

XL.—Descriptions of new Coleoptera from New Zealand. By Captain THOS. BROUN.

SINCE the publication of my last paper in the Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. for 1893 (vol. xii.) the researches of several gentlemen, whose names appear in the following pages, have enabled me to add nine new genera and ninety-five species to the list. The species now known to exist amount in round numbers to two thousand seven hundred and sixty.

The numbers ("No. 2324," for instance) refer to species described in the 'Manual of New Zealand Coleoptera.'

List of Species.

Group CNEMACANTHIDÆ.

- Mecodema scitulum.
- lineatum.
- Metaglymma modicum.
- oregoide.

Group LICINIDÆ.

- Dichrochile cephalotes.

Group ANCHOMENIDÆ.

- Ctenognathus actochares.
- Tarastethus strenuus.
- dubius.
- simulans.

Group FERONIDÆ.

- Pterostichus Lewisi.
- Sympiestus modestus.

Group ZOLIDÆ.

- Zolus femoralis.

Group ANISODACTYLIDÆ.

- Lecanomerus pallipes.

Group HYDROPHILIDÆ.

- Cyloma Stewarti.

Group ALEOCHARIDÆ.

- Ocalea crepera.
- Calodera sericophora.
- granifer.
- diversa.
- vestita.
- tumidella.
- bituberculata.
- fungicola.
- Aleochara semifusca.
- Encephalus latulus.

Group XANTHOLINIDÆ.

- Othius puncticeps.

Group STAPHYLINIDÆ.

- Cafius algophilus.
- Quedius sciticolis.
- conspicuellus.
- scutellaris.
- puncticollis.
- ambiguus.
- taiariensis.

Group PÆDERIDÆ.

- Lithocharis cæca.
- Hyperomma sanguineum.

Group OMALIDÆ.

- Omalius fusciventre.
- australe.
- Philpotti.
- perplexum.

Group Cnemacanthidæ.

Mecodema scitulum, sp. n.

Shining, black, tarsi and antennæ nigro-piceous.

Head constricted immediately behind the eyes, this part

with fine punctures; it is nearly smooth behind; the lateral rugæ, as well as those in front, are neither numerous nor deep; on the forehead there are six deep longitudinal striæ, near each eye there is a puncture with four or five setæ. *Labrum* smooth, broadly rounded in front, with six setigerous punctures. *Eyes* distant from thorax, rather small, very prominent, the genæ swollen below them. *Mandibles* elongate, wrinkled. *Antennæ* stout, the basal four joints nude, the others pubescent. *Thorax* slightly broader than long (7×6 millim.), widest near the front, very gradually narrowed backwards, a good deal but not abruptly narrowed near the base, the posterior angles obtusely rectangular, apex slightly and widely incurved, base subtruncate; the lateral margins are entire, somewhat dilated and rounded in front, with eight or ten setigerous punctures along each; basal fossæ not large, close to the sides but not reaching the base; there is a slight impression between them, the central groove hardly extends beyond the frontal curvate impression, the short longitudinal striæ near the front and base are scarcely discernible, and the transverse striolæ on the disk are rather fine and do not reach the sides. *Elytra* elongate, a little narrowed towards the shoulders; they are punctate-striate, the punctures are rather close and moderately fine throughout; the seventh and ninth interstices are slightly elevated, the former have about four punctures; the sculpture of the lateral channels is shallow and indefinite, but several irregularly-placed punctures are visible; there are two large punctures behind the scutellum, the base itself is rather depressed and smooth; there are very few setæ behind. *Legs* elongate; *front tibiæ* simple, the middle pair somewhat angulate at the outer extremity.

Underside shining black, nearly smooth. *Head* with six setigerous punctures in a transverse series on the raised part behind the mentum. *Last ventral segment* with one puncture near each side.

In *M. simplex*, Castelnau, the outer striæ of the elytra have large square punctures; there are several other differences, but, on the whole, it is the nearest ally.

♀. Length $13\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 4 lines.

Northern Wairoa. The Hon. E. Mitchelson was kind enough to send me a specimen.

Mecodema lineatum, sp. n.

Elongate, slightly convex, shining; black, legs nigropiceous, the palpi and glabrous joints of the antennæ rufopiceous.

Head not broad, the back part with rugæ and punctures intermingled; the sides and forehead bear longitudinal wrinkles, the middle is nearly smooth; near each eye there is a large puncture, with a cluster of four or five long setæ arising therefrom. *Labrum* rounded in front, with six setigerous punctures there; there is a central depression at the base from which several rugæ radiate. *Mandibles* rather short and thick, wrinkled. *Eyes* prominent. The *antennæ* reach to beyond the middle of the thorax, the last six joints bear fine pubescence. *Thorax* almost as long as broad ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ millim.), abruptly contracted near the base, which is a little emarginate; this narrow portion has straight sides and rectangular angles; the sides, from the anterior angles backwards, are but little rounded for two thirds of their length, the margins are subcrenate, having eight or ten setigerous punctures along each; the front and base have short longitudinal rugæ, the transversal striæ on the disk become deeper near the sides, the median groove does not attain the apex, the basal fossæ are rather small, they are close to the sides and become sulciform towards the base. *Elytra* elongate-oval, slightly and gradually narrowed towards the shoulders, with numerous elongate setæ behind; on each elytron, near the suture, there are two nearly regular series of moderate punctures, connected by very feeble linear marks that can hardly be termed striæ; the punctiform sculpture outside these is more irregular and a little coarser, the posterior sculpture is coarse and confused, and is mixed with many fine wrinkles; on the dorsum there are numerous short, transversal, feebly impressed lines. *Legs* elongate; *intermediate tibiæ* moderately asperate; *front tarsi* with the external angles of the basal three joints somewhat prolonged.

Underside black. *Mentum* with two setigerous punctures, its central tooth almost bifid. Penultimate articulation of the *labial palpi* bisetose. Back of the *head* covered with short rugosities. *Prosternum* medially rounded in front, nearly smooth along the middle, its flanks with rather shallow distant punctures. *Mesosternum* transversely wrinkled, its sides with punctiform sculpture. *Metasternum* nearly smooth, there being only a few rugæ behind. *Terminal ventral segment* with two setigerous punctures at each side of the middle.

I do not think this can be Castelnau's *M. crenicolle*, which is larger and differently marked. Redtenbacher's *M. crenaticolle* is described as being "obscurè cupreo-æneo," a term manifestly inapplicable to *M. lineatum*. These seem to be the nearest allies.

♂. Length $11\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Papakura (Ligar's Bush). One male.

Metaglymma modicum, sp. n.

Glossy, black ; legs, antennæ, and palpi pitchy red.

Head rather large, smooth, constricted behind the eyes, and with a fine linear transverse impression above, the inter-antennal furrow deep. *Eyes* convex and prominent. *Mandibles* estriate, long and stout. *Antennæ* with fine distinct pubescence on the six terminal joints, the basal joint quite red. *Thorax* about one seventh broader than long, very much but not abruptly contracted behind ; the sides moderately rounded, with rather narrow simple margins ; posterior angles rectangular but blunt, the base and apex only slightly incurved ; the disk is smooth and slightly convex, the dorsal groove is not deep and does not reach the apex ; the basal fossæ are rather small, deep, and punctiform, they are situated close to the sides but at some little distance from the base. *Elytra* oblong, narrowed towards the shoulders, broadly rounded behind ; each elytron has eight dorsal, well-marked, closely and distinctly punctured striæ ; the two sutural are not so deep as the outermost ; the first, third, and fifth interstices are a little wider than the others ; the smooth area between the eighth and marginal striæ is somewhat convex, the posterior sculpture is coarse and irregular, the base is smooth. The outer extremity of the *front tibiæ* is prolonged but not dilated externally, the middle pair are but little asperate and only moderately dilated, and the posterior are smooth and hardly at all incrassate at the apex.

