

ART. XII.—*Additions to the Coleopterous Fauna of the Chatham Islands.*

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[Read before the Auckland Institute, 22nd November, 1910.]

IN my last paper (Trans. N.Z. Inst., 1909, vol. 42, p. 306) it was shown that, excluding introduced beetles, forty-five species of *Coleoptera* had been found within the group. The number, as will be seen on referring to the following list, has now been increased to 106.

This considerable augmentation, by far the largest ever made, is the result of about twenty months' collecting on Pitt Island, between June, 1906, and January, 1908.

The insects were sent to me for examination in June last by Mr. E. R. Waite, Curator of the Canterbury Museum, who whilst on a visit to Pitt Island induced Mr. T. Hall, now residing at Methven, to devote all his spare time to searching for insects. This work was carried on throughout winter as well as summer, and often during the night, and Mr. Hall generously acknowledges the willing assistance rendered by his friend Mr. R. E. Paynter.

The beetles thus secured belong to thirty different groups. Some live on the sea-shore, others in solid timber, under loose bark and old logs, and many frequent flowering-shrubs.

As many of the older species were included in this collection, it may be regarded as fairly representative of the coleopterous fauna of Pitt Island—probably of the whole group.

Twenty-seven species proved to be new, two being the exponents of new genera; the remaining thirty-four are common to New Zealand as well as the Chatham Islands, but none indicate any close relationship to sub-antarctic genera.

The species are numbered consecutively in continuation of the system inaugurated in my first paper, published in volume 41 of the "Transactions of the New Zealand Institute." This method will be found very useful in labelling specimens when named, and will save time when several species are alluded to in correspondence.

As the formation of other collections in course of time may be confidently anticipated, it has been deemed expedient to add a few suggestions which, if attended to, will make the work of mounting specimens for microscopical inspection very much easier, and far more satisfactory to all concerned.

Insects should never be immersed in alcohol: it makes them very tough, and, if dried afterwards, very brittle. Before insects can be properly named and described, more especially the smaller kinds, they must be mounted on cardboard with the legs and antennae fully displayed in something like their natural positions. Any attempt to effect this in the case of alcoholic specimens is almost sure to result in mutilation, the slightest pressure of a setting-needle being sufficient to break a slender limb or joint. Generally the most important parts snap off, or will not bend at all, and in the case of many weevils the rostrum cannot be got out of the pectoral canal without detaching the whole thorax from the hind body. Naturalists are not likely to look at such damaged specimens a second time.

Beetles should be killed in a wide-mouthed bottle containing cyanide of potassium or freshly bruised laurel-leaves. When dead they should be transmitted from time to time by the first opportunity, amongst chopped-up laurel-leaves, or, if these cannot be obtained, some other green leaves off shrubs. They should never be packed amongst cotton or wool, as their claws become entangled with the fine fibres.

Group CNEMACANTHIDAE.

46. *Mecodema alternans* Castelnau, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 10.

Group ANCHOMENIDAE.

47. *Anchomenus lawsoni* Bates, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 23.
48. *Cyclothorax insularis* Motschulsky, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 29.

Group FERONIDAE.

49. *Trichosternus antarcticus* Chaudoir, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 31.

Group ANISODACTYLIDAE.

50. *Euthenarus puncticollis* Bates, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 53.
51. *Allocinopus latitarsis* Broun, sp. nov.

Group STAPHYLINIDAE.

52. *Quedius antipodus* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 1028.

Group OMALIDAE.

53. *Omalium fossigerum* Eppelsheim.
54. „ *robustum* Broun, sp. nov.

Group SILPHIDAE.

55. *Choleva brunneipes* Broun, sp. nov.

Group NITIDULIDAE.

56. *Epuraea antarctica* White, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 169.

Group COLYDIIDAE.

57. *Enarsus bakewellii* Pascoe, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 199.
58. *Tarphiomimus acuminatus* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 183.
59. *Ulonotus asper* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 189.
60. „ *plagiatus* Broun, sp. nov.
61. *Coxelus mucronatus* Broun, sp. nov.
62. *Pycnomerus mediocris* Broun, sp. nov.

