

and 4th joints very elongate, the 4th a little the shorter, but quite twice as long as the 5th; from this to the end each is slightly shorter than its predecessor. The thorax is scarcely so long as broad, infusate at the sides and across the middle. The after-body is short, the elytra covered with minute tomentum, which allows, however, numerous small pits to be seen; they are pallid, but at each side there is a large irregular dark patch, which beyond the middle approaches near to the suture. Under-surface infusate. Femora short and thick, yellow, with dark marks.

Chatham Islands; Professor Schauinsland. Two specimens.

ART. XXVIII.—*Revision of the New Zealand Cossonidæ, with Descriptions of New Genera and Species.*

By Major T. BROUN, F.E.S.

[Read before the Auckland Institute, 18th November, 1908.]

OWING to the difficulties encountered by local entomologists in identifying the numerous species, nearly all small, often without very perceptible distinguishing characteristics, and, as a rule, inconspicuous and uninteresting, I determined to undertake the task of revision. The resolution was easy, the accomplishment just the reverse.

Any naturalist who has really studied these minute creatures will readily acknowledge that the work of rearranging and classifying such a complex assemblage was an undertaking of more than ordinary difficulty.

A distinguished British entomologist, with the best typical collections of insects and books of reference in the world easily accessible, when dealing with about twenty species of a nearly allied group consisting of 108 genera, remarked that "The study of these genera is attended with great difficulties, for they are divided from one another by no strongly marked peculiarities," &c. So, although he stated that these twenty species represented "a considerable number of distinct genera," only two new genera were described, all the other species being referred to the typical genus of the group, and there they have remained for upwards of thirty years. As the members of that group are much larger, and differentiated by more easily seen characters, it is unlikely that our *Cossonidæ* would be more systematically dealt with.

In 1873 no less than 123 genera, including five from New Zealand, were known to occur in various parts of the world. A great many of these are rare, and, as there is nothing very attractive about their general appearance, most collectors during their travels make no special search for them, consequently any New Zealand student will find it nearly impossible to obtain accurately named specimens of more than a dozen of these exotic genera for comparison with our own, so that in attempting to classify and name our indigenous species he must carefully study the Latin descriptions of these 123 genera. Any naturalist who has made the experiment will know what that means.

Pentarthrum may be accepted as the typical genus of our *Cossonidae*, and to it, by European entomologists as well as by myself, over forty of our endemic species have been ascribed within the past thirty or forty years. These I have, so far as specimens were available, carefully studied, separated into groups or series, and detached first one and then another as representatives of new or distinct genera, until at length I had instituted seventeen new genera for their systematic location, irrespective of thirteen I had previously described. Only fifteen species have been left under the name *Pentarthrum*, and these are divided into three sections, so that the identification of the older species has been much simplified.

Few are aware of the trouble involved in that process. Every specimen in my collection was carefully set out and gummed to strips of cardboard or mica slabs, and after the superficial examination of generic characters had been completed it was necessary to remove each one from its original position, so that the structure and sculpture of the under-surface might be as carefully studied as that of the upper before the description of any genus could be properly prepared. This removal from the cardboard, and the subsequent replacement of the specimens in my cabinet, was a very tedious, delicate, and risky operation, as the least carelessness would result in the damage or loss of the type of some species which may not be found again during my lifetime. Notwithstanding all the care bestowed, I managed to lose one, much to my regret.

On reference to the following list, it will be seen that our *Cossonidae* now consist of forty-seven genera, comprising 141 species, the descriptions of which are attached hereto.

It must, however, be understood that the object in view was not to monograph the species, although each one has been more or less critically reviewed, and placed, in accordance with my own views, in its proper position. Every genus and its typical species have been fully described by myself, and two or three diagnostic characters of the species attached to each genus have been given as an aid to identification, together with references to the original descriptions. The maximum measurements are given; that of the length invariably includes the rostrum of all properly mounted specimens.

During the progress of the work I found that, for the convenience of colonial entomologists, it would be expedient to adopt some fixed standard for purposes of comparison. *Pentarthrum zealandicum*, var. *canaliculatum*, has been selected, and placed at the head of the list, because it is our typical exponent of the Pentarthrides, and also on account of its being readily procurable in the South as well as the North Island. Its generic description has been renewed and somewhat restricted, the term "more or less elongate," applied to the rostrum in the original diagnosis, having been deleted, so that only such characters as are exhibited by the endemic species itself are given.

Those who have no special knowledge of our *Cossonidae* should, before attempting to classify and name their collections, carefully study the general form, appearance, and structural details of the insect I have chosen as the standard, the female as well as the male. To do this thoroughly four specimens should be obtained, and one of each sex neatly set out and mounted on cardboard with the antennæ, legs, and tarsi properly displayed, and another of each sex mounted on its back, so that differences of the under-side can be examined. *Euophryum* or *Torostoma* may be studied next, noting and comparing the peculiar modifications of the rostrum and elytral

margins; then the common pubescent *Sericotrogus*, comparing the form of its head, the position of the coxæ, and structure of the lower surface with those of the standard. The training of the faculty of observation thus acquired will be invaluable when the specific names of members of the more complex or rare genera have to be decided by the examination of single examples.

When reading descriptions the inexperienced entomologist should remember that what is termed coarse sculpture, or vestiture, in the case of a minute insect would be considered to be only moderate, or even fine, in one of greater bulk. Mistakes are liable to occur through forgetfulness to make due allowance for such details.

In the descriptive portion of this memoir the habitat of every species, so far as known to me, has been recorded, but, as no reference has been made to modes of life, some brief remarks on this subject may be of interest.

The greater number have been obtained promiscuously by being dislodged from shrubs or branches of trees at times when special notes of their capture could not be recorded, others were found under bark or adhering to the underside of logs, and a few were cut out of solid wood.

Several very curious, though small, genera and species—two of them blind, or nearly so—are only found amongst decaying leaves, on the ground. The genus *Pselactus*, consisting of two species, and the last three attached to *Eutornus*, are inhabitants of the sea-shore. The three species of *Novitas* seem to live almost wholly on *Phormium tenax*, and one of *Phlæophagosoma* was taken out of the seed-vessels of that plant.

Our native palm, *Areca sapida*, has yielded no less than four remarkable genera, but in order to search for and secure these I had to cut down more than one of the palms with my tomahawk, and to break off and carefully examine each frond separately.

The most important genus, from a commercial point of view—*Xenocnema*—occurs in *Agathis (Dammara) australis*. Its destructive propensities were observed by me over thirty years ago. The paper prepared regarding its ravages will be found in vol. ix, page 366, of the "Transactions of the New Zealand Institute."

LIST OF THE NEW ZEALAND COSSONIDÆ.

No	PENTARTHRIDES	Page	No.	<i>Euophryum</i> , Broun.	Page
	<i>Pentarthrum</i> , Wollaston.		908.	<i>rufum</i> , Broun	160
903.	<i>zealandicum</i> , Wollaston ..	156	1301.	<i>asperellum</i> , Broun	160
2195	<i>amicum</i> , Broun	156	1297.	<i>sculpturatum</i> , Broun	160
2189.	<i>fulvum</i> , Broun	156	2194.	<i>punctatissimum</i> , Broun	160
1627.	<i>proximum</i> , Broun	156		<i>dubitans</i> , Broun	161
911	<i>brevirostre</i> , Sharp	157	1299.	<i>confinum</i> , Broun	161
1304.	<i>ruficornis</i> , Broun	157		<i>antennale</i> , Broun	161
	<i>philpotti</i> , Broun	157		<i>crasselum</i> , Broun	161
1548.	<i>melanosternum</i> , Broun	157	1629.	<i>servulum</i> , Broun	161
1300.	<i>punctirostre</i> , Broun	157	2198.	<i>porcatum</i> , Sharp	161
	<i>planicolle</i> , Broun	158			
905.	<i>subsericatum</i> , Wollaston	157		<i>Zenoteratus</i> , Broun.	
909.	<i>assimilatum</i> , Broun	158	1549.	<i>macrocephalus</i> , Broun	162
1298.	<i>reductum</i> , Broun	158	2190.	<i>diversus</i> , Broun	162
907.	<i>brunneum</i> , Broun	158	2197.	<i>cephalotes</i> , Sharp	162
2191	<i>nubilum</i> , Broun	158			
	<i>Touropsis</i> , Broun.			<i>Torostoma</i> , Broun.	
925.	<i>punctatus</i> , Broun	159	906.	<i>apicale</i> , Broun	163

No.	<i>Toura</i> , Broun.	Page	No.	<i>Attarus</i> , Broun.	Page
904.	<i>longirostre</i> , Wollaston	.. 164		<i>tristis</i> , Broun	.. 181
2188.	<i>fulva</i> , Broun	.. 164	1307.	<i>castus</i> , Broun	.. 181
1749.	<i>morosa</i> , Broun	.. 165	916.	<i>vestitus</i> , Broun	.. 181
	<i>Merisma</i> , Broun.			<i>Agastegnus</i> , Broun.	
926.	<i>sharpiana</i> , Wollaston	.. 165	1432.	<i>ruficollis</i> , Broun	.. 182
2192.	<i>aurantiaca</i> , Broun	.. 166	922.	<i>gratus</i> , Broun	.. 183
	<i>Tanysona</i> , Broun.		930.	<i>longipes</i> , Broun	.. 183
1626.	<i>angusta</i> , Broun	.. 167	933.	<i>simulans</i> , Sharp	.. 183
	<i>Stenotoura</i> , Broun.		1630.	<i>coloratus</i> , Broun	.. 183
2193.	<i>exilis</i> , Broun	.. 167	1751.	<i>femoralis</i> , Broun	.. 183
924.	<i>lateritia</i> , Broun	.. 168	2202.	<i>nitidinostris</i> , Broun	.. 183
	<i>prolixa</i> , Broun	.. 168	2421.	<i>distinctus</i> , Broun	.. 183
	<i>Eutassa</i> , Broun.		1752.	<i>senectus</i> , Broun	.. 184
1748.	<i>comatum</i> , Broun	.. 169		<i>rufescens</i> , Broun	.. 184
	<i>fuscicollis</i> , Broun	.. 169		<i>bumpressus</i> , Broun	.. 184
	<i>Adel</i> , Broun.			<i>Sericotrogus</i> , Wollaston.	
1431.	<i>crenatus</i> , Broun	.. 170	929.	<i>subaenescens</i> , Wollaston	.. 185
	<i>Rhinamsus</i> , Broun.		931.	<i>ovicollis</i> , Broun	.. 185
912.	<i>fulvicornis</i> , Broun	.. 171	932.	<i>stramineus</i> , Broun	.. 185
913.	<i>parvicornis</i> , Sharp	.. 171		<i>Gaurocryphus</i> , Broun.	
923.	<i>contiguus</i> , Broun	.. 172	1302.	<i>auricomus</i> , Broun	.. 186
1750.	<i>sagax</i> , Broun	.. 172		<i>Eucossonus</i> , Broun.	
2201.	<i>cheesemani</i> , Broun	.. 172	1550.	<i>comptus</i> , Broun	.. 187
	<i>lewisi</i> , Broun	.. 172	2419.	<i>elegans</i> , Broun	.. 187
	<i>elongatus</i> , Broun	.. 172	2420.	<i>gracilis</i> , Broun	.. 187
	<i>subconvexus</i> , Broun	.. 172	934.	<i>setiger</i> , Sharp	.. 188
	<i>suturalis</i> , Broun	.. 172		<i>rostralis</i> , Broun	.. 188
2199.	<i>confertus</i> , Sharp	.. 173		<i>Agriochilus</i> , Broun.	
2200.	<i>constrictus</i> , Sharp	.. 173	928.	<i>prolixa</i> , Broun	.. 189
	<i>sulcirostris</i> , Broun	.. 173		<i>Dioedimorpha</i> , Broun.	
	<i>Campioscapus</i> , Broun.		917.	<i>wollastonianum</i> , Sharp	.. 189
	<i>sanguineus</i> , Broun	.. 174	918.	<i>debile</i> , Sharp	.. 190
910.	<i>planusculus</i> , Broun	.. 174		<i>Aecocryptus</i> , Broun.	
1306.	<i>comcollis</i> , Broun	.. 174	936.	<i>bellus</i> , Broun	.. 190
	<i>Macroscytalus</i> , Broun.			<i>Entium</i> , Sharp.	
1308.	<i>laticollis</i> , Broun	.. 175	927.	<i>aberrans</i> , Sharp	.. 191
1433.	<i>depressus</i> , Broun	.. 175		<i>Mesoxenophasis</i> , Wollaston	
1309.	<i>russulus</i> , Broun	.. 176	935.	<i>broun</i> , Wollaston	.. 192
914.	<i>remotus</i> , Sharp	.. 176		<i>Procomus</i> , Broun.	
	<i>frontalis</i> , Broun	.. 176	921.	<i>aspernostris</i> , Broun	.. 192
920.	<i>badius</i> , Broun	.. 176	1631.	<i>crassipes</i> , Broun	.. 192
	<i>oenatus</i> , Broun	.. 176		<i>Heteropsis</i> , Wollaston.	
	<i>Bæorhopalus</i> , Broun		940.	<i>lawsoni</i> , Wollaston	.. 193
1305.	<i>glabrus</i> , Broun	.. 177		<i>Novitas</i> , Broun.	
	<i>Selocomus</i> , Broun.		938.	<i>rufum</i> , Broun	.. 194
915.	<i>aeneopiceus</i> , Broun	.. 178	939.	<i>nigrans</i> , Broun	.. 194
	<i>Glyphoramphus</i> , Broun.		2204.	<i>dispar</i> , Broun	.. 194
1753.	<i>rarus</i> , Broun	.. 179		<i>Unas</i> , Broun.	
	<i>Belka</i> , Broun.		919.	<i>piceus</i> , Broun	.. 195
1628.	<i>spadicea</i> , Broun	.. 180		<i>Trachyglyphus</i> , Broun.	
			1303.	<i>ruginostris</i> , Broun	.. 196

No	<i>Microtribus</i> , Wollaston:	Page	No.	<i>Arecophaga</i> , Broun.	Page
937.	<i>huttoni</i> , Wollaston	197	947.	<i>varia</i> , Broun	205
2203.	<i>pictonensis</i> , Sharp	197		<i>Pogonorhynchus</i> , Broun.	
	<i>Idus</i> , Broun.		946.	<i>opacus</i> , Broun	207
2576.	<i>cæcus</i> , Broun	198		<i>Exomesites</i> , Broun.	
	<i>Protagonum</i> , Broun.		1754.	<i>optimus</i> , Broun	208
2196.	<i>helmsianum</i> , Sharp	199		<i>Allaorus</i> , Broun.	
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	<i>Phlæophagosoma</i> , Wollaston.		2578.	<i>pedatus</i> , Broun	209
941.	<i>cornutum</i> , Wollaston	200	2579.	<i>sternalis</i> , Broun	209
943.	<i>thoracicum</i> , Wollaston	200	2580.	<i>ovatus</i> , Broun	209
944.	<i>dilatatum</i> , Wollaston	200	788.	<i>versutus</i> , Broun	210
945.	<i>pedatum</i> , Wollaston	200	2155.	<i>rugosus</i> , Broun	210
1310.	<i>rugipenne</i> , Broun	200	2154.	<i>pyrijormis</i> , Broun	210
1311.	<i>abdominale</i> , Broun	201		<i>piciclavus</i> , Broun	210
	<i>Eutornus</i> , Wollaston.			<i>Pselactus</i> , Broun.	
948.	<i>dubius</i> , Wollaston	202	1755.	<i>punctatus</i> , Broun	212
949.	<i>vicinus</i> , Broun	202		<i>ferrugineus</i> , Broun	212
950.	<i>breviceps</i> , Broun	202		<i>Inosomus</i> , Broun.	
951.	<i>amplus</i> , Broun	203	1312.	<i>rufopiceus</i> , Broun	213
952.	<i>littoralis</i> , Broun	203		<i>Xenocnema</i> , Wollaston.	
2206.	<i>cylindricus</i> , Broun	203	953.	<i>spinipes</i> , Wollaston	214
2207.	<i>parvulus</i> , Broun	203		<i>Hectæus</i> , Broun.	
	<i>Stilbocara</i> , Broun.			<i>rubidus</i> , Broun	215
	<i>nitida</i> , Broun	204			
942.	<i>constricticollis</i> , Broun	204			
2205.	<i>serena</i> , Broun	204			

Fam. COSSONIDÆ.

Group PENTARTHRIDES.

Funiculus 5-articulate.

Pentarthrum, Wollaston, Trans. Ent. Soc., 1873:

Body convex, cylindric or fusiform-cylindric, subnitid, piceous or castaneous, subglabrous.

Head globose below; occiput usually smooth and narrowed anteriorly, thus causing the eyes to appear more prominent behind than they would be otherwise; there is no frontal line of demarcation. Thorax rather longer than broad, triangular-ovate, constricted in front. Scutellum distinct. Elytra subtruncate at base, as wide as thorax, subparallel, or gradually narrowed posteriorly, their margins not incrassate near the extremity; apices singly rounded sometimes.

Femora moderately long, dilated, emarginate below near the extremity. Tibiæ flexuous, expanded towards the apex, with well-developed terminal hooks. Tarsi pseudotetramerous, 3rd joint slightly expanded, cordate, excavate above but not lobate, the terminal equals the preceding 3, with distinct claws.

Metasternum elongate, rather longer than basal 2 segments combined, 2nd ventral segment shorter than the basal, their suture sinuate and very fine or indistinct, both on the same plane as the metasternum; 3rd and 4th abbreviated, with profound sutures. Epipleuræ linear. Coxæ widely separated, the anterior included.

Male.—Rostrum half length of thorax, broad, parallel, subdepressed above, without any basal line of demarcation. Scape medially inserted, attaining back part of eye, straight, stout, gradually incrassate. Funiculus 5-articulate, 2nd joint longer than 3rd, the following 3 closely articulated and subquadrate. Club ovate, not perceptibly annulate.

Female.—Rostrum cylindrical, parallel, rather longer and about half the breadth of that of the male, its base on a rather lower level than the forehead. Antennæ more slender, inserted behind the middle. Thorax more triangular, more gradually narrowed anteriorly.

The above characters are derived from specimens in my own collection.

• *Sect. 1. Rostrum of male longitudinally canaliculate.*

Pentarthrum zealandicum, Wollaston. 903. Trans. Ent. Soc, 1873. (Plate XV, fig. 1.)

Subnitid, piceous, legs and elytra piceo-ferruginous or castaneous, the suture and sides of the latter piceous, tarsi and antennæ dark red; very indistinctly, minutely, and sparingly pubescent.

Thorax widest near the base, posterior angles obliquely curvate, disc moderately convex, but with a slight median basal impression, deeply constricted near apex, distinctly and rather closely punctate. Elytra evidently striate-punctate, interstices with fine serial punctures and transversely rugose.

Underside shining, piceous, scantily, minutely, and indistinctly pubescent, finely but not closely punctured, base of prosternum somewhat transversely rugose, metasternum medially sulcate behind, basal ventral segment broadly impressed.

Male.—Rostrum distinctly punctate, canaliculate along the middle, the punctuation continued to the back of the eyes, occiput with a few fine punctures.

Female.—Rostrum slender, reddish, shining, finely and sparingly punctured.

This species varies in size and coloration.

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

Both Islands.

P. amicum, Broun. 2195. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1247.

♂. Funiculus more slender than 903, eyes prominent behind, elytral interstices not rugose, thorax rufescent. Sparingly clothed with slender but quite perceptible yellow hairs.

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

Paparoa, Howick. Unique.

P. fultoni, Broun. 2189. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1243.

♂. Rostrum broad, gradually slightly narrowed anteriorly. Scape short. Thorax shorter than 903, sides more strongly rounded. Castaneorufous, head and apical portion of elytra piceous.

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

Taieri, Otago. One of each sex.

P. proximum, Broun. 1627. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 910.

♂. Rostrum very closely punctate, very slightly, hardly appreciably, wider at antennal insertion than elsewhere. Scape rather short. Uniformly

piceo-rufous. Pubescence scanty, slender, yellowish, more perceptible than in 2189.

♂. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{3}{8}$ line.
Tuakau, Auckland. Unique.

Sect. 2. Rostrum of male not canaliculate.

P. brevirostre, Sharp. 911. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 512.

♂. Subopaque, subdepressed, piceous.

Rostrum broad, parallel, closely punctate, interstices coriaceous. The punctuation ceases abruptly behind the eyes, so that the front of the occiput seems depressed. Elytra punctate-striate.

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

Whangarei. Both sexes.

P. ruficorne, Broun. 1304. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 734.

♂. Subopaque, nigro-piceous, antennæ and tarsi dark red.

Thorax longitudinally impressed, and with a fine smooth central line. Antennæ stout, 2nd joint of funiculus hardly any longer than 3rd. Rostrum with rather shallow punctures, minutely coriaceous.

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

Tairua, Auckland. One only.

P. philpotti, Broun. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 6, xv, p. 414.

Rostrum slightly contracted behind, very distinctly punctured. Nigro-piceous, elytra more rufescent, antennæ red.

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

Invercargill. One.

P. melanosternum, Broun. 1548. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 869.

Subopaque, castaneous; the apex of the thorax, the metasternum, and basal 2 ventral segments piceous, with fine, numerous suberect yellow setæ. Scape moderately short.

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

Otago. Both sexes.

P. punctirostre, Broun. 1300. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 733.

Rostrum closely and moderately punctured, and bearing some fine yellowish hairs, like those that are distributed over the body. Thorax longitudinally impressed along the middle. Rufo-piceous, moderately nitid.

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

Wellington. One of each sex.

P. planicollis, Broun. Description being published at London.

Nitid, piceo-rufous, head and rostrum darker. Scape flexuous and elongate. Thorax subdepressed. Rostrum slightly narrowed towards the base. Club rather narrow and annulate.

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

Southland. One.

P. subsericatum, Wollaston. 905. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 509.

Subopaque, pale rufo-ferruginous, minutely pubescent.

♂. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Incog. Locality unknown.

Sect. 3. Females : Exact position doubtful

P. assimilatum, Broun. 909. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 511.

Fusiform, rufescent.

Rostrum not slender, slightly narrowed near the base. Eyes only slightly prominent. Club subrotundate.

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

Whangarei. Unique.

P. reductum, Broun. 1298. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 732.

Convex, subopaque, piceous, legs fusco-rufous.