The fourth (apical) *ventral segment* has two punctures on each side of the middle at the apex, and each side of the thorax bears about six setæ, the normal condition in this genus. The *labrum* is usually broadly rounded, but in this species it is widely emarginate in the middle.

This is smaller than No. 2324, its nearest ally ; the thoracic fossæ are not large, nor do they extend inwards as in that species ; the legs are more slender and the hind tarsi are more elongate, besides other differences.

Underside smooth and shining.

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

Wellington. Mr. J. H. Lewis caught this on the sea-beach.

Metaglymma oregoides, sp. n.

Elongate, moderately narrow, slightly convex ; brilliant, pitchy black, the legs, antennæ, and palpi piceo-rufous.

Head smooth, with a well-marked transverse linear impres-

sion behind the eyes; the inter-antennal furrow is not deep, and there is no longitudinal groove between the side of the forehead and the mandible. *Eyes* small but prominent. *Labrum* rounded. *Thorax* elongate ($3\frac{3}{4}$ millim. long by 4 broad), only slightly wider before the middle than it is elsewhere, very gradually narrowed posteriorly, its sides but little curved and only indistinctly margined, the hind angles obtuse and indistinct; the surface is smooth, the central channel is rather fine and does not reach the apex, the basal fossæ are small and punctiform and are about as far from the sides as they are from the base. *Elytra* oblong-oval, finely margined, the shoulders rounded; on each elytron there are eight rather fine striæ, they are only feebly impressed near the smooth base, the eighth does not extend as far forwards as the middle thigh; they are only finely punctured, the sculpture becomes coarse and irregular behind.

The *antennæ* reach backwards to the middle of the thorax, their five or six terminal joints bear more fine pubescence than do those of *M. monilifer*. The external apical prolongation of the *front tibiæ* extends about as far as the apex of the basal joint of the tarsi, the outer extremity of the middle pair is angularly produced to the same extent as that of *M. monilifer*, the posterior are only slightly incrassate. The terminal joint of the *maxillary palpi* is moderately slender.

There is no species of *Metaglymma* like this; it looks more like Castelnau's *Oregus inæqualis*. The thorax is very similar, there being no abrupt posterior contraction; the space beyond the eighth elytral stria and also the marginal channel are nearly smooth, there being only some shallow punctures.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Christchurch. Found by Mr. Suter in his garden.

Group *Licinidæ*.

Dichrochile cephalotes, sp. n.

Subdepressed; the head, thorax, and scutellum dull pitchy black, with dense minute granular sculpture; elytra shining, violaceo-piceous, the margins paler; the legs and basal joint of the antennæ pale brown, joints 4 to 11 of these latter darker, opaque, and pubescent.

Head large, as long (mandibles exclusive) but not as broad as the thorax; the sides but little rounded and only slightly narrowed behind the eyes; there are four more or less evident interocular punctures. *Eyes* only moderately

convex. *Antennæ* filiform, attaining the middle thighs, their second joint obviously shorter than the third. *Thorax* about a third broader than long, widest before the middle, more, yet only very gradually, narrowed behind than in front; posterior angles rounded, the anterior nearly rectangular; lateral margins rather fine, the apical and basal still finer; the apex widely, the base more deeply incurved; its surface rather flat, with some indistinct transverse rugæ, the central channel not abbreviated; basal fossæ represented by elongate impressions extending about halfway towards the front, they are hardly broader than the median groove; there are two shallow curvate impressions near each side in front. *Elytra* oblong-oval, obliquely, but hardly at all sinuously, narrowed apically; their striæ are sharply impressed but impunctate; there is a short scutellar stria on each, 3 to 7 are more or less irregularly interrupted or confused behind; interstices broad, not convex, third bipunctate, sixth sometimes punctured.

Underside piceous; the head with a broad smooth line along the middle, elsewhere finely wrinkled.

This species may be distinguished from *D. anthracina*, its nearest ally, by the silky opacity of the anterior half of the body, the larger head, unusually thick mandibles, more basally narrowed thorax, and by the peculiar colour of the elytra.

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

Ngatira, near the Rotorua railway. One female.

Group *Anchomenidæ*.

Otenognathus actochares, sp. n.

Black, shining; the femora and the first and third antennal joints more or less piceous; the remaining joints of the latter, as well as the tarsi and palpi, are rufous; tibiæ usually pitchy red.

Head oviform, the constriction behind the eyes continued above as a more or less evident impression; the middle is convex. *Thorax* large, only about a sixth broader than long, widest near the middle; its sides rounded, with broad channels and reflexed margins; they are sinuate-angustate behind, but there is a very short straight space near the posterior angles; these are nearly rectangular, but generally obtuse; the base is truncate or almost so in the middle, but its sides are slightly curved forwards; the dorsal furrow is broad, and, as seen from the sides, does not reach the base or apex; the disk has some obsolete undulating striæ, and the depression or fossa near each hind angle is more or less curvedly prolonged

forwards inside the lateral channel. *Elytra* broad, their sides slightly rounded and a good deal obliquely narrowed posteriorly; the base is incurved and has distinct raised margins; the striae are deep and regular, the interstices are broad and slightly convex, the subapical puncture on the third is seldom distinct. The *tarsi* are grooved along each side of the middle, the anterior less evidently than the others.

This should be placed near No. 45, which most nearly resembles it. The thorax of *C. actochares* is more cordiform, it seems longer, and the basal portion and angles are very different. The eyes are rather longer. The last ventral segment has five punctures along each side of the middle in some examples, but only two in others.

♂. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{3}{8}$ lines.

Wellington. Found inside the harbour and along the coast outside by Mr. J. H. Lewis.

Tarastethus strenuus, sp. n.

Shining, rufo-castaneous; palpi fulvescent, legs and antennae chestnut-yellow.

Head with broad frontal impressions, the space between the antennae distinctly punctured. *Thorax* about one fifth broader than long, the apex almost, if not quite, as wide as the base, this latter feebly emarginate; its sides moderately rounded, behind the middle they are narrowed but hardly at all sinuate, with rectangular posterior angles; the central channel is not deep and nearly reaches the apex, the basal fossae are obsolete, the whole basal region is rather closely punctured. *Elytra* broader than the thorax, ovate-oblong, the lateral margins broad as far as the apical sinuosities; they are only moderately punctate-striate.

Larger than *T. puncticollis*, the thoracic margins finer; the elytra more broadly rounded apically, the striae less deep and their punctures less coarse and not so close; the outer striae obsolete near the shoulders; the subapical plicae are well developed. As my specimen is a little immature, the ordinary colour is probably piceous.

In *T. alpinalis* the eyes are less convex, the basal fossae of the thorax are well marked, but the punctures near the base are not nearly so numerous or close, the central space (and that near each side) is nearly smooth, and the basal region, as seen from behind, appears depressed.

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

Napier (Hastwell). One, found by Mr. H. Suter.

Tarastethus dubius, sp. n.