Group BOTHRIDERIDAE.

63. *Bothrideres paynteri* Broun, sp. nov.

Group CUCUJIDAE.

64. *Chaetosoma scaritides* Westwood, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 767.

Group DERMESTIDAE.

65. *Trogoderma signatum* Sharp, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 240.
66. „ *pictulum* Broun, sp. nov.

Group APHODIIDAE.

- 67.
- Aphodius sulcatissimus*
- Broun, sp. nov.

Group ELATERIDAE.

- 68.
- Amychus candezei*
- Pascoe, Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol. 9, p. 416.

Group DASYLLIDAE.

- 69.
- Cyphon acerbus*
- Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 778.

Group MELYRIDAE.

- 70.
- Dasytes pittensis*
- Broun, sp. nov.

CISSIDAE.

- 71.
- Cis undulatus*
- Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 347.

Group TRACHYSCELIDAE.

- 72.
- Phycosecis atomaria*
- Pascoe, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 359.

Group MELANDRYIDAE.

- 73.
- Ctenoplectron vittatum*
- Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 844.

Group LAGRIIDAE.

- 74.
- Lagrioda brownii*
- Pascoe, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 408.

Group OTIORHYNCHIDAE.

- 75.
- Thotmus halli*
- Broun, gen. & sp. nov.

- 76.
- Platyomida versicolor*
- Broun, sp. nov.

Group RHYPAROSOMIDAE.

- 77.
- Phrynixus asper*
- Broun, sp. nov.

Group CYLINDRORHINIDAE.

- 78.
- Hadramphus spinipennis*
- Broun, gen. & sp. nov.

Group ERIRHINIDAE.

- 79.
- Praolepra squamosa*
- Pascoe, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 454.

- 80.
- Stephanorhynchus curvipes*
- White, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 462.

Group CRYPTORHYNCHIDAE.

- 81.
- Aphocoelus versicolor*
- Broun, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 4, p. 138.

- 82.
- Psepholax barbifrons*
- White, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 480.

- 83.
- Kentraulax flavisetosus*
- Broun, sp. nov.

- 84.
- Mesoreda setigera*
- Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 488.

- 85.
- Ectopsis ferrugalis*
- Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 719.

- 86.
- Tychanus costatus*
- Broun, sp. nov.*

- 87.
- Acalles lineirostris*
- Broun, sp. nov.

88. „
- subcarinatus*
- Broun, sp. nov.

- 89.
- Xenacalles squamiventris*
- Broun, gen. & sp. nov.

- 90.
- Paranomocerus spiculus*
- Redtenbacher, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 505.

- 91.
- Rhyncodes ursus*
- White, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 502.

* This species will be described in a subsequent paper.

Group COSSONIDAE.

92. *Pentarthrum zealandicum* Wollaston, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 508.
 93. „ *dissimilum* Broun, sp. nov.
 94. „ *auripilum* Broun, sp. nov.
 95. *Torostoma apicale* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 509.
 96. *Agastegnus ornatus* Broun, sp. nov.
 97. *Phloeophagosoma corvinum* Wollaston, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 530.
 98. „ *dilutum* Wollaston, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 531.
 99. *Arecophaga varia* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 534.

Group ANTHRIBIDAE.

100. *Anthrribus cristatellus* Broun, sp. nov.
 101. „ *propinquus* Broun, sp. nov.
 102. „ *pilicornis* Broun, sp. nov.

Group LAMIIDAE.

103. *Somatidia waiteri* Broun, sp. nov.
 104. „ *vicina* Broun, sp. nov.

Group GALERUCIDAE.

105. *Phyllotreta nitida* Broun, Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 636.

Group COCCINELLIDAE.

106. *Scymnus macrostictus* Broun, sp. nov.

INTRODUCED.

Ptinus fur. European.

Group ANISODACTYLIDAE.

Allocinopus Broun. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, vol. 2, p. 607.

51. *Allocinopus latitarsis* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, nitid, dark fuscous, sides of thorax narrowly, of the elytra more broadly, fusco-rufous; femora and upper half of tibiae light yellowish-brown, the latter piceous towards the extremity; antennae and tarsi somewhat variegate, generally fusco-rufous.