Eyes only slightly prominent. Elytral striæ crenate-punctate.

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

Napier. One.

P. brunneum, Broun. 907. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 510.

Very elongate, fusiform, thorax and elytra of almost equal width at the base and rather closely adapted to each other. Moderately nitid, rostrum and thorax rufescent, elytra pale castaneous.

Thorax subtriangular, only slightly rounded laterally. Eyes not prominent.

Certainly represents a distinct genus.

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

Tairua. One, not in very good order.

P. nubilum, Broun. 2191. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1244.

Shining, rostrum and thorax dark red, elytra pale castaneous.

Eyes only slightly prominent. Near 903.

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

Paparoa, Howick. One.

Touropsis, gen. nov.

Fusiform, only slightly convex, shining; bearing some fine indistinct pubescence, which is most easily seen at the base of the thorax and extremity of the elytra.

Rostrum about a third shorter than thorax, stout, but not broad, subparallel, evidently contracted near the base. Scrobes short, as deep above as below, extending to the upper as well as the lower part of the eyes, thus to a great extent causing the basal contraction of the rostrum. Scape elongate, flexuous, moderately stout, incrassate just at the extremity; it is inserted behind the middle, and reaches to just beyond the back of the eye. Funiculus closely articulated, 2nd joint very slightly longer than the following ones, 3-5 transverse. Club very distinct, rather short and broad, annulate in front. Head globose, the smooth convex occiput very sharply marked off by an abrupt linear depression. Eyes moderately prominent behind. Thorax triangular-ovate, deeply constricted in front. Scutellum small, but distinct. Elytra a little biarcuate at the base, and broader than that of the thorax, gradually narrowed backwards, apices separately obtusely rounded. Legs stout, 3rd tarsal joint not lobed.

The separation of the type of this genus is necessary on account of the peculiar scrobes, the antennal insertion, and form of the rostrum, which do not agree with either sex of *Pentarthrum*. The head and rostrum are more like those of *Toura*, but the structure of the tarsi is quite different. The

frontal limitation of the occiput is even more abruptly defined, and the thorax is broader and more oviform.

Touropsis punctatus, Broun. 925. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 518.

Shining, castaneo-rufous, antennæ and tarsi fulvescent.

Rostrum convex, finely and not closely punctured, nearly smooth along the middle. Head distinctly but not closely punctured as far as the back of the eyes; this portion apparently on a higher level than the front of the smooth occiput. Thorax about as broad as it is long, widest behind the middle, well rounded there, much narrowed and deeply constricted in front, hardly perceptibly flattened above, the central linear space nearly smooth, its punctuation distinct but not coarse or close, finer but not smooth in front, having minute coriaceous sculpture there. Elytra punctate-striate, the punctures somewhat transversely angular, the suture and interstices with fine serial punctures.

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

Tairua, Auckland. Unique.

Euophryum, gen. nov.

Body transversely convex; subcylindric, narrowed anteriorly. Rostrum more than half the length of thorax, only moderately broad, somewhat abruptly contracted near its base, so that the scrobes seem deep and wide; the sides, underneath, are swollen for the greater part of their length, and the central carina extends from the mentum and becomes thicker near the eyes. In the female the rostrum is more slender, and, behind the contraction, is a little expanded, so as to become as broad as the front of the eyes. Scape inserted just behind the middle, short, stout, and incrassate towards the extremity; it only reaches the front of the eye. Funiculus longer than the scape, 2nd joint slightly longer than 3rd, 2-5 gradually thickened, 5th transverse. Club ovate, of moderate bulk. Eyes subrotundate, transverse rather than longitudinal, more prominent behind than in front, the smooth occiput being somewhat narrowed anteriorly. Thorax nearly twice as long as broad, ovate-triangular. Scutellum small, but distinct. Elytra cylindric, slightly narrower than thorax, individually strongly rounded at apex, causing a sutural gap there, their margins posteriorly expanded or incrassate. Tarsi narrow, penultimate joint narrow, excavate but not lobate.

The buccal cavity is well marked, and there is a minute dentiform projection of the mentum within it. The anterior coxæ are more approximated than in *Pentarthrum*, with a fine curvate suture between them. The epipleuræ are slightly thickened behind, and the dilatation seen on the upper surface is quite evident on the lower also, but distinct from the epipleura itself.

The characters which distinguish this genus from *Pentarthrum* are the obviously basally contracted rostrum, deep broad scrobes, short scape, incrassate elytral margins, strongly singly rounded apices, and sutural notch, these last two being quite exceptional features amongst the *Cossonidæ*. The underside also differs. The more parallel outline and coarser sculpture will also aid in the identification of the species now detached from *Pentarthrum*.

In the female the antennæ are inserted midway between the middle of the rostrum and the eyes.

Euophryum rufum, Broun. 908. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 510. (Plate XV, fig. 2.)

Subcylindric, slightly nitid, piceo-rufous, seemingly calvous, but with some minute greyish hairs; antennæ and tarsi paler.

Rostrum distinctly and rather closely punctate; the vertex more coarsely. The smooth occiput distinctly marked off immediately behind the eyes. Scape much shorter than funiculus. Thorax with obtuse hind angles, rather gradually narrowed anteriorly, only moderately constricted near the apex and causing a transverse impression there; it is coarsely, rather closely, and on some parts longitudinally confluent punctured, very closely and rugosely at the sides, much more finely at the apex. Elytra quite parallel, longer than but hardly as broad as the thorax; distinctly and rather closely punctate-striate, interstices with fine serial punctures and sometimes a little rugose.

Underside moderately shining, sparingly and minutely pubescent, somewhat irregularly, moderately coarsely, but not very closely punctured. Metasternum slightly flattened and distantly punctured along the middle, with a small angular fovea behind. Basal ventral segment flat, with two slight obtuse elevations behind, separated by a broad groove; 3rd, 4th, and 5th with a transverse series of distinct punctures on each.

Female.—Rostrum more finely punctured than the male.

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

Mount Manaia, Whangarei. Both sexes in my own collection.

E. asperellum, Broun. 1301. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 732.

Nigro-piceous, antennæ and tarsi rufo-piceous, slightly nitid.

Rostrum rather longer than that of 908, eyes evidently more prominent. Thorax longer and more closely punctured, without the least trace of any smooth median line. Elytral striæ crenate-punctate, interstices rugose.

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

Wellington. Unique.

E. sculpturatum, Broun. 1297. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 731.

Rufo-piceous.

Rostrum slightly narrowed from the antennæ towards the extremity; distinctly, very closely, and somewhat rugosely punctured throughout, with a transverse impression midway between the antennæ and extremity. Scape very short. Thorax with an ill-defined smooth median line. Inner extremity of tibiæ with an acute denticle.

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

Parua, Whangarei. Unique.

E. punctatissimum, Broun. 2194. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1246.

Near 1297.

Rostrum not narrowed anteriorly, rather shorter, more transversely convex, not impressed near the front. Scape even shorter and thicker. Inner angle of anterior tibiæ more acutely projecting, the tibia itself somewhat curved externally, the femora slender near the base but strongly arched above. Eyes very convex. Moderately shining, thorax dark red, elytra obviously paler.

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

Howick. Both sexes.

E. dubitans, Broun. Description being printed at London.

Near 908, ♂.

Rostrum slightly longer, rather more finely and closely punctured. Club distinctly longer, not much broader than 5th joint of funiculus.

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

West Plains, Southland.

E. confinum, Broun. 1299. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 732.

Rufo-piceus, pubescence yellowish and scanty but quite easily seen.

Eyes more prominent than those of the female *E. rufum*, the shape a little more fusiform, punctuation of rostrum almost seriate, the interocular area not raised above the level of the front of the occiput as in that species.♀. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Wellington. Unique.

E. antennale, Broun. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 6, xv, p. 415.

Pubescence slender, yellowish, quite perceptible.

Body slightly more fusiform than that of 908, scape rather longer, club evidently narrower, punctuation on the middle of thorax more open with larger smooth intervals.

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

Invercargill. Both sexes.

E. crassellum, Broun. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., August, 1904, p. 123.

Rufo-piceous, cylindric, minutely pubescent.

Club narrow, but little broader than 5th joint of funiculus. From the female of 2194 it is distinguished by the more robust form, darker colour, more distinctly punctured rostrum, and less rugosely sculptured thorax. *E. poratum* can be separated by the absence in it of interstitial punctures and hairs.♀. Length, 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Picton. Unique.

E. servulum, Broun. 1629. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 911.

Differs from the corresponding sex of 908 by the more shining surface and much finer thoracic sculpture, rather longer and more slender antennæ, less prominent eyes, &c.

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

Taieri, Otago. Unique.

E. porcatum, Sharp. 2198. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1248.

Subcylindric, piceous, nitid.

Eyes prominent. Thorax coarsely and very closely punctured. Elytra deeply punctate-striate. Its description shows that it is the only species of this genus without interstitial punctures and pubescence. I have not seen it.

Length, nearly 2 lines.

Dunedin, Greymouth, and Picton.

Zenoteratus, gen. nov.

Body cylindrical, transversely convex; pubescence minute, scanty, and inconspicuous. Rostrum short, broad, parallel, and half the width of the head in both sexes. Head almost abruptly enlarged and of almost equal

breadth throughout, nearly as long as the rostrum, globose below. Eyes widely distant from each other and from the thorax. Antennæ medially inserted in the male, behind that point in the female. Scape short, attaining the back of the eye. Funiculus 5-articulate, 2nd rather shorter than 1st yet evidently longer than 3rd, 3-5 transverse. Club broad, but compressed, so that it seems hardly broader than the funiculus when examined sideways. Thorax widest near the base, much narrowed towards the front, where it is only moderately constricted. Scutellum small. Elytra parallel, posterior margins expanded, the dilatation, however, is partially concealed by the thickened lateral interstice just above it; they are singly rounded and slightly dehiscent at the extremity. Legs stout; tarsi narrow, 3rd joint not lobate.

When compared with the typical *Pentarthrum*, 903, the large swollen head is very apparent, the eyes are more widely separated, the rostrum is shorter, and in the female much shorter and broader; the scape is shorter. The apical portion of the elytra is manifestly different, and when examined from the side or underneath is seen to extend downwards and to be on an obviously different plane from the last three ventral segments, appearing more like one of the *Brenthidæ*. The anterior coxæ are more widely separated.

Zenoteratus macrocephalus, Broun. 1549. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 869. (Plate XV, fig. 3.)

Piceous or nigrescent, legs and antennæ piceo-rufous.

Rostrum moderately finely and closely punctured, with a slight broad longitudinal impression behind, bearing yellow setæ in front. Head convex, not closely punctate, the occiput more finely and remotely. Thorax nearly a third longer than broad, appearing somewhat swollen behind, the disc moderately finely and not closely punctured, the linear median space and apical margin nearly smooth. Elytra punctate-striate, interstices with distinct serial punctures, in some aspects appearing a little rugose.

Underside as shining as the upper surface and bearing slender but distinct yellowish hairs, moderately punctate. Metasternum elongate, flattened behind, with a median sulcus. Basal ventral segment slightly impressed, its sinuate apical suture fine, 3-5 on a lower level than the basal two.

Female.—Rostrum scarcely longer and only a little narrower than in the male, rather more finely sculptured.

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

Taieri, Mount Arthur, Waikato. Both sexes.

Z. diversus, Broun. 2190. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1244.

Shining, ferruginous, club fulvescent.

Thorax with an indistinctly raised smooth central line, and with an impression in front of the scutellum similar to that seen in *Z. macrocephalus*. Elytra biarcuate at base, punctate-striate, the 3rd and 4th striæ indistinct near the middle, suture and interstices with fine serial punctures, interstices not rugose, more or less elevated behind.

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

Clevedon, Hunua Range. Unique.

Z. cephalotes, Sharp. 2197. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1247.

Subcylindric, piceous, nitid.

Thorax closely and finely punctate. Elytra very deeply striated, coarsely

and closely punctured, the punctures confluent, the interstices narrow, indistinctly seriatelately punctate.

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

Picton. Evidently closely allied to 1549. I have not seen it.

Torostoma, gen. nov.

Robust, subcylindric, narrowed anteriorly, transversely convex, sparingly and indistinctly pubescent.

Rostrum twice as long as broad, parallel or just perceptibly narrowed anteriorly, on the same plane or slope as the head, which, at the sides, is slightly constricted immediately behind the eyes. The scrobes are deep and oblique towards the lower part of the eyes. Scape medially inserted, of moderate length, attaining to just behind the centre of the eye. Funiculus with the 2nd joint nearly as long as the 1st, 3-5 transverse. Club moderate, oviform. Eyes prominent, more so behind than in front. Thorax longer than broad, curvedly narrowed towards the frontal constriction. Scutellum small. Elytra parallel, of the same width as the thorax; posterior margins rather widely dilated and appearing each as two curves; underneath the dilatation is broad and distinctly sculptured from the 3rd ventral segment to the extremity, and on an evidently higher level than the terminal 3 segments.

The margins of the buccal cavity are thick, and, in line with the cuneiform mentum, terminate as tubercular projections. The rostrum is broadly concave underneath, with thick borders. The metasternum is elongate, depressed behind, and grooved along the centre. The basal 2 abdominal segments are on a higher plane than the following 3; the first is medially depressed. Femora strongly inflated; tibiæ much curved, with well-developed hooks; 3rd tarsal joint simple.

The characters of the underside as detailed above, in conjunction with the peculiarly dilated elytral margins, distinguish this genus in an unmistakable manner from *Pentarthrum* and its allies.

Torostoma apicale, Broun. 906. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 509. (Plate XV, fig. 4.)

Nigro-piceous, moderately nitid, legs piceous, antennæ and tarsi dark red; sparingly and indistinctly pubescent.

Rostrum moderately finely and closely punctured, the interocular sculpture nearly similar, occiput with many minute punctures. Antennæ pubescent. Thorax convex, moderately closely and in proportion to the large size of the insect not at all coarsely punctured, the apex more finely. Elytra cylindrical, moderately striate, the punctures not very coarse and subcrenate, the suture and interstices with fine distant serial punctures, and more or less transversely rugose; the reflexed posterior dilatation on each assumes the form of two curves, the terminal one the larger.

Underside shining, nigrescent, sparsely clothed with fine short greyish hairs. Prosternum usually somewhat convex and rather finely but closely punctate in front, nearly smooth, or with some transverse rugæ behind the intercoxal suture. Metasternum more distinctly punctured near the sides than on the middle, the sides broadly impressed. Abdomen moderately finely, the 5th segment closely, punctate.

Female.—Rostrum more slender, very finely punctate, antennæ inserted behind the middle, basal ventral segment simple.

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

Whangarei and Hunua Range. Both sexes.

Toura, gen. nov.

Body fusiform-cylindric. Rostrum of nearly the same length as thorax, nearly twice as long as that of 903, much more slender, evidently arcuate; very slightly, just perceptibly, broader in front than behind; a little dilated medially underneath; nearly as stout but quite parallel in the female. Scrobes elongate. Scape somewhat curved, moderately incrassate apically, inserted distinctly before the middle, but only reaching the front of the eye. Funiculus rather elongate, 2nd joint nearly as long as the 1st, joints 3-5 somewhat laxly articulated. Club indistinctly annulate, moderate. Eyes rotundate, moderately prominent. The smooth occiput marked off in line with the back of the eyes. Thorax triangularly ovate, constricted in front. Scutellum distinct. Elytra slightly biarcuate at the base and rather broader than that of the thorax, subfusiform. Legs elongate and rather slender; tibiæ only a little expanded towards the extremity; 3rd joint of the tarsi expanded and moderately bilobed.

Prosternum elongate, intercoxal suture strongly curved. Basal 2 ventral segments as long as the metasternum. Rostrum bisulcate and tricarinate underneath.

The nearly similar rostrum of both sexes, its upper curvature and unusual length, the antennal insertion, different scrobes, curved scape, slender legs, expanded and lobate 3rd tarsal joint, and more approximated front coxæ are sufficient for generic separation of Wollaston's *Pentarthrum longirostre*, which I adopt as the type of *Toura*. In the female the antennæ are implanted before the middle, just the reverse of what is the case in *Pentarthrum*. It bears some resemblance to *Phlæophagosoma*.

Toura longirostre, Wollaston. 904. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 508. (Plate XV, fig. 5.)

Nitid, piceous or nigro-piceous, legs and antennæ pitchy-red.

Rostrum rather finely and closely punctate, the interocular sculpture similar, the occiput smooth. Thorax rather abruptly contracted near the apex, finely punctured there; disc convex, moderately coarsely punctured, its sides moderately rounded. Elytra not perfectly parallel, slightly narrowed backwards: punctate-striate, sutural striæ deep, the suture and interstices with fine serial punctures and slightly transversely rugose.

Underside a little glossy, nigrescent, with some minute hairs, moderately coarsely punctate. Basal ventral segment broadly depressed, the terminal one with a large transverse oviform depression which is densely and minutely sculptured.

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

Parua, Whangarei. Both sexes.

T. fulva, Broun. 2188. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1243.

Shining, fulvescent, club fuscous, tarsi yellowish.

Smaller than 904. Rostrum very finely punctate. Thorax rather small, narrower than the elytra, more cylindrical, their sides very slightly and regularly rounded from the truncate base to the apical contraction, the disc more finely but less closely punctured. Elytra subparallel before the middle, gradually narrowed posteriorly, each slightly rounded at the base, their striæ and punctures finer.

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

Paparoa, near Howick. One.

T. morosa, Broun. 1749. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 969.

Rostrum rather longer than that of 904, slightly incrassate medially, the point of antennal insertion. Occiput not delimited in front. Thorax more curvedly narrowed near the base, its sides more strongly rounded. Humeral angles subrectangular. Nigrescent, each puncture with a minute greyish seta. Perhaps represents a distinct genus. Male *incog.*

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

Howick (one), Mount Egmont (one). Both during 1884.

Merisma, gen. nov.

Subdepressed, elongate, minutely pubescent.

Rostrum almost as long as thorax, evidently but gradually narrowed towards the middle, its frontal portion as broad as the head, the basal narrower; in the female it is slender, parallel, and arched. Scrobes straight and elongate above, widened and nearly convergent underneath. Scape medially inserted, slightly curved, gradually thickened, barely attaining the front of the eye. Funiculus as long as the scape, 2nd joint nearly as long as the 1st, 3-5 subquadrate, each narrowed towards the base. Club rather narrow, oblong-oval, finely annulate, not much shorter than the funiculus. Eyes distant from the thorax and each other, only moderately prominent. The head, at each side, has two slight constrictions, the smaller immediately behind the eye; the other, about equidistant from the eye and thorax, limits the smooth occiput from the sculptured part, which extends nearly half-way from the eye to the thoracic margin. Thorax longer than broad, much narrowed and constricted in front, moderately rounded laterally. Scutellum distinct. Elytra slightly biarcuate at the base, which is rather broader than that of the thorax; they are elongate and taper towards the extremity. Legs relatively rather short; inner extremity of the tibiæ with a minute calcar; 3rd tarsal joint moderately expanded, cleft nearly to its base, and consequently strongly bilobed.

Underside plane. The rostrum with a central carina, which seems to project into the buccal cavity. Basal 2 ventral segments combined rather longer than the metasternum and broadly impressed, with their fine sinuous suture quite distinct, the 5th with a rounded depression occupying half of its area.

Female.—Antennal insertion just behind the middle.

The depressed elongated body, peculiar head and rostrum, strongly lobate penultimate tarsal joint, and much more approximated anterior coxæ amply justify the creation of *Merisma* for the reception of Wollaston's *Pentarthrum sharpianum*.

Merisma sharpiana, Wollaston. 926. (Plate XV, fig. 7.)

Elytra rufescent, thorax and rostrum somewhat piceous, moderately shining.

Rostrum slightly transversely convex, rather finely punctate in front, more closely and somewhat rugosely behind, the rather coarser punctuation of the head extending backwards for half the distance between the eyes and thorax; there is usually a slight longitudinal impression on the vertex; the occiput is not quite smooth, having some fine punctures, and being, like the rostrum and thorax, more or less densely and minutely sculptured. Thorax moderately closely and finely punctured, with a smooth median line. Elytra punctate-striate, the striæ rather shallow, broad towards

the extremity, suture and interstices with minute serial punctures, the 2nd from the suture somewhat elevated and abruptly bent outwards at the extremity.

Underside dark rufous, shining, nearly glabrous, the slender pubescence most easily detected on the terminal ventral segment; the punctuation nowhere close, rather fine, slightly coarser on the prosternum. Metasternum with a short linear impression behind, not sulcate along the middle.

Female.—Rostrum arched above, moderately slender.

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

Tairua and Hunua Range.

Wollaston's description I have not seen.

M. aurantiaca, Broun. 2192. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1245.

Fulvescent, slightly nitid, apparently calvous.

Near 926; the rostrum not as broad; scape rather more curvate; the thorax, behind the middle, not broader than the base of the elytra; scutellum transversal; elytra less striate; the tarsi shorter, their penultimate joint less expanded.

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

Tairua, Auckland. Unique.

Tanysoma, gen. nov.

Body slightly convex; narrow, subparallel, sparingly clothed with slender but distinct brassy hairs.

Male.—Rostrum quite half the length of thorax, evidently but not abruptly narrowed behind the middle, stout, its frontal portion nearly as broad as the head. Scape inserted between the middle and apex, reaching the front of the eye, a little curved, its apical half subclavate. Funiculus rather laxly articulated, joints 2-4 narrowed towards the base, 5th submoniliform and transverse, 2nd longer than 3rd. Club oblong-oval. Head moderately narrowed anteriorly, but with a distinct sculptured plica or swelling which at each side extends just beyond the back of the eye. Eyes small, quite lateral, slightly prominent. Thorax triangularly ovate, constricted in front. Scutellum small. Elytra elongate, parallel as far as the hind thighs, slightly narrower than thorax. Legs rather elongate and slender; tarsi densely pilose underneath, their 3rd joint cleft almost to its base, with strongly developed and divergent lobes. Underside with short distinct yellowish hairs, moderately finely but distinctly punctured, the intervals densely and minutely sculptured. The prosternum elongate, the coxæ much less separated than in *Pentarthrum*, with a distinct suture between them. Mesosternal suture well marked. Metasternum shorter than the abdomen, medially sulcate. Basal 2 ventral segments broadly depressed medially, their suture sinuate and distinct.