Nitid, piceous, slightly rufescent; the legs, antennæ, and palpi rufo-testaceous.

Head more or less punctate across the middle. *Thorax* about a sixth broader than long, slightly narrower in front than at the base, the sides only moderately curved, gradually and not sinuously narrowed behind; basal angles rectangular; the discoidal furrow almost reaches the base and apex, the whole basal region is rather flat and closely punctate, but the fossæ are shallow, narrow, and indistinct. *Elytra* broader than the thorax, their grooves and punctures rather fine, the former more distinct behind, but more or less obliterated near the base; the posterior carinæ normal.

This is closely allied to *T. strenuus*, and future research may prove that it is a varietal form only; the elytra, however, are certainly different in shape, they are gradually narrowed backwards from the middle thighs, and the sides and margins become narrow before reaching the apical sinuations.

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

Wellington. A mounted specimen was sent to me by Mr. G. V. Hudson, numbered 141. The abdomen is not distinctly punctured.

Tarastethus simulans, sp. n.

Rufo-piceous, shining; legs reddish, the antennæ, palpi, and tarsi rufo-testaceous.

This makes a near approach to *T. puncticollis* (No. 1799), but differs therefrom in having rather larger but less convex eyes. The *forehead* is more or less distinctly punctured. The *thorax* is broader, its posterior narrowing is longer and more gradual; the basal fossæ are large, when seen from the side they appear well limited, but they extend towards the middle as broad depressions, which is not the case in No. 1799; the basal punctuation is not so close, some parts being nearly smooth; the lateral rims are finer towards the front, the disk is quite free from the minute scattered punctures visible in Sharp's *T. puncticollis*, and there is a curvate impression in front. The *elytra* are less narrowed posteriorly; the apices, indeed, are rather broadly rounded, and the outer striæ are not so deeply impressed. The *anterior tarsi* have the fourth joints somewhat prolonged underneath in the form of membranous lobes.

Underside more or less punctate; the middle of the abdo-

men, the epipleuræ, and the flanks of the prosternum are smooth.

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

Capleston, Westland. Two examples found by Mr. Cavell.

Group *Feroniidæ*.

Pterostichus Lewisi, sp. n.

Elongate, subparallel, only slightly convex, shining; black, the tarsi and antennæ piceous.

Head rather large, much narrower than the thorax, with a few fine, sometimes obsolete, transverse striæ behind, and some oblique or curved ones between the eyes; frontal impressions elongate. *Thorax* not appreciably broader than long ($6 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ millim.), slightly wider near the front than it is elsewhere, the sides but little rounded, gradually and slightly narrowed behind the middle; the posterior angles are rectangular, but in one example there is a slight thickening of the margins that causes the angles to appear prominent; across the surface there are some fine striæ; the deep dorsal channel is somewhat expanded towards, but does not reach, the front margin; there is a rounded impression near each anterior angle; the basal fossæ are a little flattened externally and generally exhibit a smaller outer fovea in each; the middle of the base is slightly depressed and wrinkled. *Elytra* slightly narrowed towards the dentiform shoulders, the apices broadly rounded; each elytron has seven discoidal striæ, these are much interrupted; here and there the elongate impressions are replaced by punctures, the sculpture becomes coarser behind.

Scutellum striate. *Thorax* with four or five setæ on each side. The last *ventral segment* in the male has two punctures at each side of the middle, the female has three.

Like No. 1791 (*P. irregularis*). The surface less glossy; the genæ more swollen behind the eyes; the inter-antennal groove shorter, in the transverse direction; the second joint of the antennæ rather longer; the sculpture of the head and thorax very much finer; the humeral angles are more dentiform and the sculpture of the elytra is different, the large punctiform depressions seen in *P. irregularis* being almost absent in this species.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Wellington. Four examples were found in a ravine behind the city at different times by Mr. J. H. Lewis, whose name has been given to the species.

Sympiestus modestus, sp. n.

Oblong, subparallel, shining, pitchy black; legs rufopiceous, antennæ red, tarsi and palpi pale red.

Head evidently narrower than the thorax, with large, broad, smooth frontal impressions. *Eyes* very convex and prominent. *Thorax* subquadrate, about one fifth broader than long, its sides slightly sinuate-angustate behind the middle, posterior angles exactly rectangular, the anterior rounded; the dorsal groove scarcely reaches the apex and is very narrow near the base; the basal fossæ are elongate and sulciform, the space between these is slightly depressed. *Elytra* ovate-oblong, the three sutural striæ on each are distinctly punctured, but the punctuation becomes obsolete behind; the fourth is interrupted or less distinct at the base, the outer striæ are more or less effaced.

In this genus the species are difficult to separate satisfactorily unless they are compared side by side. The following notes will aid their identification.

No. 1804, the typical species, is larger than *S. modestus*; the basal joint of the antennæ is darker than the others, the elytra are less glossy than the thorax, which latter has slightly obtuse basal angles. These characters are not applicable to *S. modestus*.

No. 1338.—Frontal impressions distinctly sculptured, almost quite punctate; eyes less convex than in *S. modestus*.

No. 1805.—Striæ of elytra narrow and finely punctured, so that the striæ are more conspicuous than their punctures, just the reverse of what is seen in the other species; its eyes are like those of No. 1338 but are rather smaller.

No. 2439.—This is a larger insect with very conspicuous eyes.

♂. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $\frac{7}{8}$ lines.

Dyer's Pass, Canterbury. One example, found by Mr. Suter in June 1893.

Group *Zolidæ*.*Zolus femoralis*, sp. n.

Subovate, rather elongate, a little convex, shining; pitchy black, elytral margins and mandibles red, the antennæ, palpi, tibiæ, and tarsi yellowish red.

Head rather small, with a groove near each eye, the frontal impressions elongate and rather shallow. *Thorax* almost as long as it is broad, a little wider at the base than in front; the sides before the middle are moderately rounded, near the

base they extend outwards, only very slightly, however; between the base and the middle there is a moderate sinuation; the posterior angles are rectangular; the dorsal groove almost reaches the apex and is quite distinct behind; the basal fossæ are very large, but become shallow near the central groove; the punctuation near the base is feeble, the plica near each side is well marked. *Elytra* oval, much broader than the thorax, the lateral margins and channels broad; their striæ, though distinct, are not deep nor broad, and they are only very finely punctured; the fifth is bordered behind by distinct carinæ; interstices broad, not convex, the third tripunctate; at each side near the shoulder there are three or four setigerous punctures, there are similar ones behind.

There are two setigerous punctures on the *forehead* and one near the back part of each eye. The *antennæ* barely attain the middle thighs; their second joint is as long as the first, it is nearly glabrous; the third is nearly bare at the base. The *front tarsi* are narrow; their basal joint is shorter than the terminal one, the second is longer than broad; the third and fourth are cordiform, the latter is shorter than the former.

The nearest species is *Z. carinatus* (No. 1339). This is a little narrower, with a shorter thorax; its sides are more rounded at and before the middle and more sinuated behind; the basal impressions are larger, but the punctures there are much finer and less numerous; the last puncture on the third interstice is situated behind the posterior femur, in No. 1339 it is placed in line with the front of the thigh; the scutellar striolæ are represented by series of fine punctures; the apices of the elytra are more broadly rounded; the hind tarsi are feebly grooved above.

♀. Length $3\frac{5}{8}$, breadth $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines.

Wellington. I received my specimen from Mr. J. H. Lewis; he found it on the 2nd September, 1893.