Head smooth, with elongate frontal impressions, a single setigerous puncture at each front angle of the epistome and also near the middle of each eye; including the large and prominent eyes, it is about as broad as the thorax; labrum large, sex-setose. Thorax quite a third broader than long, widest before the middle, gradually narrowed towards the obtuse posterior angles; its sides moderately rounded, with well-developed and somewhat reflexed margins, base subtruncate, apex slightly incurved; the dorsal groove does not attain the apex, basal fossae large, situated nearer to the sides than the middle, there is no other definite sculpture, the seta at each side is placed before the middle. Elytra oblong, broader than thorax, nearly thrice its length, with oblique not at all prominent apices; their striae are well marked and simple, and there is a short scutellar groove on each, interstices impunctate and nearly plane, the marginal punctures are distinct near the base and apex but absent near the middle.

Tibiae finely setose inwardly, with spiniform setae externally, the intermediate pair particularly; the front pair incrassate.

Male.—Tarsi with dense grey squamiform vestiture and elongate lateral setae underneath; basal joint of the anterior subtriangular, joints 2-4 strongly and equally dilated, about twice as broad as they are long, 2nd and 3rd cordate, 4th entire below, deeply excavate in front, 5th nearly as long as the preceding two combined; the intermediate pair of similar structure, not quite as much expanded, their 5th joint equals the preceding three in length; the posterior with elongate-triangular articulations, 1st and 2nd equal, 4th shorter than 3rd.

Female.—Anterior tarsi not dilated, joints 2-4 somewhat cordiform; joints 1-3 of the middle pair triangular, 4th cordiform.

Antennae sometimes testaceous and more or less maculate with brown, they extend backwards to the base of the elytra, their 1st and 2nd joints and the base of the 3rd are glabrous.

The dilated joints of the intermediate tarsi of the male, and their vestiture, in conjunction with the rounded posterior angles of the thorax, will enable this species to be separated from its New Zealand congeners.

Length, 8-9 mm.; breadth, nearly 4 mm.

Pitt Island.

Found by Mr. T. Hall.

Group OMALIDAE.

Omalius Gravenhorst. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 115.

54. *Omalius robustum* sp. nov.

Robust, elongate, subdepressed; hind-body with distinct slender greyish setae, thorax and elytra glabrous; nigrescent, subopaque, the front of the head and parts of thorax shining, legs and antennae variable, generally pale castaneous, the terminal half of these latter darker.

Head evidently smaller than thorax, longitudinally bi-impressed, nearly smooth and shining along the middle, but dull with dense minute sculpture behind, its punctation fine and irregular; the ocelli situated in small foveae in line with the back part of the eyes, these are large and moderately prominent. Thorax rather broader than long, its sides finely margined, nearly straight, just a little curvedly narrowed in front, apex subtruncate, with obtuse angles, the base straight, with almost rectangular angles; disc with a pair of large impressions which are somewhat expanded behind, their outer borders and the narrow space between them shining but not perfectly smooth; nearly all the rest of the surface is rendered dull by the dense minute sculpture; the punctures are irregularly distributed, distant on the glossy parts and apparently nearly absent at the sides. Scutellum triangular. Elytra oblong, double the length of thorax; shoulders slightly prominent and clasping the thoracic angles; apices truncate, but oblique near the sides; with fine subseriate punctures visible along the dull dense sculpture of the surface. Hind-body gradually narrowed posteriorly, closely and finely punctured, the basal 3 segments about equal and broadly margined, 4th slightly longer, 5th subconical, the basal with a pair of rotundate pale specks.

Antennae as long as the head and thorax; their basal joint long and stout; 2nd short; 3rd elongate, nearly as long as the 4th and 5th combined; joints 6-11 loosely articulated, finely pubescent, broader than the preceding

ones; 9th and 10th transverse. Tibiae with numerous slender yellow spines along the outer edge. Tarsi, the anterior particularly, with very elongate pale hairs underneath, their 5th joint longer than all the others taken together.

Underside subopaque, nigro-fuscous, trochanters reddish; finely punctate, the intervals minutely sculptured, with distinct greyish-yellow pubescence.