Female.—Rostrum more slender, on a lower level than the vertex, porrect; widest at the apex, gradually narrowed towards the middle, slightly dilated at or just before the middle, where the antennæ are placed, its basal half distinctly medially narrowed, almost abruptly contracted underneath. Head without any visible post-ocular plication. Metasternal groove abbreviated. Abdominal depression shallow, the last 3 segments red, as in the other sex.

Differs from *Euophryum* in being without any dilatation below the rostrum, in its longer scape being inserted nearer the apex, by the presence

of the plica behind each eye, by the absence of any incrassation of the elytral margins, and by the well-developed and divergent lobes of the penultimate tarsal joint.

Tanysoma angusta, Broun. 1626. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 910.

Subopaque, piceo-rufous, the funicle and tarsi paler.

Rostrum quite opaque, with relatively coarse, close, shallow, rugose punctuation, which is continued to behind the eyes, the apical portion with fewer and much finer punctures; the whole derm dull with dense minute sculpture; the occiput finely punctate. Thorax evidently longer than broad, posterior angles curvedly narrowed, its sides only slightly rounded, gradually narrowed anteriorly and constricted near the apex; disc slightly flattened, distinctly but not coarsely or closely punctured, more coarsely and rugosely near the frontal constriction. Elytra moderately punctate-striate, intermediate striæ shallow, interstices and suture with serial punctures and appearing rugose.

Female.—Rostrum red, only slightly shining, its sculpture very much finer, the thorax with the linear median space nearly smooth.

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

Otago: Mount Maungatua and Dunedin. One pair.

Stenotoura, gen. nov.

Body subdepressed, very elongate and narrow, moderately shining, sparsely and minutely pubescent.

Rostrum quite as long as thorax, arched above, slender, subparallel. Scape inserted before the middle, elongate and slender, slightly thickened apically, flexuous, barely attaining the front of the eye. Funiculus elongate and slender, loosely articulated, 2nd joint longer than 3rd. Club ovate, elongate. Eyes not prominent, moderately distant. Occiput short, more or less distinctly marked off nearly midway between the eyes and thorax. Thorax triangular-ovate, only moderately constricted in front. Scutellum distinct. Elytra very elongate and parallel, narrowed posteriorly, nearly thrice the length of the thorax. Legs moderate, tibial hooks rather small; 3rd articulation of the tarsi a little dilated, with short lobes.

Toura differs in many details of structure. *Agrilochilus* may be at once distinguished by its opaque and densely pubescent surface. *Stenotoura* should be located between these genera.

Stenotoura exilis, Broun. 2193. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1245. (Plate XV, fig. 6.)

Nitid, dark red or ferruginous, antennæ and tarsi paler.

Rostrum very slightly, hardly perceptibly, narrowed behind, its punctuation moderately fine and close, somewhat longitudinally disposed, nearly smooth in front, a little convex but not at all carinate along the middle; the vertex punctate to beyond the eyes; the occiput with a few fine punctures. Thorax slightly wider behind the middle than elsewhere, basal margin a little incrassate; disc unimpressed, distinctly but not closely punctured, more finely and closely in front. Elytra feebly striate but with distinct punctures, the intervals nearly as large as the punctures, interstices with indistinct distant serial punctures, closer along the suture.

Underside flat, shining, ferruginous, minutely and scantily pubescent, finely yet distinctly and rather sparingly punctate. Anterior coxæ distinctly but not at all widely separated, little more than half as much

as those of 903. Metasternum as long as the basal 2 segments, medially grooved behind, these 2 segments finely and remotely punctured, the intervening suture distinct and medially curved.

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

Tairua and Howick. One of each sex.

S. lateritia, Broun. 924. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 518.

Shining, pale ferruginous, apparently glabrous.

Near ♀ 2193, differing therefrom in having the scape more curvate, joints 3-5 of the funiculus more moniliform, disc of thorax slightly flattened, elytra less striate and the punctures on the interstices obsolete.

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

Tairua. Unique.

S. proluxa, sp. nov.

Subdepressed, very elongate and angustate, glabrous, slightly nitid, rufous, elytra paler.

Rostrum longer than thorax, arched, slender, parallel, nearly smooth and shining near the middle, finely and distantly punctured in front, more distinctly behind and to beyond the back of the eyes, and minutely coriaceous there. Scape medially inserted, flexuous; 2nd joint of the funiculus evidently longer than broad, 3-5 obconical, club oblong-oval, not annulate. Eyes slightly prominent. Thorax longer than broad, its sides gently rounded, a good deal narrowed anteriorly; disc nearly plane, moderately finely but not closely punctured, intervals, especially near the sides, densely and minutely sculptured. Scutellum small. Elytra slightly bisinuate at the base, as wide as thorax there, subparallel or very gradually narrowed backwards; moderately finely striate-punctate, striate behind, interstices with minute serial punctures, and on some parts with minute irregular aciculate impressions, the sutural 2 striæ on each rather deep near the apices. Legs rather short, the 2 hind pairs particularly.

More elongated than *S. exilis*, the rostrum evidently longer, the antennal insertion a little further back, the derm more or less coriaceous instead of being smooth.

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

Totara, Southland. A single female sent several years ago by Mr. A. Philpott, of Invercargill.

Eutassa, gen. nov.

Body stout, subdepressed or only slightly convex, obviously pubescent.

Rostrum a third shorter than the thorax, slightly arched in front, slightly narrowed behind the antennal insertion, before the middle, moderately stout. Scape moderately elongate, gradually incrassate, attaining the front of the eye. Funiculus as long as the scape, 2nd joint nearly as long as the basal one but more slender, 3-5 obconical, laxly articulated. Club oval, large, indistinctly annulate. Thorax constricted in front, up to that point quite oviform. Scutellum small but distinct. Elytra slightly narrowed posteriorly, the base slightly curved towards the scutellum, and as wide as the middle of the thorax. Legs rather elongate, the inner angle of the tibiæ acutely mucronate, their hooks rather slender. Tarsi elongate, penultimate joint divided nearly to its base, the lobes elongate and divergent, the terminal with minute claws.

Female.—Rostrum of similar form, rather narrower and more finely sculptured. Underside shining, black, the terminal 3 segments rufescent; pubescence brassy, fine but distinct; evidently, but not coarsely or closely, punctate; the sutures between the front and intermediate coxæ straight, that between the basal 2 segments sinuate. Rostrum distinctly tricarinate. Metasternum and basal 2 segments of nearly equal length, the former medially grooved behind, abdomen simple.

The rostrum is as stout as that of *Sericotrogus*, but longer, narrowed posteriorly, and with the antennal insertion nearer the extremity. The head is shorter, and, like the eyes, more resembles *Pentarthrum*. Thorax broader, and constricted in front. The elytra are gradually attenuated posteriorly, instead of being narrowed towards the base, as in *Sericotrogus*, and the tarsal lobes are more elongate and divergent.

Eutassa comatum, Broun. 1748. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 968.

Rostrum and thorax dark red and moderately shining, elytra somewhat fulvescent and glossy, legs and antennæ infusate red, the club and tarsi slightly paler; the vestiture yellow, slender but conspicuous, legs finely pubescent, thoracic disc nearly bare.

Rostrum and head distinctly and closely but not coarsely punctured, the former more finely in front. Thorax widest just behind the middle, well rounded; disc obsoletely impressed behind, its punctuation not close, rather fine, closer and finer in front, apex nearly smooth. Elytra with somewhat indefinite sculpture, subpunctate-striate near the suture, the punctures elsewhere seriate, interstices with serial punctures and rugulose, the 3rd slightly elevated behind, the apices singly rounded; on each, between the shoulder and the middle, there is a broad shallow impression.

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

Howick. One pair only.

E. fuscicollis, sp. nov.

Subdepressed; except the middle of the thorax, clothed with distinct yellow hairs; thorax fuscous, elytra and rostrum slightly infusate pitchy-red, antennæ and tarsi rufescent.

Rostrum subopaque, distinctly, rugosely, and very closely punctured; the punctuation continued to the slight swelling behind the eyes, pubescent there; occiput curvedly narrowed anteriorly, very minutely and densely sculptured, and with a few fine punctures. Thorax longer than broad; its sides well rounded, a good deal narrowed and contracted in front; disc unimpressed, its punctuation moderately fine, very scanty between the middle and each side, close and rugose at the sides, closer and finer near the smooth apical margin. Elytra elongate, subparallel to beyond the middle, narrowed posteriorly, the base slightly curved towards the scutellum, apices individually rounded, each slightly longitudinally impressed before the middle; they are striate-punctate; the suture and interstices have fine serial punctures and appear rugose, the 2nd from the suture thickened, somewhat elevated, and sharply bent outwards at the extremity.

Underside with distinct and moderately close punctures and yellow pubescence, basal ventral segment broadly depressed, metasternum sulcate behind, rostrum tricarinate.

More robust than *E. comatum*; rostrum rather longer, broader, more densely sculptured, and subasperate; the thoracic punctuation different; antennæ stouter and implanted nearer the middle.

Obs.—The individually rounded apices of the elytra should form part of the generic diagnosis, as it is a distinctive character amongst the *Cossonidæ*.

♂. Length, $2\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ line.
Waitakerei Range, Auckland. Unique.

Adel, gen. nov.

Body stout, moderately elongate, narrowed anteriorly, slightly convex; clothed with numerous rather short and slender suberect setæ, similar to those on *Entium aberrans*.

Rostrum quite half the length of thorax, not quite as broad as the head, slightly wider near the front than it is elsewhere, a little dilated at the point of antennal insertion, distinctly contracted near its base, moderately stout, and bearing erect setæ in front and others horizontal along each side of the anterior half. Scrobes short, expanded towards the front of the eyes. Scape medially inserted, moderately elongate, very gradually thickened, attaining the back of the eye. Funiculus 5-articulate, 2nd joint but little shorter than the 1st, joints 3–5 subquadrate, all narrowed towards the base. Club oblong-oval. Head moderately globose, gradually narrowed anteriorly, the outline scarcely at all interrupted, the punctuation ceasing in line with the back of the eyes, which are flattened and nearly as far from the thorax as they are from each other. Thorax but little longer than broad, widest behind the middle, well rounded there, much narrowed and constricted in front, its base truncate. Elytra rather wider than the broadest part of the thorax, the base widely incurved towards the suture, only slightly curvedly narrowed near the extremity. Legs moderately stout, tibial hooks distinct, 3rd tarsal joint a little expanded, concave in front, with very short indefinite lobes.

Prosternum deeply incurved in front, the coxæ widely separated. Mesosternal suture broadly curved between the coxæ. Metasternum hardly as long as the basal 2 segments combined, slightly convex, feebly sulcate behind. Basal ventral segment not much longer than the 2nd, slightly transversely impressed behind, its frontal suture nearly truncate between the coxæ, the 2nd with the fine frontal suture medially curved, the terminal rather short.

The form of the head bears some resemblance to that of *Agastegnus*. The body is rather less convex than in *Pentarthrum*, and the hind-body is relatively broader throughout, whilst the rostrum and eyes are essentially different. It should be placed between *Eutassa* and *Agastegnus*. The scutellum is distinct.

Adel crenatus, Broun. 1431. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 804.

Shining, dark red, antennæ and tarsi paler.

Rostrum finely, almost seriately, punctured, so as to appear slightly longitudinally rugose. Thorax broadly but not deeply impressed along the middle; distinctly and evenly, but not closely, punctured; the intervals smooth; apical margin submetallic. Elytra with crenate-punctate striæ, interstices with fine serial punctures.

Underside shining piceous, minutely setigerous, the punctuation distinct, not close, and rather evenly distributed, the 2nd segment, however, more finely punctured.

Length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.
Waitakerei Range. Unique.

Rhinanisus, Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 805.

Subdepressed, moderately broad, finely pubescent.

Rostrum more than half the length of thorax, contracted behind the middle in both sexes, broad in the male, cylindrical, but never slender in the female. Head rather broader in the male; the nearly smooth occiput does not extend, even in the female, as far as the eyes, there being a punctate space behind these, which are only moderately prominent. Scape stout, rather short, gradually thickened, inserted just before the middle in both sexes, it attains the front of the eye. Funiculus 5-articulate, 2nd joint hardly longer than the 3rd. Club large, ovate, annulate near the extremity. Thorax triangularly ovate in the female, broader and more rounded near the base in the male, constricted near the front. Scutellum small. Elytra elongate, parallel, equalling the thorax in width, apical margins simple. Tarsi pubescent underneath, 3rd joint slightly dilated, excavate above and sublobate, the female less so.

Underside plane, rostrum deeply grooved behind.

The species composing this genus are only about half the bulk of *Pentarthrum*; the antennal insertion, form of the rostrum, subdepressed body, and less widely separated coxæ distinguish them from that genus. *Rhinanisus* differs from *Euophryum* in the much less prominent eyes, longer scape, simple elytral margins, more lobate 3rd tarsal joint, less robust body, and different rostrum.

Rhinanisus fulvicornis, Broun. 912. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 512. (Plate XV, fig. 9.)

Shining, dark red, vertex piceous, antennæ fulvescent; pubescence scanty, fine, yellowish, and quite perceptible.

Rostrum rather deeply incurved between the middle and base, the frontal portion almost as broad as the head, more finely and less closely punctured than the basal. Head closely and, in proportion to the small size of the insect, moderately coarsely punctured to behind the eyes; this sculpture, in conjunction with the dark colour, render these organs indistinct; occiput shining but not perfectly smooth, narrowed in front. Thorax longer than broad, widest and a good deal rounded near the base; disc somewhat flattened but not impressed longitudinally, subfoveate near the middle of the base, moderately distinctly but not closely punctured. Elytra punctate-striate, the striæ, however, not at all deep; interstices with indistinct serial punctures, and in some aspects appearing rugose.

Female.—Rostrum slightly longer, narrower, more shining, and finely sculptured; the thorax more gradually narrowed anteriorly.

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

Whangarei. One of each sex.

R. parvicornis, Sharp. 913. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 513.

Subdepressed, moderately nitid, ferruginous, strongly punctate.

Thorax slightly constricted. Elytra strongly striate-punctate, interstices finely punctured, with very short indistinct setæ. Rostrum opaque and thick in the male; longer, more slender, and shining in the female.

Length, 1 line.

Auckland.

R. contiguus, Broun. 923. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 517.

Near 912, ♂. Rostrum rather longer, more opaque, slightly longitudinally impressed between the antennæ and base. Thorax narrower, indistinctly impressed medially.

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

Whangarei. Unique.

R. sagax, Broun. 1750. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 969.

Nitid, castaneo-rufous, vertex darker.

Club large. Thorax deeply constricted in front, broadly impressed along the middle. Elytra broader than thorax. Pubescence distinct yellowish.

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

Mount Egmont. Unique.

R. cheesemani, Broun. 2201. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1249.

Shining, castaneo-rufous, pubescence extremely slender but rather elongate.

Thorax not deeply impressed, frontal constriction deep. Rostrum slightly arched. Resembles the preceding, *R. sagax*.

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

Mount Arthur. Both sexes.

R. lewisi, Broun. Description being published at London.

Elongate, rather slender, nitid, ferruginous, pubescence inconspicuous.

Thorax distinctly medially depressed. Elytra plane, 3rd interstices distinctly elevated and bent near apices. Paler than the preceding species; base of elytra more or less infusate.

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

Broken River, Canterbury. Both sexes; several specimens.

R. elongatus, Broun. Description being published at London.

Narrow and elongate, subopaque, piceo-rufous, antennæ and tarsi rufo-testaceous, with minute greyish setæ.

Eyes not easily discernible, owing to the sculpture of the head.

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

Ashburton. One of each sex; mutilated.

R. subconvexus, Broun. Description being published at London.

Nitid, rufous, pubescence scanty and slender.

Rather smaller and paler than *elongatus*, less depressed than *R. gracilis*. Scape rather short. Thorax not closely punctate. Elytra slightly convex.

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

Otara, Southland. Unique.

R. suturalis, Broun. Description being published at London.

Rufo-piceous, legs and antennæ fusco-rufous.

Elytra distinctly striate-punctate, the suture slightly elevated. Antennæ rather elongate. Club narrow and somewhat flavescent.

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

Totara, Southland. One.

R. confertus, Sharp. 2199. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1248.

Narrow, subdepressed, nigrescent; the head, rostrum, antennæ, and legs rufous; shoulders fusco-rufous.

Rostrum elongate, cylindric. Elytra deeply striate, the striæ very closely punctured.

Somewhat similar to *R. parvicornis*. I have not seen it.

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

Picton.

R. constrictus, Sharp. 2200. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1249.

Narrow, subdepressed, fulvo-rufous.

Thorax longitudinally depressed on the middle, and with a slight smooth space on the middle. Elytra flat, coarsely punctate-seriate, interstices impunctate.

May be placed near *R. parvicornis*. I have not seen it.

Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ –3 mm.

Greymouth.

R. sulcirostris, sp. nov.

Elongate, subdepressed, dark rufous, elytra a little paler, club fulvescent; pubescence scanty, fine, and yellowish.

Rostrum broad in front, distinctly narrowed behind the middle, the punctuation rather shallow but moderately coarse and rugose behind the middle, in front with some slender longitudinal rugæ and some fine punctures; a broad furrow extends from near the apex towards the forehead; the coarse punctuation of the head is prolonged about half-way between the eyes and the thorax. Antennæ stout; 2nd joint of the funiculus very slightly longer than the 3rd; club elongate-oval, rather narrow. Thorax moderately constricted in front; if this portion were detached the remainder would be quite ovate; disc subdepressed, moderately but not closely punctured. Elytra subparallel, the base slightly yet quite appreciably incurved medially, and about as broad there as the widest part of the thorax, behind the middle; they are distinctly striate-punctate; near the suture, however, on each there are two striæ; interstitial punctures distant and indistinct. Tibiæ with a slender mucro at the inner extremity.

In some respects like *R. contiguus*. The rostral furrow, narrow club, and incurved elytral base, taken together, distinguish this species from all the others.

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

Mount Egmont. One, minus a leg.

Camptoscopus, Broun. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., November, 1893.

Subdepressed, with some minute greyish hairs.

Rostrum more than half the length of thorax, moderately stout, very slightly arched, subparallel, or gradually narrowed towards the eyes in both sexes; in the female rather more slender, with the antennal insertion behind the middle. Eyes moderately prominent, distinctly separated from the thorax by the short smooth occiput. Antennæ moderately stout and elongate, inserted medially. Scape not at all short, incrassate but not abruptly clavate near the apex; this thick portion is bent backwards, the basal slightly in the opposite direction, in both sexes. Funiculus 5-articulate, 2nd joint nearly as long as the basal, 3–5 transverse. Club ovate,

finely annulate. Thorax triangular-ovate, constricted in front. Scutellum distinct. Elytra as wide as thorax, nearly parallel, gradually narrowed backwards. Legs moderately long and stout; tibiæ slightly expanded towards the extremity. Tarsi slender, penultimate joint hardly at all dilated, excavate above but not lobate.

In the Japanese *Tychiodes* the scape is short and flexuous, an uncommon character apparently, but it and its immediate allies differ from *Camptoscapus* in other respects. From its New Zealand congeners it is readily separated by the peculiar form of the scape. The eyes are comparatively large, and, though rotundate, extend much downwards.

Camptoscapus sanguineus, Broun. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., November, 1893.

Nitid, piceo-rufus, the vertex and elytra suffused with piceous; pubescence scanty, slender, and cinereous, most easily seen on the posterior declivity.

Rostrum slightly narrowed behind the middle, moderately finely yet distinctly punctured, rather coarser behind, and abruptly terminating in line with the back of the eyes. Thorax with obtusely rounded posterior angles, its sides moderately rounded and narrowed towards the frontal constriction; disc almost flat, moderately finely, distinctly, but not closely punctured, more finely in front, the middle of apex smooth. Elytra at the base about the same width as the middle of thorax, subparallel, very gently narrowed posteriorly, their striæ regular, moderately deeply and distinctly punctured, interstices with fine serial punctures. Tibiæ but little dilated, not triangular, the front pair with yellow pubescence along the inner face and near the extremity; claws very small.

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

Mount Pirongia. Unique.

C. planiusculus, Broun. 910. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 511.

Subdepressed, moderately shining, ferruginous, the fine short greyish hairs easily perceptible near the extremity of the rostrum and hind-body.

Rostrum moderately distinctly punctured, longitudinally rugose, more finely and closely near the apex, the punctuation rather coarse on the vertex and continued to just beyond the back of the eyes, the constriction or frontal narrowing of the finely punctate occiput does not reach the eyes, which are moderately large. Club evidently pubescent, apparently triarticulate. Thorax longer than broad, distinctly rounded laterally, widest near the middle, abruptly narrowed near the front, closely and finely punctate there, but with the middle of the apex smooth; dorsum subdepressed, distinctly but not closely punctured, more closely near the sides, the basal margin slightly thickened. Scutellum smooth. Elytra biarcuate at base, distinctly punctate-striate, interstices with serial punctures and rugulose, 3rd elevated and bent outwards at the extremity, femora slender near the base, clavate beyond.

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

Whangarei. One only.

C. conicollis, Broun. 1306. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 735.

Elongate, subdepressed, dark red.

Rostrum subparallel, shining, finely punctate; occiput nearly smooth. Scape quite the length of funiculus. Thorax more triangular than 910;

frontal constriction less deep and a little further from the apex; the disc rather more closely and distinctly punctate. Elytral striæ rather deeper, interstitial punctures more distinct.

♀. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.
Wellington. Unique.

Macroscytalus, Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 736.

Body rather broad, subdepressed, minutely and scantily pubescent.

Rostrum more than half the length of thorax, moderately stout, narrowed behind the middle in both sexes. Occiput sharply limited at the sides close to the eyes; the punctuation of the head ceases abruptly in line with these organs. Scape stout, medially inserted, subclavate near the extremity, it attains the front of the eye. Funiculus short, 2nd joint nearly as long as the short basal one, 3-5 compact, transverse. Club oblong-oval, acuminate, as long as or longer than the funiculus, distinctly pubescent. Eyes large, slightly prominent, subtruncate behind, widely separated. Thorax rather short and broad, its sides strongly rounded; the moderate frontal constriction at each side extends obliquely towards the median discoidal linear impression. Scutellum small but distinct. Elytra rather short, subparallel or very slightly curved laterally, rather broader than the base of the thorax. Legs moderately stout; hooks of the tibiæ well developed, inner extremity with a sharp calcar; tarsi moderate, penultimate joint excavate but not lobed.