[To be continued.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

A new instance of Commensalism: Association of Worms of the Genus Aspidosiphon with Madreporarian Polyps and a Bivalve Mollusk. By M. E.-L. BOUVIER.

IN their 'Monographie des Turbinolides,' published in 1848, Milne-Edwards and Jules Haime mentioned the association of Gastropod mollusks with Madreporarian polyps, which they subsequently assigned ('Histoire naturelle des Coralliaires,' t. ii. p. 51, 1857, and

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By Captain THOS. BROWN.

[Continued from p. 312.]

Group *Anisodactylidæ*.*Lecanomerus pallipes*, sp. n.

Subdepressed, oblong-oval, shining; piceo-fuscous, the palpi, antennæ, and the sides and apices of the elytra testaceous; the sides of the thorax narrowly bordered with fusco-testaceous; the labrum, mandibles, and elytral suture rufescent; legs very pale yellow.

Thorax one third broader than long, its sides regularly rounded, so that the base and apex are of about equal width; posterior angles curvate and quite obtuse; the slender basal margin is obsolete near the middle; the dorsal groove is not deep and it is abbreviated; there is hardly any trace of basal fossæ. *Elytra* oblong-oval, with fine simple striæ; the interstices broad and plane.

This most nearly resembles No. 98; it is a little less convex, the thorax is not straight, or nearly straight, behind the middle and appreciably wider near the front than it is at the base, as is the case in *L. fuliginosus*; the elytra are more oblong, less narrowed posteriorly, and a little flatter above; the legs are thinner and very much paler, and the hind tibiæ are less curvate.

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

Dyer's Pass, Canterbury. Mr. Suter sent me a specimen in June 1893.

Group *Hydrophilidæ*.*Cyloma Stewarti*, sp. n.

Convex, ovate-oblong, glabrous, shining; fuscous, the front of the head, sides of thorax, the shoulders, sides, and apices of elytra, and a large transverse space on the top of the posterior declivity fusco-testaceous; the legs and palpi of nearly similar pale colour; antennæ and tarsi yellowish, club dull and slightly infusate.

Head narrowed in front of the eyes, distinctly and rather closely punctate, much more finely in front; clypeus truncate. *Eyes* prominent, distinctly faceted. *Thorax* transverse, gradually narrowed towards the anterior angles, which are rounded, its sides finely margined, the base slightly

sinuate; its sculpture resembles that of the head, but becomes finer near the sides. *Elytra* oblong, slightly wider than the base of the thorax, rounded behind; their whole surface is finely punctured, each has ten series of large closely placed punctures, those nearest the suture become obsolete towards the base; there is a well-marked sutural stria behind.

Underside fuscous, closely sculptured, finely pubescent.

This differs much in appearance from *C. Lawsonus*, which is more convex and broadly oval. The form is more like that of *Saphydrus*. The *mentum* is depressed in the middle and emarginate in front. The *prosternum* has no carina. The *mesosternum* is furnished with a similar but rather smaller process, which is acuminate in front. The *metasternum* is obtusely elevated in the middle; this part is more coarsely but not so densely punctured as the sides. *Posterior femora* finely punctured and pubescent. The basal joint of the *hind tarsus* is shorter than the second. The *antennæ* are 8-articulate, the club is laxly jointed.

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

Tarukenga, near Rotorua. Mr. James Stewart, C.E., the engineer of the Rotorua railway, found two specimens on the ground. I have much pleasure in naming the species in his honour.

Obs. Var. $2\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$.—Rather more oviform, eyes more prominent, sculpture a little coarser, sides of thorax nearly quite straight instead of being slightly curve.

Mount Pirongia. One, December 1893.

Group *Aleocharidæ*.

Ocalea crepera, sp. n.

Shining, smoky brown; legs fusco-testaceous; the tarsi and first joint of the *antennæ* testaceous; the fine depressed pubescence is yellowish, the coarse lateral setæ are fuscous.

Head not quite as wide as the middle of the thorax, rather finely and not closely punctured. *Eyes* oviform, not prominent. *Antennæ* as long as the head and thorax, pubescent, fuscous; joints 4 to 10 become shorter and broader, tenth quadrate, eleventh large, subovate. *Thorax* rather longer than broad, slightly rounded near the front, the sides nearly straight; its surface is finely but not closely punctate. *Elytra* subquadrate, much wider than the thorax, their punctuation rather more distinct. *Hind body* elongate, attenuate posteriorly.

Like *Ocalea socialis* (No. 165), the clothing more con-

spicuous, the antennæ rather longer and with but one pallid joint.

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

Tarukenga, near Rotorua. A single individual, taken off foliage.

Calodera sericophora, sp. n.

Elongate, moderately nitid; elytra red, head and thorax fusco-rufous, hind body variegated castaneous, legs and antennæ pale reddish, tarsi and palpi yellow; clothed with slender, decumbent, pale yellow, silky pubescence, the abdomen with coarser yellow hairs.

Head subovate, nearly the length of the thorax; its punctuation very fine, not at all close, and rather shallow. *Eyes* prominent. *Antennæ* rather short, gradually incrassate; second joint nearly as stout and elongate as the first, third a little longer than broad, fourth subquadrate, fifth shorter than fourth, sixth to tenth transverse, eleventh large. *Thorax* but little longer than it is broad, slightly and gradually narrowed behind, much rounded and narrowed in front, the base slightly curvate; its surface sculptured like the head, the broad central depression appears shallow and interrupted in the middle, but when looked at from the side it appears continuous. *Elytra* quadrate, broader than the thorax, parallel-sided, more distinctly and closely punctured than the head. *Hind body* elongate. *Legs* moderately long and slender, finely and rather densely pubescent.

This is very different from Nos. 171, 172, 173, 174, and 175. In No. 1693 (*C. algophila*) the thorax is almost parallel-sided, and its greyish hairs are disposed transversely; the elytra are distinctly broader at the base than they are behind; the head is evidently narrower than it is in *C. sericophora*.

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

West Plains, Invercargill. One, sent by Mr. A. Philpott.

Calodera granifer, sp. n.

Elongate; the head, thorax, and elytra rufo-fuscous and subopaque, each elytron with a large dark space near the hind angle; hind body glossy castaneous, the last two segments and the legs chestnut-red; antennæ dull red.

Head moderately large and broad, distinctly and closely punctured, nearly quite smooth in front. *Antennæ* elongate and stout, gradually incrassate, with erect fuscous setæ; joints 5 to 10 slightly asperate, third joint elongate, rather

longer than the first, distinctly longer than the second; fourth longer than broad, fifth a little shorter and thicker; joints 8 to 10 transverse, eleventh nearly twice the length of the tenth. *Thorax* rather longer than broad, widest before the middle, its punctuation slightly finer than that of the head, still finer in front; near the base in the middle there is a fovea-like depression; when looked at from the side there appears to be a fine dorsal furrow; the base is broadly rounded and margined; the pubescence is yellow, but very scanty and slender; there are also some fine fuscous setæ along the sides. *Elytra* subquadrate, much broader than the thorax, with rounded shoulders; their sculpture is distinct, close, rugose or granular, but becomes finer towards the apices; the yellowish pubescence is most conspicuous across the middle and near the hinder portion of the suture. *Hind body* with more distinct but more scanty clothing; the depressed basal portion of the first four segments with elongate punctiform impressions arranged in transverse series; the fifth, behind, with two or three rows of oviform granular elevations across it; the sixth much rounded, with numerous rather coarse granules. *Legs* elongate, with fine pubescence.

