expanded towards the extremity; basal joint of all the tarsi evidently enlarged, that of the anterior subcordate, the others more oblong, the penultimate bilobed.

Antennae as long as head and thorax, basal joint stout, rather longer than the next, joints 3-6 elongate and slender, the others gradually thickened, eleventh largest, oblong-oval.

Underside aeneo-niger, with some short, slender greyish hairs, which are more numerous on the paler fifth segment. Mesosternum very short, grooved across the middle, its front margin feebly angulate there. Metasternum rather coarsely punctate; sixth segment short and indefinite.

The interocular impressions, smooth-looking thorax, and coarsely punctured metasternum, taken together, are distinctive.

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

Titirangi, Auckland. Mr. A. E. Brookes found a pair on the 3rd June, 1916, and retains the female.

Caccommolpus Sharp. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1308.

4254. *Caccommolpus montanus* sp. nov.

Convex, broadly oval, glabrous, nitid; black, palpi, antennae, and legs castaneo-rufous.

Head, and eyes, nearly as broad as thoracic apex; plane, finely and slightly rugosely punctate on the middle. Thorax finely margined and incurved in front, with slightly obtuse angles, its sides more distinctly margined, gradually narrowed from the rectangular posterior angles to the apex, its breadth more than twice the length; its punctation irregular, moderately fine, distinct on the disc, almost absent near the sides, closer across the base. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth. Elytra of the same width as thorax at the base, just thrice its length, well margined; they are distinctly, subseriately punctate, interstices irregularly, more finely and distantly, the basal punctures near the sides are usually rather coarser, but the sides are almost smooth; with the exception of a male, the rufescent pygidium is quite exposed and bears some short greyish hairs.

Antennae slightly longer than head and thorax, finely pubescent, moderately slender, gradually dilated towards the extremity; basal joint stout, subpyriform, the next slightly longer than broad; joints 3-5 longer, more slender than following ones, the terminal elongate-oval, longer than tenth.

Tibiae broadly grooved, the anterior curved externally, the others, especially the intermediate, obtusely angulate below the middle, more slender above than at the extremity, where they are finely sculptured and pubescent. Basal joint of tarsi enlarged, elongate-cordate; second small and transverse, third rather longer, bilobed.

Underside shining, aeneo-niger, distantly punctate, with some fine short greyish hairs. Fifth ventral segment shorter than the basal but as long as the preceding three together, subtruncate and finely margined behind; sixth short and broad, concave in the middle. Prosternal process margined, truncate behind, its subacute angles extending laterally behind the coxae. Mesosternum with its fine front margin slightly curved, with a transverse groove between it and the thicker hind one. Epipleurae nearly smooth, very broad but quite linear at the extremity.

The sixth ventral segment and exposed pygidium are unusual characters.

♂. Length, 5 mm.; breadth, 3 mm.

Mount St. Arnaud, Nelson. Four examples, two of each sex, found by Mr. T. Hall on the 15th June, 1916.