This genus should follow *Rhinanisis*. The rather broad subdepressed body and remarkably large antennal club, apart from other details, are characteristic.

Macroscytalus laticollis, Broun. 1308. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 737.
(Plate XV, fig. 10)

Body moderately shining, dark red, head and thorax somewhat piceous, club nigrescent.

Rostrum for two-thirds of its length nearly as broad as the head, closely and finely punctured in front, more distinctly behind, and as far as the eyes, and with a linear impression from the middle backwards. There is a slender interocular fovea. Thorax hardly any longer than it is broad, impressed along the middle, most obviously near the base, and with 2 oblique frontal impressions, the surface moderately closely and rather finely punctured. Elytra with indistinctly curvate sides, punctate-striate, interstices with numerous distinct serial punctures.

Underside plane. Mesosternum not abbreviated. Basal 2 ventral segments broadly impressed, and equalling the metasternum in length; the latter finely grooved. Coxæ small, widely separated.

♂. Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.
Parua, Whangarei. One of each sex.

M. depressus, Broun. 1433. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 807.

Shining, castaneo-rufous, the interocular area, front of thorax, and the club somewhat piceous.

Rostrum finely punctured and shining. Interocular fovea small. Thorax with a shallow median impression at the base only. Elytra broadly impressed before the middle. Club much longer than the funiculus.

♂. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$ line.
Parua. Unique.

M. russulus, Broun. 1309. *Man. N.Z. Coleopt.*, p. 737.

Castaneo-rufous, shining, antennæ slender, club pale fuscous.

Rostrum subcylindric, slightly narrowed behind, finely punctate and shining. Interocular fovea very distinct. Apex of thorax shining, but finely punctured, disc not flattened, with a small basal impression. Elytra very slightly rounded, unimpressed, rather broad.

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

Tairua. Unique.

M. remotus, Sharp. 914. *Man. N.Z. Coleopt.*, p. 513.

Rufo-piceous, club nigrescent.

Thorax medially impressed near the base. Interocular fovea indistinct.

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

Tairua. One pair.

M. frontalis, Broun. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, November, 1893.

Shining, rostrum and thorax rufous, elytra and legs rufo-castaneous, club dull black.

Thorax shining and only feebly constricted in front. Interocular fovea indistinct. Elytra indefinitely impressed before the middle.

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

Hunua Range. One.

M. badius, Broun. 920. *Man. N.Z. Coleopt.*, p. 516.

Broad, testaceous or slightly infuscate.

Thorax short and broad, unimpressed, abruptly narrowed in front.

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

Whangarei. One pair.

M. crenatus, sp. nov.

Subdepressed, moderately nitid, rufo-piceous, the frontal half of rostrum and the humeral area rufescent, antennæ clear red and shining, club nigrescent and densely pubescent.

Rostrum evidently narrowed behind the point of antennal insertion, before the middle, broadly sulcate from thence to the back of the eyes, distinctly yet finely punctate, more finely and distantly in front; occiput nearly smooth and shining. Thorax hardly longer than broad, considerably narrowed and constricted in front, widest behind the middle, strongly curvate there, the basal margin minutely prominent at the sides; disc flat, with a more or less evident smooth median line reaching the constriction but distant from the base, its punctuation moderately fine and close. Elytra rather wider than thorax at the base, very gradually narrowed posteriorly, moderately crenate-striate, interstices with fine serial punctures, and somewhat rugose. Legs closely punctured, 3rd tarsal joint a little expanded but not lobate. Pubescence scanty, greyish, visible only on the posterior part of the elytra.

Female.—Rostrum more slender, shining, finely and sparingly punctured, distinctly narrowed behind the middle.

The rostral canal and crenate-punctate elytral striæ will enable this species to be recognised. 1308 and 914 most nearly resemble it.

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

Hunua Range and Woodhill. One at each.

Bæorhopalus, Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 806.

Subdepressed, rather broad, almost elongate-oval, glossy, glabrous.

Female.—Rostrum moderately arched, shorter than thorax, stout but not broad, slightly dilated medially, the point of antennal insertion moderately narrowed near the base. Head globose underneath, not elongated; gradually curvedly narrowed to the same width as the rostrum, the outline not interrupted by any prominence of the eyes, which are rather small and nearly flat; the occiput not distinctly marked off from the eyes or vertex. Scape stout, much thickened near the extremity, medially inserted, and attaining the front of the eye. Funiculus compactly articulated, 2nd joint not perceptibly longer than 3rd. Club oblong-oval. Thorax strongly rounded laterally, constricted in front. Scutellum distinct. Elytra indistinctly curved at the sides, gradually narrowed behind, their base a little wider than that of the thorax. Legs moderate, 3rd tarsal joint not lobate.

Male.—Underside glabrous, nearly plane, shining, castaneo-rufous, very finely and distantly punctured. Basal 2 ventral segments as long as the metasternum, broadly depressed along the middle, the metasternum grooved behind, prosternum quite truncate in front. The mesosternal suture and that between the basal 2 segments fine and nearly straight, 5th segment with a small impression at each side.

The natural position of this genus is, without doubt, next to *Macroscytalus*, which, though similar in form, is distinguished by the altogether different head, less slender rostrum, larger and more prominent eyes, larger club, &c. The coxæ are less widely separated than in *Pentarthrum*.

Unfortunately, this and three or four closely allied genera are seldom met with; all their species are rare.

Bæorhopalus glabrus, Broun. 1305. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 735.

Glossy, rufous, elytra chestnut-red.

Rostrum with fine almost seriate punctures, the interocular sculpture nearly similar, with a slender fovea. Thorax nearly flat, as broad as it is long, widest just behind the middle, its sides strongly rounded, narrowed towards the constriction, very finely and distantly punctured, with a slight impression before the scutellum. Elytra rather flat, finely punctate-striate, interstices moderately broad; with fine serial punctures.

The male specimen is mounted on its back.

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

Parua, Whangarei. Two examples.

Selocomis, gen. nov.

Subdepressed, subfusiform, rather thickly clothed with decumbent conspicuous yellow hairs.

Rostrum nearly the length of the thorax, quite half the width of the head, slightly narrowed near the base, not marked off from the forehead, abruptly truncate or shaved off at its apex. Scrobes oblique. Scape inserted behind the middle, attaining the centre of the eye, elongate, gradually incrassate. Funiculus laxly articulated, rather short, 2nd joint distinctly longer than 3rd, joints 3-5 transverse, 5th almost cup-shaped. Club compact, opaque, densely pubescent, very elongate, fully the length of the whole funiculus. Head short, narrowed anteriorly, globose underneath, the occiput short. Eyes subdepressed in front, slightly prominent behind,

large, transversal. Thorax but little longer than broad, widest behind the middle, well rounded there, curvedly narrowed towards the abrupt frontal contraction. Scutellum distinct. Elytra rather broader than the thorax, parallel to beyond the hind thighs, curvedly narrowed behind, slightly transversely bi-impressed above. Legs stout, only moderately elongate; tibiæ uncinatae, and acute at the inner extremity. Tarsi moderately narrow, 3rd joint slightly dilated, concave in front, entire below, not lobate. Coxæ widely separated. Rostrum, underneath, with two sharply defined grooves, and therefore appearing tricarinate. Metasternum rather longer than the basal 2 ventral segments taken together, distinctly medially sulcate. Mesosternal suture straight. Basal 2 segments slightly convex, their suture distinct and a little sinuate, the 1st transversely impressed behind.

Underside glossy, piceous, the last 3 abdominal segments rufescent, with distinct rather evenly distributed punctures, almost quite glabrous, having only a few minute hairs on the terminal segment, and therefore in marked contrast to the upper surface.

Exactly intermediate between *Macroscytalus* and *Agastegnus*, having the disproportionally long club of the former and the facies of the latter, from which, nevertheless, it differs in having shorter and thicker legs, more prominent eyes, stouter and differently inserted antennæ, different rostrum, &c. From *Macroscytalus* it is readily distinguishable by a glance at its conspicuous vestiture.

Selocomis æneopiceus, Broun. 915. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 513.

Fusco-rufous, slightly bronzed; femora piceous; rostrum, antennæ, and tarsi rufous; slightly shining.

Rostrum parallel for more than half of its length, moderately closely and finely punctured, more distantly and finely in front. Head pilose, distinctly but not closely punctured. Thorax broadly impressed medially, with a slightly raised smooth central line, distinctly but not closely punctured, the apical margin nearly smooth. Elytra slightly broadly impressed before and behind the middle, their striæ somewhat indefinite, but with the punctures on the suture and interstices unusually close and distinct, the 3rd thickened, elevated, and bent at the extremity, and causing an apparent depression beyond each of them.

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

Mount Manaia, Whangarei. One only.

Glyphoramphus, Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 970.

Body subdepressed, sparingly clothed with slender yellow hairs.

Rostrum shorter than the thorax, not quite as broad as the head, just perceptibly medially incurved, quite vertical in front, deeply concave between the antennæ. Head moderately globose; occiput short, slightly narrowed in front. Eyes moderately large and prominent, rotundate, widely separated. Scape inserted near the apex, attaining the eye, slightly flexuous, moderately elongate, slender near the base, subclavate for half its length. Funiculus rather slender, 2nd joint nearly as long as but more slender than the 1st, joints 3-5 laxly articulated, 5th very short. Club nearly oblong-oval, large, indistinctly annulate. Thorax about as broad as it is long, its sides strongly rounded, base truncate, deeply constricted in front. Scutellum distinct but small. Elytra subparallel, gradually narrowed behind, apices slightly rounded singly, the base evidently broader than that of the

thorax. Legs stout and elongate; femora swollen and obtusely angulate below; tibiæ moderately and gradually expanded, their hooks rather small but quite distinct, with a slender spiniform process at the inner extremity. Tarsi moderately narrow, terminal joint as long as the basal 3 combined, 3rd moderately expanded and subbilobed, claws small.

The form most nearly resembles that of *Bæorhopalus*, the thorax particularly. The rostrum is thick vertically, and the scape unusually in-crassate towards the extremity. There is no approximate genus amongst the Pentarthrides.

Glyphoramphus rarus, Broun. 1735. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 971.

Nitid, piceo-rufous tinged with castaneous, antennæ pale ferruginous.

Head and rostrum densely and very minutely sculptured; the punctures on the head are rather fine, but not close, and gradually become finer and fewer towards the front of the rostrum. Thorax distinctly longitudinally impressed, moderately finely and not closely punctate, the apex raised and nearly smooth. Elytra slightly broadly impressed before and behind the middle, regularly and moderately finely striate-punctate, striate behind; interstices finely seriate punctate and rugose, the 3rd and the suture elevated and sharply bent at the extremity.

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

Mount Egmont. Unique.

Belka, gen. nov.

Body fusiform, moderately convex, evidently clothed with decumbent elongate yellow pubescence.

Rostrum rather shorter than thorax, subparallel, slightly narrowed near the base, cylindrical, half the width of the head, and bearing many fine but elongate setæ along its sides; these are most easily seen from underneath. Scrobes prolonged to the inner and lower part of the eyes, their upper margins sharply defined there. Scape inserted behind the middle, attaining the centre of the eye, elongate, only moderately slender. Funiculus rather stouter than the scape, 2nd joint longer than 3rd, joints 3-5 become shorter. Club ovate. Head rather short, occiput strongly globose underneath, slightly narrowed but not perceptibly marked off in front. Eyes slightly prominent, moderately small, almost transversely oval. Thorax longer than broad, widest behind the middle, well rounded there, a good deal narrowed and constricted in front. Scutellum small. Elytra broader than thorax at the base, subparallel, narrowed behind, base slightly biarcuate, apices not distinctly rounded separately. Legs stout, femora subclavate; tibiæ uncinatæ; penultimate tarsal joint slightly dilated, concave above, entire below, terminal rather thick, with small claws.

It would be absurd to leave the type of this genus with *Pentarthrum*. The rostrum is like that of the female *Pentarthrum* (903) in length, but is slightly stouter, and quite perceptibly narrowed near the base. The eyes are distinctly smaller and more transversal. The scutellum is smaller. The scape cannot reach the back of the eye. The metasternum is shorter, with a very short groove behind. The basal 2 ventral segments are unimpressed, but their suture is well marked and sinuate. The rostrum underneath has 2 sharply impressed grooves. The more robust body and legs, different antennal insertion, and entirely different vestiture, &c., distinguish it from *Attarus*, near which it should be placed.

Female.—Rostrum rather longer, but not appreciably more slender. Thorax different, widest near the base, gradually narrowed from that point; posterior angles quite oblique. Apt to be mistaken for a distinct species.

Belka spadicea, Broun. 1628. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 911.

Subopaque, rostrum and elytra slightly nitid, fusco-castaneous, legs of a chocolate colour, antennæ and tarsi piceo-rufous, pubescence more abundant on the elytra than on the thorax. In the male the elytra are somewhat rufescent.

Rostrum moderately finely and not closely punctured throughout. Head pubescent, moderately punctate; occiput not quite smooth. Scape glabrous, the funiculus finely and sparingly setose. Club densely and finely pubescent, slightly annulate. Thorax with a smooth median line, moderately finely and not closely punctured, disc convex, frontal constriction deep. Elytra as broad as the widest part of thorax, their striæ rather shallow, crenate-punctate, the punctuation becoming indistinct behind, interstices rugose and seriate-punctate.

Underside rufo-piceous, slightly nitid, the whole derm densely and minutely sculptured, the setæ greyish and slender but numerous, the punctuation moderately coarse but not close.

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

Dunedin. One of each sex.

Attarus, gen. nov.

Elongate, fusiform-cylindric, slightly transversely convex, a little shining, sparingly clothed with slender but quite perceptible pubescence.

Rostrum porrect, a little arched in front, rather shorter than thorax, slightly narrowed behind, in front more than half the width of the head. Scrobes linear, directed obliquely towards the lower and inner part of the eyes. Scape elongate, only moderately stout, inserted at or before the middle, and attaining the front of the eye. Funiculus elongate, basal joint large, 2nd not distinctly longer than 3rd, 4th and 5th short. Club ovate, stout, not articulated. Head rather short, moderately globose, the occiput curvedly narrowed towards the eyes, but not constricted or marked off in front. Eyes rotundate, only slightly prominent, lateral. Thorax longer than broad, widest behind the middle, well rounded there, a good deal narrowed and constricted near the front, base truncate. Scutellum minute. Elytra subtruncate at the base, as broad as the widest part of the thorax, gradually narrowed posteriorly, their apices individually rounded. Legs relatively rather slender; tibiæ straight and hardly at all expanded, uncinatè; tarsi stout, the terminal joint quite the length of the basal 3 united, 3rd a little expanded, widely concave in front, not distinctly lobate, apparently entire underneath.

Prosternum incurved in front, the coxæ more approximated than in *Pentarthrum*. The metasternum elongate, nearly as long as the abdomen, finely medially sulcate, 2nd ventral segment shorter than 1st, their suture distinct and undulate.

The structure of the antennæ and tarsi, irrespective of other characteristics, is enough to prevent the association of the type of this genus with *Eucossonus*. It cannot be referred to *Agastegnus*, which is composed of depressed, long-legged insects. *Sericotrogus* has an entirely different head, &c., and the other *Pentarthrum* allies also exhibit disparities.

Attarus tristis, sp. nov.

Angustate, dark piceo-rufous, legs rather lighter, antennæ fulvescent; slightly nitid, pubescence greyish-yellow.

Rostrum shining, rufescent, distantly and finely punctured in front, nearly smooth along the middle, the punctuation becoming coarse, somewhat elongate and rugose on the vertex; the occiput also with some distant punctures. Eyes much less prominent than in *Pentarthrum*. Thorax unimpressed; very coarsely, closely, and rugosely punctured at the sides; the disc less coarsely and closely, on the middle especially, more closely in front; the apical margin, however, is smooth, and of a somewhat metallic reddish-coppery hue. Elytra a good deal narrowed at the posterior declivity, the apical margins rufescent and evidently rounded singly; they are regularly and distinctly but not coarsely striate-punctate, quite striate behind, the suture and interstices finely seriate-punctate and slightly rugose. Legs with minute yellowish setæ, most conspicuous along the inner face of the front tibiæ.

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

Paparoa, Howick. Unique.

A. castus, Broun. 1307. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 736.

This species must be detached from *Pentarthrum*. The rostrum is rather longer than that of *A. tristis*, similarly sculptured and narrowed behind, but along each side it bears several slender outstanding yet not very elongate setæ. Occiput smoother and more convex, and therefore more distinctly marked off from the close interocular punctuation. Disc of thorax very slightly and indistinctly flattened; the slender yellow hairs on its sides are quite easily seen. Scutellum small and seemingly bent downwards in front, instead of being horizontal. Elytra with more distinct and closer interstitial punctures; those in the striæ are more quadrate, and are separated by short intervals only; the yellow hairs are more numerous.

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

Whangarei. One.

A. vestitus, Broun. 916. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 514.

Body dark piceo-rufous, tarsi and antennæ red, club fulvescent; pubescence distinct, yellow, rather elongate and slender.

Rostrum rather broad, incurved behind the middle; rather coarsely, relatively, punctured and longitudinally rugose, the punctures not as close on the head; the occiput also with a few punctures. Thorax with the median line smooth, coarsely and rugosely punctured, more closely at the sides than on the disc, very closely near the smooth coppery front margin. Elytra subpunctate-striate, quite striate behind and at the base; the suture and interstices finely seriate-punctate and slightly rugose.

Underside shining, rufo-piceous, with minute setæ along the middle of the breast, but on the abdomen and along the sides the setæ are more elongate and obvious; the punctuation on the sides, the front of the prosternum, and on the basal 2 ventral segments is coarser than along the middle of the sternum; base of prosternum transversely rugose and punctate.

Prosternum truncate in front. Rostrum medially grooved underneath, the groove with sharply defined borders. Buccal cavity large. Metasternum elongate, rather shorter than the abdomen, medially sulcate. Basal

ventral segment broadly impressed, 2nd shorter, their suture undulate, the 5th with elongate pubescence.

The rostrum is broader, the eyes more prominent, and the antennæ shorter and stouter than in the preceding two species. The scutellum is sunken, and does not seem to penetrate between the elytra.

The description is given in detail in case the discovery of more specimens should make it expedient to treat this species as the representative of a distinct genus. There can be no doubt as to its being a male.

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

Parua Forest, Whangarei. Unique.

Agastegnus, Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 805.

Body slender, pubescence conspicuous.

Rostrum rather shorter than thorax, somewhat arched, moderately stout, rather gradually narrowed towards the base. Head globose below, curvedly narrowed anteriorly, the contour not interrupted by the subdepressed eyes, the usually dark colour and punctuation also tend to render the eyes inconspicuous; the occiput is short, and not at all distinctly marked off in front. Antennæ elongate. Scape slender, gradually thickened, curvate or flexuous, inserted before the middle, in the female at the middle, and attaining the back of the eye. Funiculus laxly articulated, 2nd joint sometimes nearly as long as the basal one, 3-5 submoniliform. Club moderately large, subovate. Thorax triangularly ovate, moderately constricted in front. Scutellum small. Elytra broader than the base of the thorax, parallel or gently narrowed backwards, apices slightly rounded individually. Legs elongate and slender; tarsi narrow, 3rd joint not perceptibly lobed, terminal longer than the basal 3 conjointly, with small claws.

Prosternum deeply incurved in front. Metasternum longer than the basal 2 segments.

From *Pentarthrum*, *Rhinanisis*, and cognate forms this genus is differentiated by the conspicuous vestiture, long slender legs, &c., and from *Sericotrogus* by the form of the head and more widely separated anterior coxæ, &c.

Agastegnus ruficollis, Broun. 1432. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 806.

Variagate, moderately shining, pubescence slender, decumbent, yellow, distinct; rostrum and thorax rufescent; the head, club, and parts of elytra piceous; tibiæ more rufescent than the pitchy femora; antennæ pale red.

Rostrum moderately punctured, more finely and less closely in front. Thorax rather longer than broad, widest behind the middle, where it is rounded, more but gradually narrowed anteriorly than at the base, slightly constricted in front; disc broadly impressed along the middle, moderately coarsely punctured almost to the apex. Elytra rather broader than the thorax, feebly broadly impressed before the middle, with rather shallow but distinctly punctured striæ, interstices with minute serial punctures, the 2nd beyond the suture distinctly elevated and bent outwards near the apex.

Female.—Rostrum slightly more slender, parallel, less arched above. Thorax rather narrower, less constricted in front, its disc unimpressed.

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

Waitakerei Range.

A. gratus, Broun. 922. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 517.

Concolorous, testaceous, rostrum slightly rufescent.

Thorax broadly but slightly impressed behind the middle. Elytra near the middle.

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

Parua, Whangarei. Unique.

A. longipes, Broun. 930. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 522. (Plate XVI, fig. 1)

Piceous; the thorax, rostrum, and antennæ rufescent; the dark head and club opaque.

Thorax broadly impressed. Elytra with slightly rounded shoulders, scutellar region depressed, slightly transversely impressed before the middle.

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

Whangarei. Both sexes.

A. simulans, Sharp. 933. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 523.

Slender, obscure rufous, antennæ testaceous, club piceous.

Thorax indistinctly impressed behind the middle, opaque, closely and strongly punctured. Elytral striæ not deep but strongly punctured. Under-side nigrescent.

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

Auckland.

A. coloratus, Broun. 1630. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 911.

Rostrum, antennæ, and thorax rufescent; elytra fusco-testaceous, with irregular dark marks; legs of a chocolate hue; head and club piceous.

Rostrum as long as thorax, narrowed behind the middle. Eyes slightly prominent. Elytra with deep striæ. Thorax impressed along the middle, and with a smooth central line, which does not attain the base.

An aberrant species.

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

Tuakau, Auckland. Unique.

A. femoralis, Broun. 1751. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 970.

Shining, rostrum and thorax dark red, elytra castaneo-rufous, antennæ concolorous, club pale red.

Thorax rather finely punctured, impressed behind the middle, almost foveiform at the base. Elytra broadly impressed before the middle. Femora medially inflated. Pubescence unusually scanty.

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

Mount Egmont. Three.

A. nitidirostris, Broun. 2202. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1250.

Æneo-piceous, antennæ shining red, club piceous, legs almost chocolate; rather thickly covered with pale-yellow long slender hairs.

Thorax slightly flattened. Elytra impressed before and behind the middle.