This may be placed near *C. æraria* (No. 173); it has, however, longer antennæ and a broader head. It may be distinguished from all the previously described species by the obvious granular sculpture of the terminal abdominal segments. In No. 171, a very different insect, the granules on these segments are finer and more distant.

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

Waitakerei Range. One example.

Calodera diversa, sp. n.

Elongate; head and thorax dark red, elytra pale yellowish red, abdomen rufo-castaneous and more nitid than the thorax, legs and antennæ obscure red.

Closely allied to *C. granifer*, more brightly coloured; the *thorax* has a more evident dorsal furrow, which is expanded near the extremities; the sculpture is rather closer and finer, and it is rather densely clothed with fine silky yellow hairs; the *elytra* are much more finely and distantly sculptured and not at all rugose, their pubescence is dense and bright yellow; the fifth *dorsal segment* is not granulate: the *antennæ* differ, they are rather shorter and are without erect fuscous setæ; their first three joints, though elongate, are shorter, the fourth and fifth joints are not longer than broad, being just about quadrate; joints 6 to 10 are transverse.

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

Howick. One individual only.

Calodera vestita, sp. n.

Elongate; abdomen glossy fuscous, head and thorax fusco rufous and only slightly shining, the legs, antennæ, and elytra red; pubescence slender, yellow, not so conspicuous on the head and thorax as on the elytra.

Antennæ longer and stouter than in *C. sericophora*, their three basal joints elongate, the third shorter than the first or second, fourth about as long as broad, fifth to tenth transverse, the terminal conical and large; they bear fine pubescence, and short, erect, slender setæ. *Head* slightly narrowed behind the eyes, distinctly and closely punctured, more indistinctly behind, smooth in front. *Thorax* oviform, about as broad as it is long, its sculpture like that of the head, the central groove broad and deep near the base and apex. *Elytra* subquadrate, rather finely and not closely punctured, more indistinctly behind. *Hind body* finely and indistinctly sculptured, but with coarser punctures across the base of the four first segments, the fifth distantly and minutely asperate, the sixth retracted but apparently granulate. *Legs* long and slender, with short pubescence.

Somewhat similar to No. 173, the wing-cases and antennæ longer, the punctuation of the head and thorax neither so close nor distinct. It is larger and less shining than *C. sericophora*, with much more evident punctures on the head and thorax.

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

West Plains, Southland. I am indebted to Mr. Alfred Philpott for my specimen; it was found in August 1893.

Calodera tumidella, sp. n.

Elongate, subopaque, hind body shining castaneous; the head, thorax, and elytra obscure red; femora and three basal joints of the antennæ red; the two hind pairs of tibiæ and joints 4 to 10 of the antennæ fuscous; pubescence yellowish grey, rather dense on elytra.

Head rather large, rounded behind, its punctuation distinct and close, quite dense near the sides. *Antennæ* rather short and stout, the basal three joints elongate and nearly equal, fourth about as long as broad, fifth to tenth transverse, eleventh conical. *Thorax* about as broad as it is long, widest before the middle; distinctly and closely punctured, finely and densely near the front, less distinctly near the base; the sculpture on some parts appears minutely rugose; there is a central basal fovea, but no dorsal channel. *Elytra* hardly longer than broad, closely sculptured, slightly rugose, quite

densely and minutely sculptured at each side of the scutellum, less closely near the apices; on each elytron, nearly as far from the suture as from the base, there is a small swelling. *Abdomen* elongate, finely sculptured, the base of the first four segments evidently punctured, fifth and sixth simple; it bears distinct yellow hairs.

In this species the sculpture of the anterior portion of the body is denser than usual. It may be identified at once by the small callosity on each elytron. The pubescence in fresh examples is probably more conspicuous; on the wing-cases it is nearly grey.

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

Woodhill, near Kaipara railway. One specimen only.

Calodera bituberculata, sp. n.

Shining, chestnut-red; legs and antennæ paler; pubescence slender, greyish yellow.

Head oviform, moderately finely and not closely punctured. *Eyes* oval, not convex, nearly half the length of the sides of the head. *Antennæ* stout, joints 6 to 10 transverse. *Thorax* rather broader than long, finely margined, the base and sides a little rounded; posterior angles nearly rectangular, but not distinct; the sculpture is nearly similar to that of the head, there is a small transverse impression before the scutellum but no distinct dorsal groove. *Elytra* quadrate, slightly wider than the thorax, with coarser sculpture; it is, however, rather indefinite, and appears to consist of punctures or minute granules, according to the light; on each elytron, close to the suture, before the middle, there is an evident tubercle or nodosity. *Hind body* elongate, narrower than the elytra, parallel, broadly margined; its sculpture is granular, on the pale fifth segment the granules are most apparent, the fourth is slightly piceous.

The well-developed elytral nodosities and the granular sculpture of the dorsal segments render its recognition easy. The head is much narrower than that of *C. tumidella*, which, moreover, is a larger insect, with coarser and different sculpture.

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

Howick. One, found under a log.

Calodera fungicola, sp. n.

Robust, not parallel, glossy; variegate rufo-fuscous, more or less bronzed; the legs and the basal two joints of the

antennæ reddish, tarsi paler; pubescence conspicuous, yellowish.

Head oviform, rather narrow, distantly punctured. *Labrum* large, transverse, truncate in front. *Eyes* moderately large, oval. *Antennæ* stout, reaching backwards beyond the base of the thorax, the basal three joints nearly equally elongate; 4 to 10 become shorter and broader, dull piceous, and densely pubescent, eleventh large. *Thorax* quite as long as broad, the base subtruncate in the middle, apex rounded; the posterior angles obtuse, but nearly rectangular; the anterior rounded and much depressed, so that the front appears much narrowed; at each side there is a slight sinuation behind the middle; the fine central longitudinal groove terminates in a transverse fovea near the base; the surface is distinctly but not closely punctured. *Elytra* ample, quadrate; the suture is a little depressed near the base and slightly raised behind; they are moderately closely but not very coarsely punctured. *Hind body* elongate, not quite the breadth of the elytra, finely and remotely punctate.

This may be located near *C. vulcanica*, Fauvel; the head of that species is broader behind the eyes, the thorax is oviform and densely sculptured, the elytra appear slightly asperate, and the dorsal segments of the abdomen are finely granulate near the base.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$, breadth quite $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Ngatira, near the railway to Rotorua. Five specimens, taken out of fungi.

Aleochara semifusca, sp. n.

Elongate, moderately nitid; pubescence flavescent, dense, slender and depressed; head fuscous, thorax and elytra pale rufo-fuscous, hind body æneo-castaneous, legs red, tarsi yellowish.

Head not broader than the front of the thorax, moderately closely and rather finely punctured, the narrow inter-antennal portion smooth and shining. *Eyes* longitudinally oval and a little convex. *Antennæ* pubescent, about the length of the head and thorax; joints 4 to 10 each shorter and broader than its predecessor, 8 to 10 strongly transverse; the elongate basal three and the terminal one are reddish, the others fuscous. *Thorax* nearly one half broader than long, the sides and base finely margined and curvate, posterior angles nearly rectangular; its punctuation moderately fine, rather closer than that of the head. *Elytra* about a third shorter than broad; apices very obtusely rounded individually; there is a

notch near the sides, so that the hind angles are directed backwards; their sculpture is like that of the thorax, but slightly deeper. *Hind body* elongate, more distantly punctured.

