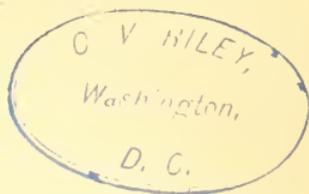


New Zealand Institute.



MANUAL

OF THE

NEW ZEALAND COLEOPTERA.

BY

CAPTAIN THOMAS BROWN.

PARTS V., VI., VII.

PUBLISHED BY THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

NEW ZEALAND:

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P R E F A C E.

THE following work consists of Parts V., VI., and VII. of the MANUAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND COLEOPTERA, by Captain Thomas Broun, of Auckland. The former parts, I. to IV., comprising 973 pages octavo, were printed by Government as one of the series of natural-history publications issued by the Geological Survey and Museum Department between 1880 and 1886.

In those early parts 1,756 species were described, and in the present work 836 new species are added to the list, making the total number of New Zealand beetles known to science to be 2,592; and Captain Broun considers that over seven hundred species still remain undescribed.

Of the present additions, 660 have been described by Captain Broun, 172 by Dr. David Sharp, four by Mr. Matthews, and one by M. Fauvel; and, in order to place these species in proper systematic position, the author, Captain Broun, has found it necessary to establish several new genera.

The part now published, having formed a succession of communications to the Auckland branch of the New Zealand Institute between 1886 and 1892, is now published by the Board of Governors as a separate volume, being too voluminous for insertion in the annual volume of Transactions.

JAMES HECTOR,

DIRECTOR.

*Colonial Museum, Wellington,
14th January, 1893.*

NEW ZEALAND COLEOPTERA.

PART VII.

Group—FERONIIDÆ.

Trichosternus.

2434. **T. crassalis**, *n.s.* *Oblong*, robust, moderately convex; nitid, head and thorax greenish-black, elytra cupreous (green), legs and underside black, antennæ, palpi, and tarsi piceous, tips of the palpi red.

Head with curvate frontal impressions; the genæ dilated below the prominent eyes. *Antennæ* rather slender, the three basal joints glabrous, joints 2-4 compressed near the base. *Thorax* 5 lines wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ long, widest before the middle, almost regularly rounded near the front, narrowed but not sinuate behind; posterior angles rectangular, not projecting; base and apex incurved; disc convex, the curved frontal impression well marked, and somewhat foveate at the extremities, dorsal groove deeper near the frontal and basal margins than on the middle, basal fossæ large, the intervening space depressed. *Scutellum* broad. *Elytra* rather wider than the thorax, their sides a little curved, sinuate apically, shoulders moderately dentiform; they are punctate-striate, the punctures, however, are rather fine; interstices convex, the fourth and sixth much reduced in breadth, the third with three or four rather small punctures, numerous minute ones on the fifth and seventh. *Abdomen* with two setigerous punctures on each side of the terminal segment.

This is the most robust species known as yet. It is considerably larger than *T. antarcticus*, its nearest ally, and may be easily distinguished therefrom by the different elytral interstices, and by the presence, on each elytron, of a large blister-like swelling extending across the fourth, fifth, and sixth interstices just behind the posterior femur.

♀. Length, 16; breadth, $5\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Albury, Canterbury. Described from a female which Mr. W. W. Smith, of Ashburton, kindly transmitted.

Pterostichus.

2435. **P. arduus**, *n.s.* *Elongate*, slightly convex; glossy, black, tarsi and antennæ piceous, trophii pitchy-red, becoming paler at the extremity.

are quite contiguous, instead of being distant, and have larger basal prominences.

Underside blackish, shining, with some fine grey hairs.

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

Ashburton. Two examples, found by Mr. W. W. Smith.

Group—COCCINELLIDÆ.

Holopsis (Gen., p. 814).

2588. **H. pictulus**, *n.s.* *Convex*, oval, glossy, variegate; testaceous, the middle of the thorax infuscate; elytra blackish at the base, with, on each elytron, two angular spots directed backwards, there is a large space at the side of the same colour, and, near the middle, it is prolonged towards the suture as a sort of broad, irregular fascia; the suture on the basal half is reddish.

Thorax much narrowed towards the front. *Scutellum* broad. *Elytra* indistinctly sculptured.

This pretty little insect may be identified by its oval, rather narrow (for this genus) form.

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

Taieri. One, found by Mr. S. W. Fulton about ten years ago. A second was sent from Moeraki by Mr. Sandager.

2589. **H. rotundatus**, *n.s.* *Convex*, subrotundate, shining, glabrous, finely and indistinctly punctate; the thorax, and two angular spots near each shoulder, and the legs, testaceous; elytra fuscous at the base and about half-way along each side, fusco-rufous on the disc, paler behind, yet not at all flavous.

Thorax transparent in front. *Scutellum* small. *Underside* fusco-testaceous, with a large dark central space. *Prosternum* concave, with a narrow intercoxal process. *Mesosternum* extremely short, a mere band, its front margin sharply defined, quite truncate. *Metasternum* large, flat, with a fine straight suture between the middle coxæ. *Abdomen* plane, its frontal suture straight, fifth segment pubescent. Middle and hind *coxæ* widely separated. *Legs* pubescent, front *tibiæ* slender near the base, straight along the inner face, curved and much dilated externally, oblique at the extremity. *Antennæ* moderately elongate, 11-articulate, first joint long and stout; second about as long but only half as broad; third shorter, yet elongate, slender; 4-8 short; 9-11 large.

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

Maketu, Hunua Range. Two examples. This may prove to be distinct from *Holopsis*.

Group—OTIORHYNCHIDÆ.

Catoptes.

2591. **C. scutellaris**, *n.s.* (*Sharp*; *Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 423.) *Minus* gracilis, pallide fusco-squamosus apice pal-