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

Mount Egmont. Unique.

A. distinctus, Broun. 2421. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1388.

Shining, rufous, elytra castaneo-rufous, the legs and club fusco-rufous. Thorax evidently impressed behind the middle, finely punctured, intervals

densely and minutely sculptured. Elytra broadly impressed before and behind the middle. Pubescence bright yellow, rather scanty.

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

Moeraki. One only.

A. sericatus, Broun. 1752. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 970.

Castaneo-rufous, legs infusate, the head and club piceous; pubescence yellow, not at all scanty.

Thorax broadly impressed from the base to beyond the middle, moderately coarsely and closely punctured relatively. Elytra paler than thorax, their sides, however, somewhat infusate, the base biarcuate, slightly transversely impressed before and behind the middle.

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

Paparoa, near Howick. Unique.

A. rufescens, Broun. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., January, 1907.

Shining, infusate red, elytra paler, rostrum red; pubescence bright yellow.

Thorax longitudinally but not deeply impressed. Elytra widest behind the posterior femora, gradually narrowed towards the base, indistinctly impressed before the middle. Antennæ very elongate. Scape distinctly flexuous.

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

Dunedin. One.

A. bi-impressus, sp. nov.

Subdepressed, elongate, only slightly nitid; rostrum, thorax, and antennæ piceo-rufous: head, club, and elytra piceous, these last more rufescent near the base; knees and tarsi paler; club quite opaque, densely and minutely pubescent; clothed with silky yellow hairs, most conspicuous on the thorax.

Rostrum rather slender, gradually narrowed towards its base, its punctuation nearly seriate, finer in front than behind. Thorax evidently longer than broad, its sides moderately rounded, abruptly contracted near the apex, which is sparingly punctured; disc with a broad shallow impression, distinctly and rather closely but not coarsely punctured. Scutellum small. Elytra subtruncate and evidently broader than thorax at the base, gradually narrowed posteriorly, broadly impressed before and behind the middle; their sculpture indefinite, striate-punctate, substriate at the base, the 3rd and 4th striæ moderately distinct, the suture and interstices with serial punctures, the 2nd and the suture somewhat thickened and elevated near the extremity. Scape curvate, inserted immediately before the middle; 2nd joint of funiculus longer than 3rd, joints 3-5 moniliform. Club oblong-oval.

The nearest species is *A. ruficollis*, which, however, has less expanded penultimate tarsal joints, and only one impression across the elytra.

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

Waiorongamai, Mount Te Aroha. Unique.

Sericotrogus, Wollaston. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 521.

Body elongate, subparallel, moderately convex, distinctly pubescent.

Rostrum shorter than the thorax, parallel, moderately broad in both sexes, slightly arched in front. Scape inserted just before the middle and attaining the middle of the eye, straight, thickened apically. Funiculus

5-articulate, 2nd joint longer than 3rd; 3-5 laxly articulated. Club ovate, abruptly broader than the funiculus. Head exerted, slightly narrowed anteriorly, abruptly wider than yet not quite twice the width of the rostrum. Eyes moderately prominent, situated in front. Thorax elongate, suboviform, not distinctly constricted in front. Scutellum distinct. Elytra slightly and gradually narrowed towards the base, apices simple. Legs moderately elongate; 3rd tarsal joint bilobed.

Differs from *Pentarthrum* in its more fusiform outline, longer and unconstricted head, relatively longer and narrower rostrum, differently formed thorax, and bilobed penultimate tarsal joint. The more approximated anterior coxæ will at once lead to its identification. The form of the head, the thick parallel rostrum, shorter legs, and much less separated front coxæ, apart from other structural details, distinguish it from *Agastegmus*.

Sericotrogus subænescens, Wollaston. 929. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 521. (Plate XV, fig. 12.)

Elongate, subæneo-piceous, moderately nitid; vestiture fine but distinct, greyish or brassy; tarsi and antennæ dark red.

Male.—Rostrum moderately and closely punctured, somewhat rugosely, more finely towards the extremity. Thorax longer than broad, more gradually narrowed in front than behind, its punctuation, like that of the head, moderately close and distinct, but with the central line or space nearly smooth. Elytra punctuate-striate, the grooves rather shallow, interstices with fine distant punctures.

Underside shining, usually alutaceous or nigrescent, minutely pubescent, more or less coarsely punctate. Metasternum equalling the basal 2 segments in length, 1st segment longitudinally impressed. Rostrum with a broad basal carina, which becomes furcate in front.

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

Auckland, Wellington, and other localities.

S. ovicollis, Broun. 931. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 522.

Near 929, shining, piceous, antennæ and tarsi dark red, nearly glabrous.

Rostrum longer, slightly incrassate in front. Thorax more convex in the middle, so as to appear more depressed in front and across its base, more distinctly punctured. Elytra slightly more oviform; 3rd tarsal joint rather more expanded. Club oblong-oval, longer and distinctly narrower.

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

Whangarei. One.

S. stramineus, Broun. 932. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 523.

Flavescent, slightly rufescent sometimes; the pubescence scanty, slender and elongate, quite grey. The punctuation of the thorax more shallow; the serial punctures on the interstices of the elytra indistinct.

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

Tairua. Two.

Gaucrocryphus, gen. nov.

Elongate, fusiform-cylindric, subdepressed, vestiture elongate and very conspicuous.

Rostrum slightly arched, rather thicker than that of *Sericotrogus*, slightly narrowed behind the middle; rather more slender in the female, but much less so than in the same sex of *Pentarthrum*. Scape slightly flexuous, incrassate at the extremity, inserted just before the middle, and attaining

the front of the eye. Funiculus 5-articulate, 2nd joint slightly longer than 3rd, joints 3-5 subquadrate. Club oblong-oval. Head rather short, globose underneath, slightly constricted just behind the very prominent eyes. Thorax triangular-ovate, evidently constricted in front. Scutellum small. Elytra incurved at base, slightly rounded singly at the apices, parallel-sided, rather broader than thorax at the base. Legs moderate, 3rd tarsal joint small, excavate but not distinctly lobed.

Underside shining, rufo-piceous, sparingly and minutely pubescent, coarsely punctate, terminal segment less distinctly. Anterior coxæ less distant than in *Pentarthrum*, further apart than those of *Sericotrogus*. Mesosternal suture distinct, truncate between the coxæ. Metasternum moderately elongate, medially sulcate. Basal ventral segment broadly impressed in the middle, sloping downwards towards the 2nd, the intervening suture subtruncate and well marked, the terminal bent upwards yet hardly reaching the level of the epipleuræ, with a round median impression; it is rufescent.

The type of this genus cannot remain in *Sericotrogus*, on account of the unlobed tarsi, more widely separated coxæ, different head, &c. The superb vestiture, more convex and prominent eyes, and the slight sexual differentiation of the rostrum show that it cannot be located in *Pentarthrum*. A new genus therefore is instituted for its reception.

Gaucrocryphus auricomus, Broun. 1302. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 733. (Plate XV, fig. 13.)

Piceo-rufous, moderately shining; with the exception of the apical half of the rostrum, thickly covered with decumbent, elongate, beautiful yellow hairs; in the female some of the elytral pubescence is greyish.

Rostrum distinctly longitudinally rugosely punctate almost to the extremity; vertex also moderately coarsely punctured, the short occiput finely. The eyes are distinctly convex. Thorax with moderately rounded sides, gradually narrowed from the middle towards the frontal constriction, which is only slight in the female; disc slightly convex, moderately coarsely and closely punctured almost to the apical margin. Elytra punctate-striate, the grooves, however, rather shallow; interstices and suture with serial punctures, the pubescence, however, renders the sculpture somewhat indefinite.

Female.—Rostrum rather longer, quite stout, slightly but widely narrowed behind the middle and again a little expanded towards the eyes. Antennæ medially inserted.

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

Tairua (one female), Waitakerei Range (one male).

Eucossonus, Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 870.

Elongate, subdepressed, the whole surface dull, with dense minute sculpture, and clothed with distinct yellow hairs or setæ.

Rostrum rather shorter than thorax, the basal half narrower than the frontal, arched above; more slender in the female. Scrobes narrow near the apex, expanded, and reaching the eyes. Head short, occiput much narrowed and constricted in front. Eyes moderately convex, subtruncate behind, and extending considerably downwards. Scape slender, elongate and flexuous, inserted before the middle, and almost reaching the thorax. Funiculus elongate, laxly articulated, the basal 2 joints of about equal length, joints 3-5 submoniliform. Club oblong-oval. Thorax longer than broad, deeply constricted near the front, so that the apex seems dilated,

the portion behind the constriction quite oviform, rather flat and medially broadly canaliculate, its base bisinuate. Scutellum small. Elytra longer and rather broader than thorax, base biarcuate. Legs rather long and slender, penultimate joint of the tarsi with strongly developed lobes.

Underside nigrescent, subopaque, with some minute setæ; the punctuation moderately coarse, but not deep; the intervals densely and minutely sculptured. Rostrum medially carinate. Prosternum elongate, deeply impressed near the front. Mesosternum much abbreviated, so that the intermediate coxæ are nearly in contact with the prosternum. Metasternum elongate, medially sulcate behind. Basal ventral segment with an almost transverse impression behind, the shorter 2nd with a more shallow impression.

Structurally different from *Sericotrogus* in almost all respects. The form of the head and rostrum, and the frontal dilatation of the thorax, owing to the unusually deep constriction, is remarkable. The scrobes are expanded towards, and terminate in front of, the eyes; in *Sericotrogus* they are directed obliquely downwards to below the eyes. The anterior coxæ are more widely separated, but less so than in *Pentarthrum*. In specimens mounted on cardboard the head is sometimes retracted, and appears peculiarly pinched in behind the eyes; when more carefully set out the refuscent globose occiput is fully exposed.

Eucossonus comptus, Broun. 1550. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 870.
(Plate XV, fig. 16.)

Subopaque, fusco-rufous, sometimes darker, antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; the yellow hairs are rather elongate and decumbent on the thorax, finer on the head, rostrum, and elytra; on these they usually form lines or series, on the 2nd and 4th interstices particularly.

Rostrum finely subcarinate along the middle of the frontal half, its punctuation moderately coarse, close, and rugose. Thorax broadly depressed along the middle, with coarse shallow punctures. Elytra with somewhat ill-defined sculpture, apparently with shallow punctures in the striæ; interstices slightly asperate or rugose, the 2nd from the suture somewhat elevated; the setæ suberect. Legs finely setose; 3rd and 4th joints of the funiculus longer than broad.

Female.—Rostrum gradually and slightly narrowed backwards, slightly nitid, moderately coarsely and closely punctured behind, much more sparingly and finely in front.

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

Waitakerei Range. Both sexes.

E. elegans, Broun. 2419. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1386.

Female.—Differs from 1550 in having the rostrum slightly dilated at the point of antennal insertion, behind the middle. Elytra striate-punctate.

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

Moeraki. One.

E. gracilis, Broun. 2420. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1387.

Rather narrow.

Rostrum more slender than that of 1550, more sparingly and finely punctate. Thorax not depressed along the middle, simply flattened there. Elytra rather wider near the hind thighs. Legs more slender and scape rather shorter than in *E. elegans*.

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

Moeraki. One.

E. setiger, Sharp. 934. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 523.

Slender, narrow, very opaque, with depressed setæ.

Thorax without the obvious depression along the middle as in 1550, its punctuation obsolete. Elytra punctate-striate, but not very distinctly so. Scrobes small and indistinct.

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

Tairua.

E. rostralis, sp. nov.

Elongate, subdepressed, opaque, fusco-rufous, thorax rufo-piceous, antennæ and tarsi clear dark red, clothed with slender yellow conspicuous setæ.

Rostrum shorter than thorax, arched, nearly parallel, dull pitchy-red, the basal portion and the head with moderate shallow punctures and rugose, its frontal portion with finer indistinct punctures, nowhere quite smooth. Scape flexuous, medially inserted, and reaching beyond the back of the eye. Joints 3-5 of funiculus moniliform. Thorax broadly but not deeply impressed along the middle, the punctuation there quite distinct and rather close, finer in front. Scutellum small, rounded, with a distinct central puncture. Elytra indistinctly punctate-striate, interstices minutely sculptured and rugose.

On comparison with each of the described species I find that the rostrum is different. The thoracic punctures are quite definite.

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

Otago. One.

Agrilochilus, Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 520.

Body linear, narrowed anteriorly, depressed, opaque, closely sculptured, apparently minutely asperate, rather thickly covered with short slender setæ.

Rostrum as long as thorax, arched, moderately slender, subparallel, very gradually and slightly narrowed towards the extremity. Scrobes elongate, and extending towards the lower part of the eyes. Scape moderately stout and elongate, a little curved, inserted between the middle and the apex, and attaining the eye. Funiculus very slender, its basal joint, however, evidently thicker and longer than the following ones, 2nd longer than 3rd, narrowed behind, joints 3-5 laxly articulated and bead-like. Club broadly ovate. Head abruptly broader than the rostrum, porrect but not elongate. Eyes situated in front, not convex above, more so below, where their greatest bulk is. Thorax gradually narrowed towards the front, only slightly constricted there, feebly bisinuate at the base. Scutellum small. Elytra very elongate and parallel, base biarcuate towards the suture, with simple apices. Female antennæ medially inserted. Legs of moderate length and thickness; tibiæ with rather small hooks. Tarsi slender, 3rd joint with short lobes.

Underside flat, distinctly and closely but not at all deeply punctured, finely setose. Prosternum angularly impressed in front, the coxæ distinctly yet only slightly separated. Mesosternum moderate, the coxal cavities large and obliquely prolonged forwards. Metasternum very elongate yet shorter than the abdomen, the posterior coxæ hardly any further apart than the middle pair. Basal 2 ventral segments with one continuous broad depression along the middle, the terminal with a small fovea.

Abundantly distinct from all our New Zealand genera, as the first part of its description, of itself, clearly demonstrates.

Agrilochilus prolixus, Broun. 928. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 521. (Plate XV, fig. 14.)

Obscure fusco-rufous, but when thoroughly cleaned and freed from sappy matter appearing slightly nitid; tarsi and antennæ ferruginous; the setæ greyish-yellow.

Rostrum with indistinct punctuation, minutely asperate or rugose, finely setose. The occiput very short and distinctly marked off from the sculptured vertex, which extends behind the eyes. Scape dull, funiculus shining and finely setose. Thorax with indefinite sculpture, apparently closely punctate, the apex reddish. Elytra closely striate-punctate and asperate.

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

Parua and Waitakerei Range. Both sexes.

Dioedimorpha, Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 805.

Subdepressed, very elongate, sparsely and very minutely, quite indistinctly, setose, and therefore appearing glabrous and moderately nitid.

Rostrum nearly as long as thorax, strongly curvedly dilated at the extremity, where it is quite as broad as the head; it is again, but only moderately, dilated behind the middle, at the point of antennal insertion. Mandibles prominent. Head subconical, longer than broad, the occiput short and evidently narrower than the sculptured part of the head. Scrobes short and abruptly directed downwards. Eyes not prominent, remote from thorax. Scape stout and gradually incrassate, inserted between the middle and the base, extending back to beyond the eye. Funiculus 5-articulate, joints 2-5 of nearly equal length. Club ovate. Thorax rather longer than broad, subconical, very slightly constricted in front. Scutellum distinct. Elytra twice as long as the thorax, and of almost the same width throughout. Legs relatively short and stout; penultimate tarsal joint excavate in front, but not distinctly lobed.

Underside moderately finely punctured, with some minute setæ. The coxæ more widely separated than in *Agrilochilus*. Metasternum very elongate, medially sulcate. Basal 2 ventral segments elongate. Rostrum with a distinct smooth median carina underneath.

Female.—Rostrum longer and more slender, antennæ inserted near the base.

This genus was instituted for the reception of Dr. Sharp's *Pentarthrum wollastonianum* and *P. debile*. The remarkable head and rostrum are sufficient for generic separation and identification.

Dioedimorpha wollastoniana, Sharp. 917. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 514. (Plate XV, fig. 8.)

Piceous, sometimes more rufescent, antennæ and tarsi rufous, club paler.

Head and rostrum moderately closely and finely punctured, the occiput nearly smooth. Thorax a little wider behind the middle than it is elsewhere, gradually narrowed anteriorly, its sculpture very similar to that of the head, the middle of the apex smooth. Elytra finely striate-punctate, interstices with fine serial punctures and appearing transversely rugose.

This species is common on *Rhopalostylis (Areca) sapida*, and the individuals exhibit a considerable amount of variation not only as regards bulk, but also in the development of the head and rostrum. The typical specimen is a fully developed male.

♂. Length, $2\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Whangarei and Waitakerei Range. Both sexes.

D. debile, Sharp. 918. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 515.

Ferruginous, moderately shining, minutely setose. Differs from 917 in being more slender.

Rostrum relatively longer, but of similar shape. Antennæ inserted medially. Thorax relatively more coarsely punctured. Elytra less rugose, more distinctly punctate, but not quite punctate-striate, and tapering towards the extremity instead of being parallel.

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

Parua and Howick.

Arecocryptus, Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 525.

Body elongate, subdepressed, vestiture setiform, slender but conspicuous.

Rostrum evidently longer than thorax, moderately slender, a little dilated towards the base and apex, slightly arched; underneath, between the middle and base, there is a conspicuous spiniform process, which is furcate at its apex and directed slightly backwards, and on the lower part of the head there is another spine directed forwards. The scrobes begin at the apex, and are prolonged backwards to the lower and front part of the eyes. Scape very elongate, moderately stout, slightly incrassate at the extremity, inserted at the apex, and attaining the eye. Funiculus rather longer than the scape, very slender; basal 2 joints very elongate, 2nd quite as long as but more slender than the basal one, 3rd also elongate but shorter than the preceding one, 5th shorter than 4th, both, however, longer than broad. Club oblong-oval, annulate. Head remarkably short, the nearly smooth occiput narrowed anteriorly, so that the eyes seem very convex and prominent. Thorax longer than broad, subovate, constricted in front, base slightly bisinuate. Scutellum small but distinct. Elytra not twice the length of thorax and rather wider and slightly biarcuate at the base, gradually narrowed posteriorly. Legs moderately long and slender, tibial hooks small. Tarsi with spongelike pubescence underneath, 2nd joint broad, the 3rd still broader, with strongly developed lobes, the terminal very slender and elongate, with long curved claws.

Underside nearly plane, distinctly and moderately closely punctate, with some fine slender pubescence. Coxæ moderately separated. Metasternum as long as the 2 basal ventral segments, the suture between these segments sinuous.

Female.—Rostrum more slender and arched, antennæ inserted before the middle, scape more slender and flexuous, without spines on the head and rostrum.

This is the most remarkable genus of the *Cossonidæ*. The rostral and interocular spines underneath, the long rostrum, outstanding eyes, apically inserted antennæ, and widely expanded lobate penultimate tarsal joint form a combination without precedent.

The more appropriate name *Arecocryptus* has been substituted for *Canthorhynchus*. The insect lives concealed near the base of the fronds of *Rhopalostylis* (*Arca*) *sapida*.

Arecocryptus bellus, Broun. 936. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 526. (Plate XV, fig. 15.)

Subopaque, fusco-rufous, funiculus red, vestiture pale yellow.

Rostrum subcarinate along the middle, longitudinally rugose-punctate, the coarse punctuation ceasing abruptly behind the eyes, and with an angular fovea there. Thorax widest near the middle, rounded there, closely and

moderately coarsely punctured; disc very slightly depressed, with an indistinct central line. Elytra subpunctate-striate, interstices rugose or slightly asperate.

Female.—Rostrum slender, finely and almost seriatly punctate.

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

Parua and Hunua Range. Both sexes.

Entium, Sharp. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 519.

Subcylindric, with slender suberect hairs.

Rostrum stout, shorter than thorax, subcylindrical, slightly narrowed anteriorly. Head moderate, gradually narrowed to the width of the rostrum; the outline, however, is slightly interrupted by the small longitudinally oval eyes. Scape medially inserted, of moderate length, gradually thickened. Funiculus 5-articulate, 2nd joint distinctly longer than 3rd, 3-5 small. Thorax subcylindric. Scutellum small but distinct. Elytra elongate, rather broader than thorax, distinctly so at the base. Legs slender, tibiæ linear, apical hooks very small. Tarsi small, their 3rd joint with short slender lobes.

Anterior coxæ nearly contiguous. Metasternum and basal 2 ventral segments nearly equally elongate.

The small size, suberect pubescence, small longitudinally oval eyes, almost uncontracted thorax, and approximated front coxæ are its most salient characters.

Entium aberrans, Sharp. 927. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 520.

Narrow, slender, subconvex, moderately nitid, piceo-rufous.

Rostrum finely punctate, minutely and densely sculptured, scantily and minutely pubescent. Thorax a little longer than broad, its sides slightly rounded, relatively moderately coarsely punctate, more distantly along the middle. Elytra not striate, but with regular series of relatively coarse punctures, which become indistinct near the apex; interstices simple.

Underside rufescent, finely and sparingly punctured, with some slender setæ; basal ventral segment broadly impressed.

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

Parua and Howick. Rare.

Mesoxenophasis, Wollaston. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 524.

Minute, fusiform, narrow, nitid, glabrous.

Head subglobose. Rostrum nearly as long as thorax, only moderately thick, subparallel, slightly and gradually narrowed towards the base. Eyes small, not prominent, placed somewhat on the upper surface. Scape inserted near the apex, moderately stout and elongate, gradually incrassate. Funiculus 5-articulate, 2nd joint slightly longer than 3rd. Club rather large, oblong-oval. Thorax oviform, obsolete constricted in front, base slightly incurved. Scutellum small but distinct. Elytra fusiform, convex, base truncate. Legs rather long and stout, 3rd tarsal joint expanded and deeply bilobed.

Metasternum rather short. Basal 2 ventral segments suffused.

The distinct scutellum distinguishes this genus from *Microtribus*. There are no obvious sexual distinctions.

Mesoxenophasis brouni, Wollaston. 935. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 525.
(Plate XVI, fig. 2.)

Nitid, rufous or pale castaneous, antennæ red, club darker.

Rostrum sparingly but distinctly punctured. Head convex, with a minute interocular fovea. Thorax moderately and almost regularly rounded laterally, convex, its whole surface subopaque with minute dense sculpture, and with fine distant punctures. Elytra convex, moderately coarsely striate-punctate.

Underside sparingly punctate, the abdomen very finely, almost wholly.