No. 166 (*Aleochara puber*) is very much like this species.

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

Mount Pirongia. Three examples, on the ground amongst decaying leaves.

Encephalus latulus, sp. n.

Broad, oblong-oval, shining, obscure fusco-rufous; thorax darker, abdomen glossy, with a brassy tinge, the apical segments nearly testaceous; the four or five terminal joints of the antennæ are fuscous, the remainder are paler but not testaceous; tarsi testaceous.

Head narrowed anteriorly, nearly smooth. *Eyes* moderately large. *Antennæ* elongate, joints 5 to 10 with dark outstanding hairs; the basal two joints nearly equally stout and elongate, third about the same length as the second, but much more slender; fourth distinctly longer than broad, dilated towards the extremity; fifth rather thicker than the preceding one, sixth to tenth gradually incrassate, ninth and tenth transverse, eleventh longer. *Thorax* transverse, its angles nearly rectangular; the anterior are depressed, thus causing the sides to appear more narrowed in front than is really the case; the base is subtruncate; its surface is closely but minutely and indistinctly punctured. *Elytra* about thrice as broad as they are long, of the same width as the base of the thorax; the sides are ridged towards the outer extremity, so that the hind angles appear to project backwards; the suture is smooth, the rest of their surface is closely and finely but not distinctly punctured. *Hind body* as broad as the elytra, curvedly narrowed from the fourth segment backwards, indistinctly sculptured and pubescent; on the fourth and fifth segments there are two minute tubercles near each side and two widely distant ones nearer the middle close to the apical margins; the third has two near each side, but none on the middle.

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

Wairoa North. One from Mr. G. Campbell Munro.

[To be continued.]

the astragalus there is a more embryonic condition than in any known Dinosaur, which is a well-marked generic separation of this type from all known Saurischia, with which the hollow bones and their conformation probably associate it. The embryonic condition of the intermedium may account for the absence of the distal notch in the articular surface of the tibia, which otherwise characterizes the Saurischia. It makes a good distinctive character by which the Euskelesauridæ, to which I refer this fossil, may be distinguished from Megalosaurian allies found in Europe.

I express my thanks to the Committee of the Albany Museum for the opportunity of describing this fossil.

LIV.—*Descriptions of new Coleoptera from New Zealand.*

By Capt. THOS. BROWN.

[Continued from p. 386.]

Group *Xantholinidæ*.

Othius puncticeps, sp. n.

Elongate, subparallel, slightly shining; head and thorax piceo-fuscous, elytra and hind body fusco-castaneous; the legs, antennæ, palpi, and mandibles reddish; pubescence yellowish, conspicuous, but on the head and thorax there are only a few dark elongate setæ.

Head gradually and slightly narrowed anteriorly, longer than broad, with numerous scattered punctures; the central portion, however, is impunctate. *Thorax* about a fourth longer than broad, its sides subparallel, with rounded angles; there are two punctures near the middle and some smaller ones near the margins. *Elytra* subquadrate, apex obliquely incurved or emarginate, their surface rather closely and coarsely punctured, the interstices minutely sculptured. *Hind body* elongate, finely and irregularly punctate.

Much smaller than *O. adustus*; the eyes much smaller, palpi shorter, head and thorax relatively longer and narrower, the sculpture different. *O. angustus* is larger and differently marked.

Length $5-5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. Two examples, December 1894.

Group *Staphylinidæ*.

Cafius algophilus, sp. n.

Black, head and thorax shining; elytra and hind body

dull, densely covered with cinereous pubescence; legs and antennæ rufo-fuscous, tarsi paler.

Head oblong, a little narrowed anteriorly; the broad space along the middle is almost quite smooth, the rest of the surface is distinctly and rather closely punctured, behind the eyes the punctures are more shallow; it bears many slender flavescent setæ. *Labrum* deeply notched in the middle. *Eyes* oviform, rather small. *Mandibles* elongate, dark red. *Antennæ* somewhat variegate, basal joint piceous, nearly the length of the next two; fourth evidently longer than broad; joints 5 to 10 become a little shorter, the tenth, however, is not transverse, eleventh longer than the preceding; pubescence short. *Thorax* longer than broad, widest near the front, rounded there, its sides gradually narrowed backwards but nearly straight, base subtruncate, with rounded angles; along each side of the smooth dorsal space there is a series of moderately small, closely placed punctures, sometimes duplicated; outside these (except on an elongate spot before the middle and a smaller one near each hind angle) the punctuation is close and distinct; its whole surface, though apparently smooth, is densely and minutely sculptured, it is more scantily clothed than the head. *Scutellum* large, triangular, finely asperate and pubescent. *Elytra* oblong, closely and finely punctate, slightly asperate near the base. *Hind body* narrower than the elytra, strongly margined laterally, closely and finely punctate. *Legs* finely pilose; *front tarsi* with the basal four joints moderately expanded, the first joint of the other two pairs hardly as long as the following three taken together.

Though similar to *Cafius maritimus* (No. 202) in its general aspect, this species may be easily separated therefrom by the denser sculpture of the head and thorax.

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

Mokohinou Island. Found by Mr. Sandager amongst gravel under sea-weeds.

Quedius sciticollis, sp. n.

Robust, elongate, shining; head and thorax piceous, the former with violaceous, the latter with iridescent reflexions; elytra, tarsi, and palpi rufo-castaneous; hind body and legs of a rather darker chestnut colour, more or less iridescent.

Head oviform, narrower than the thorax, distantly, finely, and irregularly punctured; there are three large punctures along the inside of each eye, two distant ones near the base, and one or two at each side behind the eyes. *Labrum* deeply

notched in the middle, with coarse, erect, fuscous setæ, and with a pale frontal appendage. *Clypeus* pallid and membranous. *Eyes* half the length of the side of the head. *Antennæ* fuscous, joints 4 to 11 opaque and densely pubescent, first shining, piceous, nearly double the length of the next one, which is rather shorter than the third; this and the second are pale castaneous. *Thorax* rather broader than long, gradually narrowed anteriorly, front angles rounded; its punctuation like that of the head, but becoming even finer and more distant behind; there are two large punctures near the apical margin, two before and two behind the middle, the last pair widely distant, and a few others along the basal and lateral margins; there is a feeble discoidal stria along the middle. *Elytra* quadrate, densely transversely sculptured, with depressed greyish hairs. *Hind body* elongate, its sculpture longitudinal, pubescence greyish; terminal styles long, rufescent. *Scutellum* large, punctate. The front tarsi with the basal four joints dilated.

The beautifully iridescent head and thorax and their sculpture show that this is distinct from the other New Zealand species. Its proper position is near No. 1844.

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

Waiorongamai, near Mount Te Aroha. One, November 1893.

Quedius conspicuellus, sp. n.

Glossy, black; hind body violaceous, with more or less conspicuous patches of yellow hairs; basal joint of antennæ piceous, its apex and all the second joint castaneous, 4 to 10 dull.