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

Tairua and Hurua Range. Rare.

Proconus, Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 807.

Body depressed; minutely, indistinctly, and sparingly pubescent.

Rostrum as long and, in front, as broad as the head, evidently contracted behind the middle, minutely dilated just before the antennal insertion, broadly and subangularly depressed in front, and with a short smooth cariniform elevation in the middle of the cavity, at the apex, which is finely but distinctly setose. Occiput smooth, hardly perceptibly constricted or marked off from the punctate portion of the head, which extends half-way between the eyes and thorax. Eyes rotundate, only very slightly prominent, widely separated above and distant from the thorax. Scape short and stout, considerably thickened at the extremity, medially inserted, reaching the front of the eye. Funiculus longer than the scape, joints 2-5 gradually incrassate. Club distinct, ovate. Thorax broad, widest behind the middle, narrowed anteriorly, moderately constricted in front. Scutellum distinct. Elytra nearly as wide as the broadest part of the thorax, subparallel, very gradually narrowed posteriorly. Legs stout, 3rd tarsal joint short and without distinct lobes.

Intermediate between *Rhinanisis* and *Heteropsis*. Distinguishable at once by the short, broad, peculiar rostrum.

Proconus asperirostris, Broun. 921. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 516.
(Plate XV, fig. 11.)

Body moderately nitid, rufo-piceous, legs pitchy-red, depressed portion of rostrum red, antennæ paler.

Rostrum slightly asperate, more closely but not quite as coarsely punctured as the vertex, the frontal depression nearly smooth, a little transversely impressed near the base. Thorax longer than broad, strongly rounded near the base; disc very slightly impressed or flattened, with a smooth line along the middle, its punctuation moderately close and distinct, the intervals very minutely sculptured. Elytra moderately punctate-striate, the striæ rather shallow, the apex less distinctly sculptured; interstices and suture with fine serial punctures.

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

Whangarei and Helensville. Three. Female *incog.*

P. crassipes, Broun. 1631. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 912.

Shining, pale rufo-castaneous. Much smaller than 921, frontal impression of the rostrum nearly similar, the thorax without any smooth median line.

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

Helensville. Unique.

Heteropsis, Wollaston. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 529.

Body small, narrow, subdepressed; subparallel, shining, glabrous.

Rostrum broad, rather longer than the short head, incurved behind the middle. Occiput marked off in front by a linear impression. Eyes obsolete. Scape inserted near the apex, short and stout, rather abruptly thickened near the extremity. Funiculus 5-articulate, 2nd joint not longer than 3rd. Club ovate. Thorax elongate, ovate-triangular, slightly constricted in front. Scutellum small. Elytra slightly narrower than thorax, parallel. Legs short and stout; tarsi short, 3rd joint narrow, not lobate.

Metasternum elongate. Basal ventral segment indistinctly longitudinally concave.

Differs from *Proconus* by its more cylindrical almost convex body, different rostrum, small size, and more especially by its obsolete eyes; this last character places it near *Amaworrhenus*, which occurs in the Madeira and Canary Islands and southern Europe; its scutellum, however, is obsolete.

Heteropsis lawsoni, Wollaston. 940. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 529.

Shining, piceo-castaneous, rufous in my specimen.

Head and rostrum finely punctate, marked off from each other by a fine line. Thorax distinctly punctured, more closely near the sides and behind the nearly smooth apex. Elytra lightly punctate-striate, interstices with minute serial punctures.

Underside moderately coarsely punctate.

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

Auckland. One.

Novitas, Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 527.

Body small, moderately elongate and convex, medially narrowed, glabrous, or with extremely slender pubescence.

Rostrum arched, as long as thorax, moderately stout in proportion to the small size of the insect, very gradually and slightly narrowed towards the extremity; in the female very slender and parallel. Head globose, usually immersed almost to the eyes, narrowed to the width of the rostrum. Eyes with coarse facets, comparatively large but not at all convex. Scape much curved, elongate and slender, but subclavate at the extremity, inserted distinctly before the middle and attaining the eye. Funiculus very elongate, 2nd joint as long as the 1st but more slender, 3rd oviform, 4th and 5th moniliform. Club oblong-oval. Thorax longer than broad, oviform, not constricted in front. Scutellum obsolete or altogether absent. Elytra widest behind the middle, gradually narrowed towards the slightly incurved base, which, however, is rather broader than that of the thorax. Legs long and stout, femora thick but not clavate, tibiæ rather short, not perceptibly uncinatæ. Tarsi with spongelike soles, basal joint small, 2nd and 3rd expanded and strongly transverse, the latter with short broad lobes and with slender projecting setæ.

Prosternum incurved in front, coxæ only moderately separated. Mesosternum moderately elongate. Metasternum remarkably short, much shorter than the basal ventral segment, so that the 2 hind pairs of legs are more approximated than the intermediate and anterior. Basal segment longitudinally impressed, its apical suture very fine, the 2nd, at the sides, almost as long as the 1st.

The minute size of the body, long arched rostrum, abbreviated metasternum, enormously expanded intermediate tarsal joints, apparently unarmed tibiæ, and obsolete scutellum, independently of other characters, remove this from all the genera known to me. The species live on *Phormium tenax*.

Novitas rufum, Broun. 938. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 528.

Rufous, only slightly nitid, rostrum and thorax subopaque, antennæ and tarsi pale red.

Rostrum closely and minutely asperate, distinctly thicker at the base than in the following species, and with less slender antennæ. Thorax densely and minutely sculptured; distinctly, moderately finely, but not closely punctured. Elytra moderately finely punctate-striate, the outer striæ indistinct, all more or less effaced at the extremity, apices very slightly dehiscent, the interstices with minute sculpture like that of the thorax.

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

Parua. Unique.

N. nigrans, Broun. 939. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 528.

Subopaque, piceo-niger, apical half of rostrum piceo-rufous, tibiæ, tarsi, and antennæ ferruginous.

Rostrum closely and minutely asperate, but nearly smooth in front. Thorax rather longer than that of 938, more cylindrical, yet oviform; the derm similarly densely minutely sculptured; its punctures fewer, coarser, and quite distinct. Elytra rather coarsely striate-punctate near the base, almost obliterated behind the middle, with a sutural stria on each extending to the summit of the posterior declivity; the apical sculpture indistinct.

It is from this species that the generic characters were derived.

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

Parua (one); afterwards both sexes on the Hunua Range.

N. dispar, Broun. 2204. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1251. (Plate XVI, fig. 4.)

Fusco-niger or piceous; apex of thorax and elytra and terminal 3 ventral segments somewhat castaneous; rostrum shining, slender, and rufescent.

Thorax with a sort of silky opacity, unusually broad in front, without perceptible punctures but appearing as if densely minutely granulate, it bears some slender brassy hairs; in the female it is of the normal shape, narrowed in front. Elytra slightly nitid, striate-punctate as far as the middle.

Female.—Antennæ inserted behind the middle.

♀. Length, $\frac{7}{8}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Tiritiri Island. Four specimens.

Unas, gen. nov.

Body subcylindric, transversely convex, apparently nude, with minute almost invisible pubescence only; shining, nigrescent, coarsely sculptured.

Rostrum arched, broad, subparallel, only very slightly narrowed towards the extremity, rather shorter than the thorax, not marked off from the forehead. Scrobes oblique. Head globose, its sides slightly narrowed behind the eyes. Scape medially inserted, very short and stout, still thicker at the extremity. Funiculus compact, basal joint moderately large, joints 2-5 transverse. Club but little broader than the 5th joint of the funiculus, oblong-oval, annulate. Eyes prominent, small, rotundate, less

distant from the thorax than from each other. Thorax hardly longer than broad, a little wider behind the middle than elsewhere, only moderately rounded there, more narrowed in front than behind, abruptly contracted near the apex. Scutellum very small but quite visible. Elytra subparallel, curvedly narrowed behind. Legs stout, of moderate length, tibiæ uncinatæ, the anterior most distinctly. Tarsi rather short, 2nd joint transverse, 3rd moderately dilated, deeply excavate, but with short lobes only, the terminal as long as the basal 3 combined, with short claws.

Prosternum truncate in front; the coxæ almost contiguous, separated by the linear process only. The intermediate pair further apart, but not at all distant; the mesosternal suture strongly curved. Metasternum rather short, not as long as the basal 2 segments of the abdomen, with a triangular impression behind, the median sulcus very slender and indefinite. Basal segment very little longer than the 2nd, indefinitely limited behind, broadly but not deeply impressed. Rostrum tricarinate underneath. Tarsi with thickly setose soles.

Microtribus, so far as the sternal structure and contiguity of the coxæ are concerned, approaches this genus, but the general contour and sculpture; the rostrum, tarsi, and antennæ exhibit striking disparities, and, moreover, the scutellum, like that of its four allies pertaining to *St. Helena* and *Caffraria*, is absent or obsolete. *Unas*, therefore, should precede that section, and be assigned a position by itself.

Unas piceus, Broun. 919. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 515.

Nigro-piceous, legs and antennæ piceo-rufous, moderately nitid, with a few minute indistinct setæ.

Rostrum slightly rugosely and finely punctate, less closely along the middle. Head with distinct punctures, the occiput smooth near the sides. Thorax moderately closely and coarsely punctured, very closely at the sides, finely in front, basal margin depressed. Elytra cylindrical, punctate-striate, the intermediate striæ indistinct, the sculpture rather finer near the apices, the suture and interstices with fine serial punctures but not rugose.

Underside shining pitchy-black, with some minute setæ; rather coarsely but not closely punctured, the 3rd and 4th ventral segments with a transverse series of punctures on each, the 5th closely and finely punctured, front of prosternum coarsely and transversely rugose.

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

Mount Manaia, Whangarei. Unique.

Trachyglyphus, gen. nov.

Body transversely convex, subcylindric, narrowed anteriorly, somewhat roughly sculptured, quite opaque; bearing erect short slender setæ, which on the elytra are disposed principally along the interstices.

Rostrum more than half the length of the thorax, broad, nearly the width of the head, gradually and slightly narrowed anteriorly, nearly flat above, slightly arched, not marked off from the forehead; underneath, longitudinally bisulcate. Scrobes expanded towards the eyes. Head moderately globose, short, without any frontal stricture. Eyes small but very convex and prominent, widely distant from each other. Scape very short, much thickened near the extremity, inserted just before the middle, hardly reaching the eye. Funiculus 5-articulate, basal joint stout, 2nd not distinctly longer than 3rd, the last 3 transversal. Club ovate, not visibly

annulate. Thorax at the base as broad as the elytra, gradually narrowed towards the front, where it is abruptly constricted, posterior angles oblique, it is longer than broad. Scutellum obsolete. Elytra parallel, narrowed near the extremity, slightly biarcuate at the base. Legs moderate, stout, tibiæ uncinatae. Tarsi rather narrow, penultimate joint narrow, not at all lobate, the terminal as long as the basal 3 combined, claws distinct.

Prosternum slightly incurved and deeply constricted in front, the coxæ distant, yet less widely so than in *Pentarthrum*. Metasternum elongate but shorter than the abdomen, distinctly medially sulcate. Basal ventral segment longitudinally concave, not double the length of the 2nd, the apical closely and finely punctate.

After carefully studying the generic diagnoses of the Pentarthrides I fail to find any genus like *Trachyglyphus*. Its allies occur in the Malay Archipelago, Japan, St. Helena, and Europe. In the New Zealand list it must be placed near *Microtribus*, from which, however, it is altogether different. In form it more resembles *Inosomus*.

The eyes are unusually convex and prominent, the scape much abbreviated and incrassate, the scutellum is invisible, and the rostrum is, proportionally, broader than that of *Pentarthrum*.

Trachyglyphus rugirostris, Broun. 1303. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 734.

Opaque, piceous, legs of an obscure chocolate hue, antennæ dark red. Rostrum longer than broad, rather coarsely punctured and longitudinally rugose, more finely in front, the whole of the head similarly punctured. Thorax widest near the base, its sides only slightly curved but gradually narrowed anteriorly; its whole surface closely, rugosely, and coarsely punctured, the intervals narrow; each puncture has a small seta, the setæ on the sides more perceptible. Elytra dull, the suture slightly rufescent; punctate-striate, subrenate, the suture and interstices unusually closely and distinctly seriate-punctate and rugose.

Underside subopaque, piceous; the head rufo-castaneous, and, including the legs, bearing suberect slender brassy setæ; the whole derm densely and minutely sculptured, rather coarsely but not closely punctured.

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

Tairua, Auckland. Unique.

Microtribus, Wollaston. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 527.

Body fusiform, subnitid, nearly glabrous, the base of the thorax and elytra with a few slender hairs.

Head convex. Rostrum rather long, of about the same length as the thorax, moderately slender, parallel. Eyes small, longitudinally oval, placed somewhat on the upper surface, only slightly prominent. Thorax hardly longer than broad, oviform, slightly constricted in front, convex. Scutellum obsolete. Elytra fusiform, base truncate. Antennæ moderately elongate, implanted before the middle. Scape stout, slightly flexuous. Funiculus 5-articulate, laxly jointed, 2nd longer than 3rd, 4th and 5th moniliform. Club large, ovate. Legs stout and moderately long, tibial hooks small. Tarsi with their 3rd joint expanded and bilobed.

Metasternum in the middle hardly as long as the basal ventral segment, both broadly impressed or concave. Anterior coxæ nearly contiguous. These last characters alone remove this genus from *Pentarthrum* and its near allies, whilst the obsolete scutellum necessitates its location in the 3rd section of the Pentarthrides, along with four African and Atlantic genera.

Microtribus huttoni, Wollaston. 937. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 527. (Plate XVI, fig. 3.)

Nigro-piceous, subnitid, antennæ and tarsi piceo-rufous.

Rostrum distinctly, moderately finely, but not closely punctured, slightly narrowed behind. Head with a fine interocular impression. Thorax moderately coarsely but not closely punctured, the intervals minutely sculptured; there is usually a linear nearly smooth space along the middle. Elytra rather finely substriate-punctate, the sutural 2 on each most distinct, the others more or less obsolete, interstices with minute punctures and more or less rugose, the sculpture more indefinite behind.

Underside shining, the metasternum and basal ventral segment coarsely, 2nd segment more finely, punctate.

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

Both Islands. Apparently rare.

M. pictonensis, Sharp. 2203. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1250.

Subcylindric, fusco-piceous. Rostrum short, rather thicker than in 937, closely punctate, and dull. Antennæ very short and thick, inserted behind the middle, the club small and slender. Thorax closely and strongly punctured, rounded at the sides and much narrowed in front, where it is only very obscurely constricted. Scutellum minute. Elytra with series of coarse punctures at the base, but becoming more obsolete towards the extremity, interstices sparingly seriatly punctate.

Length, 3 mm.

Picton.

I have not seen this species, but the presence of the scutellum and the different antennal insertion prove that it is not a true *Microtribus*.

Idus, Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1493.

Minute, convex, medially contracted, nearly glabrous.

Rostrum arched, quite as long as the thorax, nearly parallel, moderately stout. Scape strongly flexuous, apex incrassate, inserted distinctly before the middle, moderately elongate. Funiculus 5-articulate, laxly articulated, joints 3-5 almost equal. Club abruptly marked off, ovate, evidently annulate. Head deeply immersed, globose. Thorax subcylindrical, its sides a little rounded, not constricted in front. Elytra subovate, convex, rather short, widest behind the posterior femora, narrowed to about the same breadth as the thorax at the base.

Femora long and stout, not dilated underneath. Tibiæ rather straight, the anterior oblique at the extremity, on the inside, beyond the middle, distinctly ciliate, not visibly uncinatè; the others with a spinule at each angle. Tarsi narrow and elongate, their penultimate joint equally narrow, simple, the terminal elongate.

Prosternum elongate, widely emarginate in front, the coxæ contiguous. Intermediate coxæ slightly, the posterior moderately, separated. Metasternum much abbreviated, so that the hind and middle coxæ nearly touch each other. Basal 2 abdominal segments depressed and elongate, their suture fine and sinuous, the 1st the larger.

Scutellum absent. Eyes obsolete. These two important characters would seem to indicate that the position of this genus should be in proximity to the Australian *Halorhynchus*, and *Pentatemnus*, from the Canary Islands; both of these, however, according to their descriptions, are materially different, whilst the absence of the tibial hooks, in conjunction with other

characteristics, necessitate the formation of a separate section to follow that occupied by *Halorhynchus*.

Idus cæcus, Broun. 2576. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1494.

Glossy, red, legs paler, antennæ and tarsi yellowish, with a few minute setæ.

Rostrum smooth, its front face apparently shaved off or obtusely truncate. Thorax longer than broad, very slightly wider behind the middle than it is elsewhere, depressed at the base, with rather fine but distinct moderately distant punctures, each of which bears a very minute seta. Elytra with 4 discoidal striæ on each, these with only 8 or 10 coarse punctures, the sutural grooves broader than the others, the posterior declivity more finely sculptured; interstices indistinctly punctate, with a few inconspicuous slender pallid hairs.

Abdomen elongate, the basal 2 segments distantly but distinctly punctured; in each puncture there is a depressed comparatively coarse pale seta; there are none on the 5th.

♂. Length, $\frac{7}{8}$ line; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. Unique, unfortunately.

Protogonum, gen. nov.

Body robust, moderately elongate, sparingly clothed with minute slender indistinct setæ.

Rostrum nearly as long as and in front not much narrower than the thorax, curvedly narrowed to about half that width behind; the frontal portion is angularly dilated at each side, the apex oblique towards the middle and with a slight emargination there. Scrobes oblique, extending from just behind the lateral dilatations to the lower part of the eyes. Mandibles prominent, bifid at the extremity. Head moderately globose underneath, its sculptured portion extending nearly midway between the eyes and the thoracic margin. Eyes rotundate, moderately prominent, nearly as distant from the thorax as they are from each other. Scape stout, gradually incrassate, slightly flexuous, inserted just before the middle, and attaining the front of the eye. Funiculus with slender setæ, the basal 2 joints of almost equal length, 3-5 transverse. Club oblong-oval. Thorax about as broad as it is long, abruptly contracted in front, quite oviform behind the constriction, base feebly bisinuate. Scutellum distinct. Elytra as broad as the thorax, subparallel, biarcuate at the base, gradually narrowed behind, with simple apices. Legs moderately stout and elongate. Femora slender at the base, clavate beyond. Anterior tibiæ distinctly uncinatè, mucronate at the inner extremity; the external hooks of the other pairs are curved forwards instead of backwards, and the inner extremity of each projects as an angular process. Tarsi finely setose underneath, 3rd joint deeply excavate, but hardly at all expanded, so that the lobes are narrow.

Prosternum truncate in front, its basal portion on a higher level than the middle. Anterior and intermediate coxæ almost equally separated, but much more approximated than in *Pentarthrum*. Mesosternal suture very distinct, and strongly curved between the coxæ. Metasternum equal to the basal 2 segments in length, medially sulcate, and with an angular impression behind. Basal 2 ventral segments concave along the middle, their suture very fine and sinuous, 3rd and 4th rather flatter and longer than usual; 5th with a large circular impression, closely and finely punctate and distinctly pubescent.

Mr. J. H. Lewis kindly placed at my disposal his unique specimen of the type of this genus, Sharp's *Pentarthrum helmsianum*. Among the fourteen exotic genera of the section of Pentarthrides in which *Pentarthrum* is placed, not one can be found to correspond with *Protogonum* in structure or facies. I need not specify the differences between this genus and *Pentarthrum*, as they have scarcely any part of their structure alike. The anterior portion of the rostrum to a slight extent resembles that of the Malayan *Megacerus*, one of the *Brenthidæ*.

Protogonum helmsianum, Sharp. 2196. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1247. (Plate XVI, fig. 8.)

Nitid, black, tarsi and funiculus piceous, club opaque, densely and minutely pubescent.

Rostrum finely longitudinally rugose and punctate in front, nearly smooth at the apex, the punctuation more distinct and almost seriate behind and continued for some distance beyond the eyes; occiput smooth. Thorax moderately convex, deeply constricted in front, with a slight foveiform impression at each side near the apex, its surface moderately closely, distinctly, and evenly punctured. Scutellum with a slight median transverse impression. Elytra distinctly but not coarsely striate-punctate, quite striate behind, the sutural striæ rather broad near the base; interstices with fine serial punctures, and, in my specimen, quite shining.

Underside black, moderately nitid, sparingly minutely setigerous. Metasternum evenly but not closely or coarsely punctured, with a fovea near each side at the middle, the basal ventral segments more finely and closely punctured. The buccal cavity is not deep, and the rigid palpi are quite discernible.

♂. Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Greymouth.

Obs.—This genus is placed at the end of the Pentarthrides, as I had not seen it until after the revision had been completed.

Group COSSONIDES.

Funiculus 7-articulate.

Phiceophagosoma, Wollaston. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 529.

Body fusiform or elongate subovate-cylindricum, moderately shining, glabrous.

Rostrum as long or nearly as long as thorax, moderately stout, parallel, rarely slightly dilated medially or basally. Eyes moderate, lateral. Thorax usually elongate, ovate-triangular, slightly constricted in front. Scutellum rather small, but distinct. Elytra elongate, the base wider than that of the thorax, subparallel, gradually narrowed posteriorly. Scape moderately elongate, stout, medially inserted, reaching beyond the back of the eye; 2nd joint of the funiculus sometimes longer than the 3rd. Club large, indistinctly annulate. Legs stout, inner angle of the tibiæ produced, with a spinule there. Tarsi with their 3rd joint slightly dilated, rarely subbilobed, claws small.

Metasternum rather long, sharply sulcate medially behind. Anterior coxæ widely separated.

Allied to *Rhyncobus*, but differing therefrom in having the rostrum more slender and elongate, more medially inserted and thinner antennæ, with a more abrupt and larger club, and less prominent eyes. From *Phiceophagus*

it differs in having a larger scutellum, more elongated prothorax and metasternum, and the 2nd joint of the funiculus and tarsi more abbreviated. The species are usually larger, less ovate and convex, their rostrum proportionally more lengthened, and the anterior 4 coxæ wider apart.

The species occur in Japan, Malaya, India, New Zealand, &c.

Phloeophagosoma corvinum, Wollaston. 941. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 530.

Parallel-fusiform, subcylindrical, rather convex, nitid, black.