Head broadly oval, wider than the thorax, with three large punctures along the inner margin of the eye, two close to the base; a shallow transverse impression on the forehead can hardly be said to consist of two confluent punctures; immediately behind this there is another feebly marked transverse impression. *Clypeus* membranous, dark. *Labrum* deeply emarginate in the middle. *Eyes* moderately prominent, occupying half the side of the head. *Antennæ* long, reaching the thoracic base, second joint shorter and thicker than the third, tenth slightly longer than broad. *Thorax* a little broader than long, with two large punctures before the middle and a few marginal ones. *Scutellum* large, punctate. *Elytra* not longer than broad, closely and finely sculptured, with slender cinereous and yellowish hairs. *Hind body* finely sculptured, apical styles castaneous. *Tarsi* variegated pitchy red, the anterior only moderately expanded.

♀. Head narrower, frontal impressions obsolete, tenth antennal joint hardly longer than broad; there is one round impression between the eyes in front.

This, without doubt, comes near Sharp's *Q. latifrons*, but there are no flavescient spots on the wing-cases, and the labrum is not rounded in the middle.

Length $4\frac{3}{4}$, breadth quite $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Te Aroha. The pair I have were sent by Mr. J. H. Lewis.

Quedius scutellaris, sp. n.

Glossy, black, the legs and antennæ piceo-rufous, tarsi red; pubescence ash-coloured.

Head broadly oviform; there is a shallow angulate mark in front; two punctures along inside of each eye, two behind the eye, and two or three close to the base. *Clypeus* membranous, rather pale. *Labrum* reddish, short, with a deep central emargination, and bearing long, coarse, dark setæ. *Eyes* rather small, not extending halfway along the side of the head. *Antennæ* stout, not attaining the base of the thorax, the basal three joints reddish, second shorter than the first or third; joints 5 to 10 subquadrate and dull. *Thorax* rather broader than long, rounded and depressed anteriorly; base rounded, posterior angles obsolete; there are small punctures before the middle of the disk, two close to the apex, and three or four near the sides. *Scutellum* large, triangular, impunctate. *Elytra* quadrate, only moderately and not very closely punctured. *Hind body* elongate, finely sculptured, styles piceous. *Front tarsi* dilated.

The perfectly smooth scutellum is an exceptional feature, and the reduction in number of the interocular punctures is unusual. It is quite distinct from Sharp's *Q. antipodum*.

♂. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth nearly 1 line.

Ashburton. Mr. W. W. Smith presented me with his specimen, which is still unique I believe.

Quedius puncticollis, sp. n.

Shining, black, the legs testaceo-fuscous, tarsi pale infusate red, mandibles rufescent.

Head nearly as broad as the thorax, with four large punctures in a transverse series between the eyes, two oblique longitudinal rows (three or four in each) further back near the sides; the lateral space behind the eye is more finely punctured; it bears some dark elongate setæ. *Eyes* half the length of the head. *Labrum* very short, but with a large

frontal membrane. The *antennæ* reach the base of the thorax, the basal three joints are shining piceous, the slender stalk-like basal portions of the fourth and fifth are quite red, joints 4 to 11 opaque and, except the eleventh, obconical. *Thorax* almost as long as broad, anterior angles depressed, sides nearly straight, base rounded; on each side of the middle there is a longitudinal series of three very distinct punctures, one nearer the head is not in line with either of these series, being situated more towards the side; there are a few other punctures near the sides and basal margin. *Scutellum* large, closely punctate. *Elytra* subquadrate, finely and closely punctured, densely covered with fine cinereous pubescence. *Hind body* elongate, finely sculptured, its clothing greyish yellow, styles moderate.

This can hardly be confounded with Sharp's *Q. insolitus*; the shape of the thorax is different, the head is differently marked, and the posterior tarsi of *Q. insolitus* have short basal articulations.

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

West Plains, Invercargill. Mr. Alfred Philpott kindly forwarded one of each sex.

Var. ♀.—*Antennæ* shorter, first joint pale castaneous; head nearly smooth behind the eyes; thorax with four punctures in each longitudinal series, exclusive of the supplementary frontal one, the punctures near the basal margin indistinct or absent; the pubescence on elytra yellow.

Quedius ambiguus, sp. n.

Elongate, black; head and thorax brilliant, hind body iridescent.

Head almost as broad as the thorax, with a row of four punctures along the inner margin of each eye and two larger ones between the series in front. *Labrum* not deeply notched; the membranous space behind it is short and dark. *Eyes* slightly prominent, large, occupying two thirds of the side of the head. *Antennæ* as long as the head and thorax, the basal two joints dark red, 4 to 11 opaque, tenth longer than broad. *Thorax* rather broader than long, with a pair of punctures before the middle. *Elytra* slightly broader than long, closely and finely punctate, with slender ash-coloured pubescence. *Hind body* more or less æneo-violaceous, its clothing a little more flavescent than that of the elytra. *Legs* variegated castaneous or piceous.

This closely resembles *Q. enodis* (No. 207), but may be separated therefrom by the two frontal interocular punctures.

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

Tarukenga, about 8 miles from Rotorua.

Quedius taieriensis, sp. n.

Black, hind body hardly at all iridescent; elytra elongate, densely covered with depressed flavescent pubescence; legs and antennæ variegated rufo-fuscous.

Head oviform, the centre and the forehead smooth, the rest of its surface moderately finely punctured. *Eyes* not extending halfway along the sides of the head. *Clypeus* membranous, pale. *Labrum* short, slightly emarginated. *Antennæ* longer than the head and thorax, all the joints evidently longer than broad. *Thorax* longer than broad, base subtruncate, very smooth, with two deep punctures before the middle; behind this the sides are almost straight. *Scutellum* triangular, punctate and pubescent. *Elytra* oblong, a third longer than broad, a little narrowed towards the base, their close punctuation rendered indistinct by the clothing. *Hind body* elongate, finely sculptured, styles dark. *Anterior tarsi* only moderately expanded.

In general outline this resembles *Q. agathis* (No. 2453), but the latter has a narrower head and more rounded thorax. It is also somewhat similar to *Q. insolitus*, but the thorax is less narrowed anteriorly and the basal joint of the hind tarsi is not so short.

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

Taieri, Otago. My specimen was given to me by Mr. S. U. Fulton.

Obs. When computing the size of the eyes in all the foregoing species the side of the head has been reckoned from the point of the antennal insertion backwards.

Group *Pæderidæ*.

Lithocharis cæca, sp. n.

Slender, elongate, subparallel, shining; pale ferruginous, sometimes flavescent, the legs, antennæ, and palpi testaceous.

Head longer than broad, gradually narrowed anteriorly, moderately finely and distinctly punctured, more densely near the sides than on the crown; the forehead truncate. *Eyes* exceedingly minute, hardly visible. *Antennæ* minutely pubescent, first joint as long as the next two, both of which are longer than broad and about equal; joints 4 to 10 decrease

in length, tenth transversely quadrate, eleventh conical. *Peduncle* well developed. *Thorax* longer than broad, widest near the front, gradually narrowed backwards, with obtuse angles; the punctuation is like that on the front of the head, there is an indistinct discoidal line. *Elytra* very short, subquadrate, a little narrowed near the shoulders; their sculpture is moderately close but indefinite, appearing punctate or granulate; they bear fine, short, pale pubescence. *Hind body* elongate, finely sculptured, rather thickly covered with fine pallid pubescence, the fifth segment much longer than the preceding ones. *Femora* thick, especially the anterior. *Tarsi* short, the basal four joints of the front pair transverse.

The abortive eyes, short wing-cases, and slender build are distinguishing characters.

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

Mount Pirongia and Te Aroha. Two found at each locality on the ground.

Hyperomma sanguineum, sp. n.

Nitid, elongate, dark vinous red, the antennæ, palpi, and tarsi fulvescent; sparingly clothed with ash-coloured hairs.

Head rather longer than broad, the genæ slightly rounded; it has some large almost serial punctures, which, however, do not extend to the middle; there are also many minute irregularly distributed punctures. *Thorax* about one third longer than broad, almost as wide at the base as it is in front; all its angles are rounded; along each side of the middle there is a not very regular series of about fifteen punctures; several similar punctures are distributed near the sides, and numerous minute ones are visible over the whole surface. *Elytra* short, hardly longer than broad, the shoulders rounded, with distinct sutural striæ; their sculpture consists of large punctiform impressions and small punctures. *Hind body* elongate, finely sculptured, with conspicuous styles.

Rather larger than No. 2454, the head and thorax longer and differently sculptured; the *mandibles* are shorter and stouter and each has a large median tooth on the inside; the *antennæ* are more elongate and slender; the *maxillary palpi* differ, the penultimate joint being rather longer and less dilated towards the extremity, whilst the terminal one, instead of being short and conical, is about two thirds the length of the preceding one.

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

Mount Pirongia. One (minus a leg), found in December 1892.

Group *Omaliidæ*.*Omalium fusciventre*, sp. n.

Elongate, subparallel, shining, sparingly clothed with short, rather fine, yellowish hairs; those on the hind body are, however, rather longer and more easily seen; head, thorax, and antennæ red; elytra brighter and paler red, but with the suture near the base and the hind part of each side fuscous; abdomen fuscous, its extremity paler; legs testaceous.

Head finely and not very closely punctured, the frontal impressions rather shallow. *Eyes* moderate, but little convex. *Antennæ* pubescent, first joint stout and finely sculptured, second little more than half the size of the basal one, longer than broad, oviform; third longer than broad, rather slender; fourth and fifth small and bead-like; 6 to 10 evidently broader than the preceding ones, 8 to 10 transverse, eleventh large. *Thorax* rather broader than long, its sides distinctly margined and well rounded in front; behind the middle they are gradually narrowed and nearly straight; the posterior angles are rectangular but not acute; its surface is rather more distinctly punctured than the head, the two dorsal impressions are well marked, and there is a fovea-like depression at each side. *Elytra* oblong, wider than the thorax, slightly narrowed towards the base, their hind angles rounded; the suture is well defined and rather more elevated behind than in front; their punctuation is regular and almost serial, but becomes a little less distinct behind. *Hind body* of the same width, but rather longer than the elytra, finely sculptured, fifth segment longest. *Legs* simple. *Tarsi* with the basal joints, taken together, much shorter than the terminal one.

This most resembles No. 1861; the head is more distinctly punctured, the eyes are less convex, and the enlarged joints of the antennæ are more transverse. No. 1854 also is somewhat similar.

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

West Plains, Invercargill. My specimen was found by Mr. Alfred Philpott.

Omalium australe, sp. n.

Body rather broad, narrowed anteriorly; pubescence yellowish, moderately elongate, conspicuous behind; on the sides of the thorax there are some long, slender, erect setæ; head and thorax red, darker than the elytra and antennæ; hind body rufo-castaneous; legs testaceous.

Head nearly as large as the thorax, finely but not closely

punctured; the frontal impressions large and rather deep, so that the margins over the antennal insertion appear raised. *Eyes* prominent. *Antennæ* with fine outstanding setæ; first joint stout; second rather small, not much longer than broad, oviform; third longer than the second; fourth and fifth oviform, slightly longer than broad; 6 to 10 incrassate, sixth and seventh subrotundate, 8 to 10 transverse, eleventh larger than tenth. *Thorax* subcordate, about as long as it is broad, much narrowed behind, basal angles not prominent; it is rather more distinctly punctured than the head; the two dorsal impressions are deep, especially behind, and are rather distant from the base; there is a distinct impression at each side. *Elytra* less than twice the length of the thorax, gradually narrowed towards the base; their punctuation rather fine, not close nor serial, and becoming more indistinct near the apices; behind the base there is a slight transverse impression and there is another alongside the suture on each. *Hind body* quite as long and broad as the elytra, finely sculptured, with conspicuous pubescence. The basal joints of the *tarsi* are half the entire length.

O. sagoloide, Sharp, is undoubtedly the nearest ally, but this species has no basal callosities on the elytra, and the suture, owing to the longitudinal impressions, appears elevated.

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

West Plains, Invercargill. One example from Mr. Philpott.

Omalium Philpotti, sp. n.

Subparallel, elongate, moderately shining; fusco-castaneous, the hind portion of the elytra darker than the basal; legs testaceous; the basal five joints of the antennæ red, remaining joints fuscous and opaque.

Head rather finely and not at all closely punctured, interocular foveæ small, frontal impressions shallow. *Thorax* rather small, transverse, its sides moderately rounded, narrowed behind, posterior angles rectangular; discoidal impressions broad, shallow in front; the lateral fossæ indistinct; its punctuation more distinct than that of the head, but not closer. *Elytra* about a third longer than broad, closely and rather finely punctate. *Hind body* as long as the wing-covers, finely sculptured; apical segment testaceous.

Underside reddish chestnut, finely punctured and pubescent.

O. australe has the thorax much more contracted behind and the elytra distinctly narrowed towards the base. *O. fusciventre* has a cordiform thorax with well-marked lateral foveæ, which this species has not. *O. perplexum* is larger and altogether different.

Var.—Body more rufescent, apical half of antennæ not infusate.

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

West Plains, Invercargill. This species bears the name of its discoverer, Mr. Alfred Philpott.

Omalium perplexum, sp. n.

Subparallel, rather flat, shining, piceous; the thorax and shoulders (sometimes the whole base of the elytra) chestnut-red; legs paler, tarsi testaceous.

Head much narrowed in front of the eyes, with two broad longitudinal impressions, its punctuation moderately coarse and close, but nearly quite wanting in front. *Eyes* large and prominent. *Antennæ* as long as the head and thorax, the basal five joints shining red; second joint thicker but hardly as long as the third, the following small and bead-like, 6 to 10 about twice the width of the preceding one, densely pubescent and opaque, eleventh larger than tenth, also dark. *Thorax* broader than long, front angles rounded, its sides finely margined and nearly straight behind; basal angles rectangular, but not acute; its sculpture is a little coarser than that of the head, but the narrow space along the middle is smooth; at each side of this smooth space there is a large but not very deep impression, which approaches the base more than it does the apex; there is another impression at each side. *Elytra* evidently longer than broad, parallel-sided; their sculpture consists of almost regular series of distinct punctures, interstices very slightly raised; near the apices the punctuation becomes irregular; they bear only a few short, slender, scarcely noticeable hairs. *Hind body* not larger than the elytra, finely punctate, with fine but quite distinct pubescence; the basal three segments broadly margined, the fourth more finely margined and a good deal longer than the third; its apex and the terminal segment are castaneous. *Tibiæ* with fine, short, erect setæ. Sexual characters normal.

♀. Slightly larger, darker; the pubescence on the head and thorax, though fine, can be easily seen.

O. Helmsi, Fauvel, in. litt., is very much like this species, but it has the sides of the thorax more rounded before the middle, and its punctures are almost disposed in longitudinal rows; the setæ on the tibiæ are more numerous and the coloration is different.

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

Invercargill. Mr. Philpott, one pair.

[To be continued.]