Rostrum rather long, parallel, sparingly and minutely punctate. Eyes small, moderately prominent. Thorax triangular-ovate, very slightly constricted in front, moderately finely but not closely punctured, more openly along the middle. Elytra subcylindric, narrowed posteriorly, quite as broad as the broadest part of the thorax, behind the middle, evidently punctate-striate, subrenate-punctate; interstices moderately convex, subrugulose, sparingly and minutely punctate, the sculpture much less distinct on the posterior declivity. Underside lightly and distantly punctate. Antennæ rather slender, rufo-piceous, club subobscure.

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

Tairua.

P. thoracicum, Wollaston. 943. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 531.

Nitid, nigro-piceous, elytra piceous.

Rostrum subarcuate, moderately densely punctate. Thorax moderately coarsely and closely punctate. Elytra truncate at base.

Like 941; thorax larger, a trifle more distantly punctured, elytra more deeply punctate-striate and less biarcuate at the base.

Length, $2-2\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Parua.

P. dilutum, Wollaston. 944. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 531.

Piceous, elytra piceo-castaneous.

Like 941; rather smaller and narrower. Its rostrum, in proportion to its size, a trifle broader, and obsoletely impressed transversely between the eyes, causing it to appear obscurely subdivided from the forehead; and its scape is more elongated, and extends beyond the apex of the rostrum.

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

Tairua and Parua.

P. pedatum, Wollaston. 945. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 532.

Like the preceding species; just appreciably less fusiform or more parallel, the vertex with a more distinctly impressed linear fovea, and the 3rd tarsal joint very much wider and deeply bilobed.

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

Auckland and Mokohinau Island.

P. rugipenne, Broun. 1310. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 738.

Nude, shining, piceo-niger, legs and antennæ rufo-piceous, anterior tibiæ along the inside distinctly clothed with fine brassy setæ.

Rostrum parallel, moderately arched, finely but not closely punctured almost as far as the thoracic margin, rather more finely near the apex, the fovea behind the eyes minute. Thorax longer than broad, widest behind the middle; the sides, however, only very gently rounded; frontal constriction distinct; with a smooth central line, distinctly, rather finely, but

not at all closely punctured. Elytra evidently striate and crenate-punctate, interstices rugose and, like the suture, with serial punctures; the base distinctly biarcuate. Tarsi simple, their terminal joint rather long and slender.

The antennæ are inserted before the middle. This will lead to its recognition.

Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Mount Manaia, Whangarei.

P. abdominale, Broun. 1311. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 738.

Shining, black, glabrous, legs and antennæ piceo-rufous.

Rostrum slightly dilated behind the middle, distinctly arched or convex there, but not impressed behind, with two minute rufescent projections, and fine pale setæ at the apex; finely but not closely punctured; occiput finely and distantly punctured, the interocular fovea minute. Eyes rather large, subtruncate behind, not prominent. Antennæ inserted behind the middle. Thorax slightly longer than broad, a good deal rounded behind the middle and narrowed but not deeply constricted in front, its sculpture similar to that of 1310. Scutellum transverse. Elytra subtruncate at the base, which is slightly wider than that of the thorax; they are not cylindrical, being gradually but quite perceptibly attenuated posteriorly; punctate-striate, the intermediate striæ indistinct, interstices and suture with fine serial punctures but not rugose. Tarsi simple.

The antennal insertion, broad scutellum, larger, depressed, and differently formed eyes are features which will enable it to be identified.

Obs.—Whilst the various members of this genus were under review I noticed that the extreme apex, or clypeus, was more or less rufescent, and angularly emarginate in the middle, as is certainly the case in this species.

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

Mount Manaia. Unique.

Eutornus, Wollaston. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 534.

Allied to the Malayan *Conarthrus*, the body more fusiform and lightly sculptured, more rufescent, &c.

♂. Rostrum broad, hardly as long as the head nor as broad as it is, subparallel. Scrobes deep, oblique, passing abruptly to the lower surface in front of the eyes. Head globose, quite as long as broad, subparallel, the occiput not perceptibly marked off from the head. Eyes widely separated from each other and distant from the thorax, quite prominent, rotundate, moderately large. Scape medially inserted, reaching backwards to beyond the eye, stout, gradually incrassate, and distinctly flexuous. Funiculus closely articulated, the basal joint largest, joints 2-7 almost equally transverse. Club large, ovate, or oblong-oval. Thorax subcylindrical, its sides a little rounded, moderately narrowed and constricted in front. Scutellum very small. Elytra broader than thorax, subparallel, gradually narrowed posteriorly. Legs of moderate length and thickness, tibial hooks well developed. Tarsi finely setose underneath, 2nd joint of the anterior oblong or quadrate, 3rd not expanded, excavate in front, but not lobate, terminal rather slender and hardly the length of the basal three combined.

Underside shining, nigrescent, moderately finely and distantly punctate. Prosternum truncate in front, the coxæ only moderately separated; the

intermediate and posterior coxæ almost equally and widely separated. Metasternum as long as the basal 2 ventral segments, medially sulcate; 2nd segment shorter and more finely sculptured than the 1st; both unimpressed.

The above description has been drawn up from specimens of *Eutornus dubius*, and will, I hope, prove more satisfactory to New Zealand students than the original one, which necessitates a careful comparison with Japanese and Malayan genera, which he may never see. The species occur in Ceylon and the Malay Archipelago.

The short broad head and rostrum, and strongly flexuous scape, will enable this genus to be separated from *Phlæophagosoma*.

Eutornus dubius, Wollaston. 948. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 534.

Elongate; fusiform, rather nitid, piceo-niger, elytra rufo-piceous.

Head broader than the rostrum, with a linear interocular impression, moderately punctured, more distantly behind the eyes, nearly smooth behind. Thorax not twice as long as broad, rather wider near the base than it is elsewhere, but only slightly rounded at the sides, gradually narrowed anteriorly; moderately coarsely but not closely punctured. Elytra truncate at base, striate-punctate, interstices with fine serial punctures and in some aspects appearing rugose. Antennæ rufo-piceous.

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

Auckland, Parua, &c.

E. vicinus, Broun. 949. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 535.

Shining, piceous, elytra castaneous, with the suture and sides piceous, antennæ and tarsi dark red, with some minute grey setæ visible on the posterior declivity.

Differs from *E. dubius* in having a less flexuous scape, the rostrum about a third longer and more finely punctate, the head more closely and finely and without any interocular impression; the occiput smoother and slightly incurved between the thorax and the eyes, which are hardly at all prominent; the thorax more closely, scutellum more distinct; elytra striate at the base and alongside the suture, their interstices not rugose, and with their apical margins a little dilated or thickened. Antennæ inserted almost behind the middle.

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

Parua. One only.

E. breviceps, Broun. 950. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 535.

Rostrum finely and somewhat rugosely punctate, with an angular impression near the apex. Eyes small and subdepressed. Funiculus short, so that the club appears to equal it in length. Thorax cylindrical, nearly as broad in front as at the base, slightly constricted in front, much more closely and finely (and somewhat rugosely) punctured than that of *E. dubius*; the intervals between the punctures densely and minutely sculptured, as is also the case on the rostrum. Body rufo-castaneous.

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

Parua. Unique.

The type, unfortunately, was dislodged from the mica slab on which it was mounted, and lost.

E. amplius, Broun. 951. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 535.

Rufo-piceous, moderately nitid. Larger than typical examples of *E. dubius*, the head and rostrum more finely punctured, the former appreciably longer and a little constricted midway between the eyes and thorax, antennæ more elongate, the linear interocular impression prolonged to the middle of the rostrum, thorax more deeply constricted, the base of the elytra bi-arcuate, the sutural striæ distinct.

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

Parua.

E. littoralis, Broun. 952. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 536. (Plate XVI, fig. 12.)

Piceo-rufous, elytra sometimes piceous, the legs and antennæ red.

Of peculiarly elongate cylindric outline, with small inconspicuous eyes. The rostrum, head, and thorax very finely, almost minutely, punctate; the thorax nearly cylindrical, very gradually narrowed anteriorly, and hardly at all constricted; elytra quite cylindric and rather finely striate-punctate, interstices with minute distant punctures.

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

Tairua, East Coast. Under logs, on the seaside.

E. cylindricus, Broun. 2206. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1252.

Piceo-rufous or castaneous, generally of the latter colour, underside included.

Closely resembling *E. littoralis*, the rostrum more distinctly marked off, narrower than the head; eyes transversely oval and rather more prominent; there is an interocular fovea; elytra slightly narrowed near the posterior femora so as to appear a little dilated behind, more striate, the serial punctures on the suture and interstices closer and more distinct; the body itself rather less slender.

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

Otago. On the sea-beach.

E. parvulus, Broun. 2207. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1253.

Shining, testaceous, legs and antennæ rufescent. Head and rostrum nearly smooth, the few minute punctures distant from each other, the eyes slightly more prominent, the thorax not constricted in front and exactly the same width as the smooth occiput, elytra finely striate-punctate, with but few interstitial punctures.

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

Taranaki, West Coast. One.

Obs.—The transference of *E. littoralis*, *cylindricus*, and *parvulus* to a distinct genus might be considered justifiable, the eyes being different from those of *Eutornus*.

Stilbocara, Broun. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., November, 1893.

Subdepressed, fusiform, glabrous, glossy.

Rostrum nearly as long as the thorax, very obviously marked off from the strongly globose occiput, arched, subparallel, or slightly and very gradually narrowed behind, moderately stout but not broad. Scape stout, very short, inserted just before, in the female at, the middle; it does not reach backwards as far as the eye. Funiculus closely articulated, joints 2-7

gradually become shorter and broader. Club elongate, oblong-oval. Eyes prominent, placed at the sides of the rostrum, subtruncate behind, and extending considerably downwards. Head much swollen behind, and extending downwards below the level of the prosternum; above it is curvedly contracted towards the eyes. Thorax longer than broad, its sides moderately rounded, a good deal narrowed and constricted in front. Scutellum distinct. Elytra biarcuate at the base and wider than that of the thorax, gradually narrowed backwards.

Legs of moderate length, tibiæ strongly uncinata, their inner angle acute. Tarsi narrow, basal joint nearly as long as the terminal, 2nd longer than broad, 3rd narrow, excavate but not lobed.

Underside nearly plane. Metasternum elongate, rather longer than the basal 2 abdominal segments taken together, indistinctly sulcate, basal segment very broadly impressed but not concave. All the coxæ widely separated. Rostrum, underneath, with a distinct median carina.

Stilbocara in its general appearance does not resemble any of our genera of the Cossonides, but looks like *Toura* (904), one of the Pentarthrides. The body of *Stilbocara* though subdepressed is quite unlike *Arecophaga*. The scape is very short and thick, the tibial hooks strongly developed, and the polished occiput is remarkably prominent in every aspect. The rostrum though shorter is similar to that of *Toura longirostre*.

Stilbocara nitida, Broun. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., November, 1893.

Glossy, sparingly clothed with very minute grey setæ, but appearing quite glabrous; castaneo-rufous, rostrum and thorax rufous, tarsi paler.

Rostrum very gradually and slightly narrowed towards the base, finely and rather distantly punctured. Thorax unimpressed, distinctly but not closely punctured, much more finely in front, the constriction forming a slight depression across the front. Elytra evidently punctate-striate, the suture and interstices with fine serial punctures, the 3rd deeply sunk behind. Club large, opaque, but not dark, and densely pubescent. The external hooks of the 4 hind tibiæ are prolonged to the apex of the 2nd tarsal joint.

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

Hunua Range, Clevedon. One.

S. constricticollis, Broun. 942. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 530. (Plate XVI, fig. 5.)

Shining, almost piceo-rufous, elytra lighter.

Thorax rather shorter than in *S. nitida*, more coarsely and closely punctured. Elytra with deeper and broader striae, near the suture and base particularly; interstices with suture seriate punctate. Funiculus more elongate, the club rather shorter. Scape inserted before the middle.

Female.—Pale rufo-castaneous. Thorax more gradually narrowed anteriorly, antennæ medially inserted.

Underside shining, nigro-piceous, rather coarsely but not closely punctured, 2nd segment with fewer and finer punctures, the 5th smooth in the middle.

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

Whangarei. Three.

S. serena, Broun. 2205. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1251.

Shining, dark rufous, elytra and legs castaneo-rufous, the former paler near the shoulders.

Like *S. nitida* in form, the legs not as stout. The tibial hooks reach apex of the basal tarsal joint, the minute 4th joint of the tarsi more distinctly visible. The scape more abruptly incrassate. Thorax rather shorter. Club nearly as long as the funiculus. Occiput less swollen. Elytral striæ subrenate-punctate.

♂. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.
Dunedin. One.

Arecophaga, Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 533.

Body subdepressed, elongate-subovate, moderately nitid, sparingly clothed with slender but distinct hairs.

Rostrum of about the same length as the thorax, arched, moderately slender, cylindrical, indistinctly and gently narrowed medially; between the apex and the middle with numerous outstanding setæ. Scrobes deep, beginning between the middle and extremity, and extending underneath to the eyes. Head globose, immersed nearly to the eyes, rounded in front, distinctly marked off from the rostrum. Eyes depressed, large, their greatest bulk below. Thorax about as broad as it is long, conical, abruptly constricted in front, the apex appearing elevated, and emarginated in the middle, its base slightly bisinuate. Scutellum distinct. Elytra slightly sinuate at the base, which is a little wider than that of the thorax, gradually but considerably curvedly narrowed posteriorly. Scape elongate and slender, flexuous, moderately subclavate at the extremity, inserted between the apex and the middle and hardly attaining the eye. Funiculus laxly articulated, elongate and slender, basal 2 joints nearly equally elongate, 3-7 rather small, the 7th largest. Club elongate-oval, quadriarticulate. Femora medially dilated below, and notched near the extremity. Tibiæ with rather small hooks, somewhat dilated medially on the inside. Tarsi distinctly pseudo-tetramerous, slender, basal joint elongate, 3rd moderately expanded, with a semicircular excavation so as to seem lobate.

Underside flat. Anterior coxæ less approximated than those of *Phlæophagosoma*, the suture between them fine but distinct. Mesosternal suture subtruncate. Metasternum hardly longer than the basal 2 segments, sulcate behind the middle; 2nd ventral segment shorter than the 1st, its frontal suture medially curvate. Punctuation distinct, and rather close, except in front of the mesosternum.

This genus presents a combination of peculiar characters. The subdepressed rather broad oviform body, slender arcuate setigerous rostrum, and retracted head will suffice for immediate identification. The type lives on *Rhopalostylis (Areca) sapida*.

Arecophaga varia, Broun. 947. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 534. (Plate XVI, fig. 6.)

Variable, ranging from piceous to rufo-castaneous, the antennæ and tarsi rufescent.

Rostrum asperate, indistinctly medially carinate, and with coarse punctures and shallow grooves behind the point of antennal insertion, more moderately punctured in front. Eyes large, extending to below the rostrum, occupying nearly the whole side and front of the head, not prominent. Thorax rather closely, moderately coarsely, on some parts confluentely punctured, quite finely and very closely in front, sometimes smooth on a central lineal space along the middle. Elytra with closely punctured striæ, interstices more or less rugose, the sutural rather closely seriate punctate.

Legs somewhat asperate and finely setose. The rostrum, underneath, tricarinate in front, smooth behind.

Female.—Rostrum much arched above, longer than the thorax, more slender than that of the male, a little asperate and coarsely rugosely punctured at the base, the punctuation more distinct, finer, and subseriate towards the front, and bearing some short setæ along its sides behind the antennæ, which are inserted just before the middle.

Var. ♂.—The coarse lateral setæ of the rostrum near the front obsolete or absent.

♂. Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.
Parua and Hunua Range. Both sexes.

Pogonorhinus, Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 532.

Depressed, moderately broad, subfusiform, opaque, bearing semi-erect slender yellow setæ.

Rostrum about as long as the thorax, slightly arched, cylindrical, not quite half the breadth of the head, and marked off at the base by a transverse linear impression; at each side, from the extremity to behind the middle, it is fringed rather thickly with long conspicuous bright-yellow setæ; this fringe is prolonged underneath and becomes finer, and approximated to its fellow, near the eye. Scrobes profound, beginning near the apex and extending to the eyes, linear. Head rounded in front, immersed to the eyes, globose underneath. Eyes not prominent, large, their greatest bulk below, and so situated that vision must be directed nearly straight forwards. Scape inserted between the apex and the middle, moderately stout, nearly straight, gradually incrassate, not quite attaining the eye. Funiculus closely articulated, 2nd joint nearly as long as the 1st, both nearly twice as long as they are broad, 3-7 gradually thickened, transverse, 7th largest. Club elongate, oviform, subacuminate, but little broader at its base than the 7th joint, almost quadriarticulate. Thorax as broad as it is long, subconical, abruptly contracted in front, base subtruncate, the sides well rounded. Scutellum distinct. Elytra gradually narrowed backwards, the base slightly bisinuate and rather wider than that of the thorax. Femora moderately elongate, strongly arched above, widely notched near the extremity, angulate and distinctly dentate medially below; those of the female nearly similar. Tibiæ moderately uncinatè, the 2 hind pairs dilated inwardly below the middle, the front pair prominent and finely ciliate at the middle, but emarginated between the middle and extremity in both sexes. Tarsi relatively slender, basal joint shorter than the terminal, the 3rd slightly dilated, deeply excavate above and appearing lobate, but underneath apparently entire.

Female.—Rostrum arched, more slender, not ciliate. Scape inserted before the middle.

Underside nearly plane, minutely setose, moderately coarsely punctate. Prosternum deeply incurved medially in front, the coxæ slightly separated, more approximated than in *Phlecephagosoma*, and with much larger cavities, and more nearly contiguous than those of *Arecophaga*. Mesosternal suture truncate, and very distinct between the coxæ.

This genus most nearly resembles *Arecophaga*, but is differentiated by the more approximated anterior coxæ, shorter and rather stouter rostrum, dentate femora, &c. Out of 122 genera enumerated in Wollaston's "Genera of the Cossonidæ" four only approach this one in structure. *Odontomesites*,

from the Canary Islands, comes nearest, but even in it the femoral tooth does not exist in the female; the male, moreover, has only a short rostral fringe.

Pogonorhinus opacus, Broun. 946. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 533. (Plate XVI, fig. 7.)

Fusco-rufous, sometimes more piceous in the male, legs and antennæ always rufescent, the male rostrum piceous, that of the female shining and reddish.

Rostrum coarsely punctured, very closely at the base, indefinitely tricarinate along the middle, longitudinally but finely rugose, and with slender grey setæ, in front. Thorax broadly but not at all deeply impressed on the middle, very closely and distinctly, on some parts rugosely, punctured, much more finely in front, the smooth central portion of the apex of a somewhat metallic coppery hue. Elytra plane, closely punctate-striate, the punctures oblong or quadrate; interstices rugose and seemingly punctate or finely asperate, their sculpture rather ill defined, however, owing partly to the numerous yellow setæ.

♂. Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Parua and Howick. Rare.

Pogonorhinus substituted for *Lasiorkhinus* in 1903.

Exomesites, Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 971.

Body robust, nearly plane above, elongate, glossy, very coarsely and rugosely sculptured, sparingly and finely pubescent.

Rostrum nearly as long as the thorax, stout, widely incurved between the point of antennal insertion and the base; the portion in front of the antennæ, more than a third of the whole length, much dilated and subpterygiate. Mandibles prominent. Scrobes quite open above near the apex, deep and very oblique towards the lower surface. Scape elongate, stout, and gradually incrassate, inserted between the middle and the apex, attaining the middle of the eye. Funiculus distinctly articulated, 2nd joint as long as the basal one, 3-7 subquadrate, narrowed towards the base, the last 2 especially. Club not annulate, broadly oval, moderately large. Occiput smooth and convex, curvedly narrowed towards the eyes but without any line of demarcation above. Eyes moderately prominent, large. Thorax oblong, its sides nearly straight, abruptly contracted in front, base strongly bisinuate. Scutellum minute or obsolete. Elytra strongly bisinuate at the base, distinctly broader than the thorax, gradually narrowed behind the middle. Legs moderately stout and elongate, tibial hooks strongly developed. Tarsi narrow, the basal joint rather shorter than the terminal one, 3rd joint narrow, concave in front but not perceptibly lobed, entire below; claws rather small.

Underside nearly plane, sparingly and minutely pubescent, very coarsely punctured, the prosternum very closely, the abdomen more distantly, 2nd segment more finely, its frontal suture obliterated in the middle. Mesosternal suture obsolete. Metasternum short, not longer than the basal ventral segment, with an indistinct impression behind. Anterior coxæ only moderately separated, slightly further apart than in *Pogonorhinus*.

The peculiar *Otiorhynchus*-like rostrum, oblong thorax, obsolete scutellum, and the glossy coarsely sculptured surface distinguish the handsome species which forms the type.

Exomesites optimus, Broun. 1754. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 972.
(Plate XVI, fig. 11.)

Shining, piceous; the shoulders, sides, and apical portion of elytra rufocastaneous or testaceous, the disc sometimes fuscous; legs yellow or fuscotestaceous, the base of the femora and the knees fuscous or piceous.

Rostrum very coarsely and closely punctured, sometimes however there is only one interocular puncture, near the antennæ there are short longitudinal rugæ and striæ, the apex more finely sculptured. Thorax with a more or less evident smooth median line, its punctuation very coarse but irregular, with some smooth intervals, the punctures finer and more confluent in front. Elytra somewhat uneven above, slightly impressed across the middle; their sculpture coarse and irregular, punctate-striate at the base, striate behind, interstices with fine serial punctures, 3rd, 5th, and 7th subcarinate near the base, humeral angles slightly porrect.

Female.—*Incog*.

♂. Length, $2\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Mount Egmont and Mount Te Aroha. Very rare.

Allaorus, Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1494.

Body rather small, convex, almost elongate-ovate, shining, apparently glabrous.

Rostrum of nearly the same length as the thorax, arched, stout but not broad, almost parallel, usually very slightly dilated at the point of antennal insertion, distinctly marked off by a transverse frontal impression on the head; the rostrum, near its base, is more evidently arched than it is elsewhere. Scrobes deep, oblique, almost convergent underneath. Scape stout, gradually incrassate, inserted quite in front of the middle, reaching the eye. Funiculus finely setose, basal joint stout, 2-7 distinctly articulated, transverse, gradually thickened so that the 7th is nearly as broad as the base of the club, which is ovate or oblong-oval; the large basal articulation is nearly nude, the remainder densely pubescent and indistinctly annulate. Eyes minute but distinct, placed somewhat near the surface and the thoracic apex. Thorax longer than broad, oviform. Scutellum minute or altogether absent. Elytra obovate or cordiform, their base slightly wider than that of the thorax, and slightly oblique towards the suture; they are much narrowed near the extremity. Femora simple, stout, and elongate. Tibiæ evidently uncinatae, the anterior emarginate and ciliate inwardly below the middle, and acute at the extremity. Tarsi slender, their basal joint as long as the terminal, 3rd narrow, not at all lobate; claws minute.

Prosternum deeply incurved in front, the coxæ almost contiguous. Intermediate coxæ distinctly but not at all widely separated. Metasternum abbreviated, not longer than the 2nd ventral segment, broadly impressed. Basal segment large, broadly impressed, its hind suture fine and indistinct.

Five genera, three of which are European, one American, and the other belonging to the Sandwich Islands, agree more or less with *Allaorus*, particularly as regards the abbreviation of the metasternum. *Odemas* is at once differentiated by its æneous surface and bilobed tarsi, and *Cotaster* by its short basal abdominal segment. In *Aparoprion* the thorax is subglobose and the tarsi lobate. *Lymantes* is insufficiently described, but has the thorax elongate-quadrate and the rostrum subquadrangular, two characters manifestly inapplicable to *Allaorus*. The other, *Styphloderes*, is distinguished by its subdepressed body and broadly lobed 3rd tarsal joint.

Allaorus, though belonging to the same section as these five genera, may be separated by the almost contiguous anterior coxæ, abbreviated metasternum, well-developed basal ventral segment, minute eyes and claws, simple 3rd tarsal joint, minute or obsolete scutellum, oviform thorax, and convex body. In the New Zealand list it should be placed near *Pselactus*, which, however, has the metasternum considerably longer.

Allaorus urquharti, Broun. 2577. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1495.
(Plate XVI, fig. 9.)

Shining, brownish piceo-rufous, tarsi testaceous, antennæ ferruginous.

Head globose, but immersed nearly to eyes. Rostrum with some fine distant punctures. Thorax slightly wider behind the middle than it is elsewhere, rather narrower in front than at the base, without any apical stricture; very distinctly, moderately coarsely, and rather distantly punctured, more finely at the apex. Scutellum very minute. Elytra widest near the middle, much narrowed posteriorly, convex; each with 4 series of discoidal punctures, about 7 in each row, these hardly extend beyond the disc; the posterior declivity is striate. The setæ are slender and indistinct.

Underside shining, rufo-piceous, metasternum and basal segment with distinct distant punctures, 2nd with very few minute ones, 5th finely and more closely punctate except at the nearly smooth base. The setæ slender, scanty, and yellowish.

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

Mount Pirongia. Four.

A. pedatus, Broun. 2578. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1496.

Shining, fusco-testaceous, apex of thorax and base of elytra darker; the setæ scanty, very slender, and inconspicuous.

Rostrum very slightly narrower behind than in front of the antennal insertion. Thorax shorter than that of 2577, widest before the middle, more coarsely punctured. Scutellum obsolete. Elytra widest in line with the posterior femora, with coarser punctures than 2577, and more deeply punctate-striate behind. Penultimate tarsal joint more expanded and concave.

Length, $1\frac{1}{10}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. Two.

A. sternalis, Broun. 2579. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1496.

Rufo-piceous tinged with fuscous, antennæ and tarsi red, club infuscate; setæ inconspicuous.

Thorax widest at the middle, evidently more narrowed in front than behind, coarsely and rugosely and more closely punctured than the preceding species. Scutellum absent. Prosternum truncate and ciliate in front. Metasternum nearly smooth. Basal 2 segments, combined, with 3 transverse series of punctures. Mesosternum quite smooth.

Length, $1\frac{1}{10}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. One.

A. ovatus, Broun. 2580. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1497.

Shining, fuscous, slightly tinged with red, antennæ rufous; setæ indistinct.

Thorax shorter than that of 2577, the punctures rather closer and only slightly coarser. Scutellum absent. Punctuation of elytra very irregular and coarse, only 4 or 5 punctures in some rows on the disc.

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

Mount Pirougia. One.

A. versutus, Broun. 788. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 447.

Broad, less convex than the other species, slightly shining, testaceous-fuscous, antennæ dark red; setæ scanty and slender, most easily seen on the rostrum and elytral apices.

Most nearly resembles 2578, the thorax not so coarsely but more closely punctured, rather short. Elytra cordiform, more rounded, with regular series of large punctures, the sutural 2 series, on each elytron, somewhat depressed at the base, so that the interstice outside appears a little elevated. Legs more robust.

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

Mount Manaia, Whangarei. Three.

A. rugosus, Broun. 2155. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1223.

Shining, fuscous, antennæ red, club piceous, the pubescence most easily seen on the rostrum.

Thorax apparently longer than broad; coarsely, rather closely, and rugosely punctured. Scutellum absent. Elytra cordate, unusually short and broad, with irregular series of coarse punctures; 3rd and 5th interstices costiform, the 4th similar behind the middle, the 2nd also raised along the posterior declivity. The most remarkable feature in this species is the rather sharply defined sides, which almost appear marginated.

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

Waitakerei Range. Unique.

A. pyriformis, Broun. 2154. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1223.

Robust, somewhat pear-shaped, shining, pubescence scanty and indistinct, piceous; the antennæ, tip of rostrum, middle of thorax, and the base and apex of the elytra piceo-rufous.

Rostrum distinctly but not abruptly narrowed behind the antennal insertion, almost longitudinally finely rugosely punctate. Thorax longer than broad, more narrowed in front than behind, rather closely and rugosely but not very coarsely punctured, with a smooth median line. Scutellum obsolete. Elytra suboblong, wider at the base than the thorax, sides moderately rounded, slightly impressed before the middle, rather closely punctate-striate, subcrenate, interstices finely seriate punctate. 3rd tarsal joint moderately dilated and excavate above. 2nd joint of the funiculus distinctly longer than the 3rd. An aberrant species.

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

Mount Arthur. Two.

A. piciclavus, sp. nov.

Shining, fuscous, antennæ and tarsi rufescent, club nigrescent, its pubescence griseous; setæ scanty, slender, rather elongate, quite inconspicuous.

Rostrum very slightly narrowed behind the antennal insertion, moderately punctate, slightly rugose, more finely and sparingly in front, and bearing numerous slender greyish hairs. Head immersed nearly to the eyes, which are only slightly prominent. Thorax slightly wider near the middle than elsewhere, rather more narrowed anteriorly than behind, not constricted, hind angles subrectangular; disc slightly convex, coarsely, closely, and somewhat rugosely punctured, the intervals narrow, the median line nearly smooth, frontal punctuation finer. Scutellum absent. Elytra cordiform, base oblique towards the suture, widest near the hind thighs, much nar-

rowed and declivous near the extremity; rather coarsely striate-punctate, the punctures regular and distinctly separated, quite striate behind; the suture and interstices with fine serial punctures, 3rd and 5th slightly elevated throughout, the 2nd towards the extremity only. 2nd joint of the funiculus longer than the 3rd. Penultimate joint of the tarsi distinctly broader than the 2nd, not lobate.

Underside shining, piceo-fuscous, minutely pubescent, rather coarsely and irregularly punctate, mesosternum smooth in front, metasternum and basal segment broadly impressed.

When compared with *A. sternalis*, its nearest ally, the cordiform elytra are seen to be broader and regularly sculptured, the thorax is much less narrowed in front, with more rugose and closer punctures, the rostrum is subopaque instead of shining, and the vestiture is entirely different.

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

Clevedon, Hunua Range.

Pselactus, Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 972.

Body robust, transversely convex, slightly nitid, sparsely but distinctly setigerous.

Rostrum about as long as the thorax, stout and moderately broad, parallel; female rather more slender and elongate, but not very narrow. Head globose, rather short, curvedly narrowed anteriorly, a little depressed towards the rostrum, which is about half the width of the occiput. Scrobes directed obliquely downwards. Scape short, moderately curvate and slender, thicker at the extremity, inserted medially, a little further back in the female, it reaches the eye. Funiculus much longer than the scape, basal joint stout, 2nd rather longer than 3rd, joints 3-7 submoniliform, transverse, 7th larger than the preceding one. Club oblong-oval, densely pubescent, indistinctly annulate. Eyes placed in front of the head, widely distant, depressed, transverse, suboval, truncate in front. Thorax of nearly equal length and breadth, its sides distinctly rounded, obsoletely constricted in front, base truncate. Scutellum absent. Elytra oblong, evidently broader than the thorax, the shoulders a little curvedly narrowed, their sides slightly rounded, posterior declivity nearly vertical. Legs moderate, tibial hooks strongly developed. Tarsi very long and slender, penultimate joint slightly expanded and bilobed; claws minute.

Anterior coxæ contiguous. Prosternum deeply incurved. Mesosternum on an abruptly lower level than the metasternum, which is shorter than the basal 2 ventral segments and somewhat angularly impressed behind, 2nd segment rather shorter than the 1st, the suture sinuate.

In some respects similar in structure to the Croatian *Cotaster*, but the thickset body, depressed transverse eyes, the short slender somewhat arcuate scape of the male (which, however, is longer and less curved in the female), the short rounded thorax, abbreviated metasternum, contiguous anterior coxæ, and the absence of the scutellum, taken together, prevent its location in the vicinity of the section in which *Cotaster* has been placed. The front of the prosternum, too, is angularly depressed, but in front of and beyond the coxæ an elevated area comes in contact with them, whilst a slight angular process, apparently cariniform in the middle, projects behind them. The setæ are suberect, slender, and in unabraded specimens rather thickly scattered over the elytra. It is an inhabitant of the sea-shore.

Pselactus punctatus, Broun. 1755. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 972. (Plate XVI, fig. 14.)

Piceous, slightly nitid, antennæ and tarsi piceo-rufous, pubescence yellowish.

Rostrum with moderate, somewhat longitudinally rugose punctuation, rather finer but not rugose in front, the occiput moderately punctured. Thorax coarsely but not very closely punctured, more finely at the apex, more rugosely at the sides. Elytra rather coarsely striate-punctate, the spaces between the punctures as large as the punctures themselves, the suture and interstices indistinctly seriatly punctured, more rugose in the female than the male.

Underside shining, piceous, with some minute slender but quite perceptible brassy setæ. Front of prosternum with shallow, the metasternum with rather coarse, punctures; 2nd ventral segment more finely and distantly, the terminal closely and finely, punctured.

Female.—Rostrum hardly appreciably longer or more slender, its punctuation fine, with four or five setigerous and more distinct punctures near the apex.

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

Taranaki; on the underside of logs imbedded in sea-sand.

P. ferrugineus, sp. nov.

Rostrum and thorax rufous but not dark, the elytra pale castaneo-rufous, legs darker, antennæ ferruginous, tarsi testaceous; pubescence yellow.

Female.—Similar to the same sex of *P. punctatus*, but with the scape rather shorter and more curved, like that of the male. The rostrum and head with slightly finer sculpture. Thorax a trifle shorter, and, instead of being nearly glabrous, bearing numerous slender yellow hairs. Elytra less rounded at the sides and rather broader behind; the pubescence more seriate.

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

Taranaki. Unique.

Inosomus, Broun. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 739.

Body robust, subparallel, narrowed anteriorly but not at all behind, coarsely sculptured, subopaque, sparingly but distinctly setose, on the posterior declivity especially.

Rostrum short and broad, subparallel, without any basal line of demarcation but on a slightly lower plane than the head. Scrobes deep, expanded in front of the eyes. Head short and broad, curvedly narrowed to the width of the rostrum, strongly globose underneath. Eyes depressed, strongly transverse, their greatest bulk below, and, though large, hardly visible above. Scape very short and stout, still thicker at the extremity, medially inserted, and attaining the front of the eye. Funiculus longer than the scape, compactly articulated, basal joint as long as the following 3 combined, joints 2-7 transverse. Club broadly oval, apparently triarticulate, the glabrous basal joint half of the whole length. Thorax slightly broader than it is long, truncate at base, somewhat curvedly narrowed towards the front, scarcely at all constricted there. Scutellum small but distinct. Elytra oblong, as wide as the thorax; broadly rounded, distinctly margined, and denticulated behind; the base slightly biarcuate. Femora short and stout, with 3 or 4 minute denticles underneath. Tibiæ straight, moderately slender; the anterior with a nearly straight mucro at the external apex, and a minute denticle at the inner angle; the 4 hind pairs are prolonged externally and bifid, the inner angle of the prolongation is slightly

longer than the other, and appears hooklike. Tarsi nearly glabrous, elongate and slender, 3rd joint also rather narrow, not lobate; claws distinct.

Prosternum deeply incurved in front, the coxæ large, prominent, almost quite contiguous. Intermediate coxæ not at all widely separated by the minutely margined mesosternal process; the mesosternum itself is longer than usual. Metasternum broadly sulcate behind, of about the same length as the abdomen. Basal ventral segment very short at the sides, obviously truncate behind, and on a higher level than the very short 2nd segment; 3-5 on a still lower plane, but level with the narrow epipleuræ.

Dr. Sharp stated that "this is a remarkably distinct genus, having the appearance of a Scolytid," &c.

The Indian *Himatium* has similar eyes, but the anterior coxæ are widely distant from each other. In the genus *Coptorhamphus*, pertaining to Borneo and Java, the femora are armed with an acute tooth. *Stenoscelis* is undoubtedly more nearly similar, but is at once distinguishable by its obsolete scutellum; its species have been found in South Africa, St. Helena, and Japan.

In the New Zealand list I place it between *Pselactus* and *Xenocnema*. The old name, *Stenopus*, has been superseded by *Inosomus*.

Inosomus rufopiceus, Broun. 1312. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 739. (Plate XVI, fig. 13.)

Rufo-piceous, slightly nitid, antennæ and tarsi dark red.

Rostrum coarsely longitudinally rugose, with some slender erect setæ. Head rather closely and finely punctate. Thorax convex, moderately closely and coarsely punctured, finely near the smooth apical margin, very closely and rugosely at the sides, which underneath are minutely dentate or crenulate. Elytra almost punctate-striate, the sutural striæ deep but not distinctly punctured, interstices more or less rugose and near the sides and apex studded with minute tubercles; shoulders slightly prominent and reddish.

Underside shining, sparingly setose. The metasternum with only a few rather fine punctures; the prosternum and 1st ventral segment with coarse sculpture.

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

Wellington; Otago; Greymouth; and at Howick, near Auckland. Apparently rare, and without well-marked sexual distinctions.

Xenocnema, Wollaston. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 536.

Body robust, subparallel, rather broad, subdepressed above, apparently glabrous, but bearing some slender hairs on the hind part of the elytra and conspicuous yellow setæ at the extremity of the rostrum.

Rostrum quite half the length of the thorax, in front quite as broad as the head, without any basal demarcation, its apex depressed and emarginate in the middle. Mandibles prominent, bifid at apex. Scrobes subapical, deep, and linear, and extending obliquely inwards at a considerable distance from the eyes. Scape proportionally rather slender, gradually incrassate, inserted medially, and attaining the middle of the eye. Funiculus 7-articulate, short and compact, the basal joint short, truncate at the apex and produced (usually) inwardly, 2nd hardly longer than 3rd. Club ovate, sometimes elongate and narrow and acuminate, quadriarticulate, the basal joint large. Head short and broad. Eyes quite lateral, somewhat transversely oval, slightly convex. Thorax subquadrate, with a deep short stricture close to the apex, posterior angles oblique and obtuse. Scutellum distinct, but relatively small. Elytra slightly wider than thorax at the base, humeral angles slightly porrect; they are subparallel or very gradually

narrowed backwards, and do not always cover the pygidium entirely. Front coxæ only moderately separated. Metasternum evidently medially sulcate, nearly as long as the abdomen. Basal ventral segment truncate behind, very distinctly separated from and on a higher level than the shorter 2nd, 3rd and 4th each not much shorter than the 2nd, all except the basal one on the same level as the epipleuræ. Legs finely setose, rather short. Tibiæ somewhat laterally compressed; the anterior, at the inner angle, with a stout spur directed outwards, the external angle bidentate; the 2 hind pairs strongly curvedly expanded inwardly, and externally terminating in a broad lamelliform process which is minutely denticulate at the extremity, the inner ends with a small spur. Tarsi sparsely rubescent, basal joint about as long as the terminal one, which, in the posterior pair particularly, is rather slender; claws rather small but distinct; 3rd tarsal joint indistinctly lobed.

This curious genus, owing to the hylastideous structure of the tibiæ, is placed last on our list, near *Inosomus*, from which, however, it is essentially different. Its single exponent lives in kauri timber (*Agathis australis*), and varies considerably in bulk and coloration.

Xenocnema spinipes, Wollaston. 953. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 537. (Plate XVI, fig. 15).

Piceo-rufous or piceous, moderately nitid.

Rostrum closely and rather finely longitudinally rugose and punctate. Head finely and distantly punctured. Thorax slightly longer than broad, its sides nearly straight, rather closely and finely punctured, the apex and a linear median space nearly smooth. Elytra with deep, regular, closely punctured striæ; interstices obtusely costiform, each costa with a finely punctured definite groove along the middle, so that the interstices appear duplicated.

Underside shining, nearly glabrous, almost regularly, moderately finely, relatively punctured, the abdomen more coarsely, the terminal segment, however, and the mesosternum behind very closely and finely.

Female.—Rostrum oblong, the dense punctuation of the head ceasing abruptly behind the eyes, occiput smooth and shining, thorax gradually narrowed anteriorly.

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

Auckland.

The description has been taken from specimens in my own collection. The maximum measurements are given. Wollaston's specimen was only half as large, $1\frac{2}{3}$ lines.

Hectæus, Broun. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., August, 1904.

Body small, subdepressed, elongate but not parallel, finely setigerous, shining, quite red.

Head and rostrum combined as long as the thorax. Rostrum in front as broad as the occiput, subpterygiate there, incurved at the middle, arched; at its base on a lower level than the head. Scrobes subapical, quite open and visible above. Head globose, with a frontal fovea. Scape flexuous, finely setose, elongate and stout, gradually incrassate, inserted near the apex, and attaining the front of the thorax. Funiculus also very long, laxly articulated, basal joint large, joints 2-7 gradually decrease in length, 2nd longer than broad, only slightly longer than 3rd. Club oblong-oval, indistinctly annulate. Thorax elongate, oviform, without any frontal stricture, its base rounded, the disc nearly flat. Elytra longer than the

thorax, rather broader, of almost similar form, incurved at the base. Legs moderately long and stout; tibiæ gradually and slightly expanded, subtruncate at the extremity, with a slender mucro at the inner angle. Tarsi moderately stout, the anterior rather short, with their 3rd joint slightly bilobed, but not expanded; the corresponding joint of the other pairs concave but not lobed, the terminal as long as the basal 3 conjointly, with distinct claws.

Prosternum elongate, emarginate in front. Anterior coxæ slightly separated, placed near the hind margin of the prosternum; the intermediate pair distinctly, the posterior widely, separated. Metasternum short. Abdomen elongate, basal 2 segments broadly stout impressed, 3rd and 4th moderately short.

The disproportionately long and stout antennæ, the complete absence of the tibial hooks and scutellum, and its apparently blind condition, the eyes being obsolete or altogether wanting, make its position unique. In the genus *Idus* these important characteristics are almost precisely similar, with the exception of the antennæ, but it belongs to the Pentarthrides. Both genera are concolorous, and are found amongst leaves on the ground.

Hectæus rubidus, Broun. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., August, 1904. (Plate XVI, fig. 10.)

Nitid, ferruginous, antennæ and tarsi testaceous; sparingly clothed with suberect slender yellow setæ, the legs with more obscurely coloured ones.

Rostrum a little uneven, with indefinite sculpture. Thorax not twice as long as broad, its sides gently and regularly rounded, nearly flat, moderately coarsely but not closely punctured. Elytra subdepressed, their sides rather less rounded than the thorax, evidently striate-punctate, the punctures subquadrate and distinctly separated, substriate behind, the suture and interstices seriate-punctate.

Metasternum and basal ventral segments distinctly but not closely punctate.

The female, from which the original description was drawn up, has a rather narrower and less apically dilated rostrum, with filmlike slender squamæ at its base.

♂. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ line.
Broken River, Canterbury. One of each sex.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES XV AND XVI.

[The micro-photographs were prepared by Mr. A. Waterworth, of Northcote, Auckland.]

PLATE XV.

- Fig. 1. *Pentarthrum zealandicum*, Wollaston.
Fig. 2. *Euophyrum rufum*, Broun.
Fig. 3. *Zenoderatus macrocephalus*, Broun.
Fig. 4. *Torostoma apicale*, Broun.
Fig. 5. *Toura longirostre*, Wollaston.
Fig. 6. *Stenotoura exilis*, Broun.
Fig. 7. *Merisma sharpiana*, Wollaston.
Fig. 8. *Diœdimorpha wollastoniana*, Sharp.
Fig. 9. *Rhantismus fulvicornis*, Broun.
Fig. 10. *Macroscytalus laticollis*, Broun.
Fig. 11. *Proconus asperirostris*, Broun.
Fig. 12. *Sericotrogus subœnescens*, Wollaston.
Fig. 13. *Gaucrocryphus auricomus*, Broun.
Fig. 14. *Agrilochalus prolixus*, Broun.
Fig. 15. *Arecocryptus bellus*, Broun.
Fig. 16. *Eucossonus comptus*, Broun.

PLATE XVI.

- Fig. 1. *Agastegnus longipes*, Broun.
Fig. 2. *Mesœxenophasis browni*, Wollaston.
Fig. 3. *Microtribus huttoni*, Wollaston.
Fig. 4. *Novitas dispar*, Broun.
Fig. 5. *Stilbocara constricticollis*, Broun.
Fig. 6. *Arecophaga varia*, Broun.
Fig. 7. *Pogonorhennus opacus*, Broun.
Fig. 8. *Protogonum helmsonianum*, Sharp.
Fig. 9. *Allaorus urquharti*, Broun.
Fig. 10. *Hectæus rubidus*, Broun.
Fig. 11. *Exomesites optimus*, Broun.
Fig. 12. *Eutornus littoralis*, Broun.
Fig. 13. *Inosomus rufopiceus*, Broun.
Fig. 14. *Pselactus punctatus*, Broun.
Fig. 15. *Xenocnema spinipes*, Wollaston.