Var.—Body castaneous, head nigrescent, antennae and legs testaceous. Evidently rare.

The abnormal bulk and peculiar sculpture are its distinctive features.

Length, 4–4½ mm.; breadth, 1½ mm.

Pitt Island.

Found by Mr. T. Hall. Probably common.

Group SILPHIDAE.

Choleva Latreille. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 151.

55. *Choleva brunneipes* sp. nov.

Oval, rather elongate, gradually attenuate posteriorly, moderately convex, densely covered with very fine cinereous pubescence, subopaque; fusco-niger; the hind angles of thorax, the legs, and antennae rufo-fuscous; palpi and labrum lighter.

Head angularly dilated laterally at the middle, with large and prominent eyes there; distinctly and rather closely punctured, the intervals with minute sculpture. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long, widest near the base, curvedly narrowed anteriorly, apex incurved, with obtuse angles; base slightly bisinuate, with almost rectangular angles; its sculpture nearly similar to that of the head. Elytra scarcely as wide as thorax at the base, with broadly rounded apices; finely and closely transversely strigose; the sutural striae are well marked and somewhat flexuous near the middle, and there are several shallow, indistinct striae on each.

Legs stout; front and middle tibiae curvate, minutely bispinose at outer extremity and with longer ones at the inner, the former pair of tibiae with a notch at the inner face near the base; joints 1–3 of the anterior tarsi and the basal two of the intermediate strongly dilated. Antennae as long as head and thorax; 2nd joint rather shorter than adjoining ones; 3–6 stout, yet elongate; 6th rather shorter than 5th; 7th broader than 6th; 8th small; 9–11 densely pubescent, hardly broader than 7th.

Anterior coxae prominent and almost contiguous; sternum not carinate; 6th ventral segment obconical, as long as the 5th, and more rufescent than it is.

Near *C. lugubris*, 1911, but in it there is no sign of elytral striation beyond the suture, there is no notch in the front tibiae, and the limbs are much darker.

Male.—Length, 4½ mm.; breadth, 2 mm.

Pitt Island.

Mr. T. Hall.

Group COLYDIIDAE.

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

60. *Ulonotus plagiatus* sp. nov.

Oblong, subdepressed, somewhat uneven, opaque; varying from fusco-rufous to light brown; elytra paler, the sides, and on each elytron a large

median angular spot extending inwards, as well as some posterior smaller spots, fuscous; legs and antennae more or less rufescent; clothed irregularly with short suberect pale squamiform setae.

Head much smaller than thorax, with moderate antennal prominences, its sculpture granular. Thorax uneven, with a large central angular impression prolonged as a broad groove to the apex, a pair of more rounded ones near the base, and an angular fovea in front of the scutellum, with granular sculpture; it is slightly broader than long, the sides are explanate, somewhat curvate, and there is a slight sinuosity near the rectangular posterior angles, between each of these and the shoulder an evident gap occurs, the anterior angles protrude as far as the front of the eyes, there are no obvious lateral indentations. Elytra oblong, apparently punctate-striate, with several small nodosities near the top of the apical declivity, and a pair at the base; the space between each of the latter and the slightly raised shoulder appears broadly depressed.

Underside subopaque, fuscous, granulate, with a few short pale setae.

Eyes prominent, with coarse facets. Tibiae thickly setose, unarmed, straight inwardly. Antennae sparsely pubescent; their basal joint thick, cylindrical; 2nd shorter and not as stout as the 1st, slender at its base; 3rd elongate; 4th rather longer than broad; 5-8 about equal: club oblong-oval, large, triarticulate.

The members of this genus are divisible into sections. The first is composed of species having the sides of the thorax lobate or indented; the second contains such as have the flattened sides of the thorax entire, or nearly so. This species belongs to the second section, and is distinguishable from the others by the oblong form, sculpture, and dark lateral mark on each elytron.

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

Pitt Island.

Another of Mr. Hall's discoveries.

Coxelus Latreille. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 195.

61. *Coxelus mucronatus* sp. nov.

Opaque, elongate, irregularly clothed with suberect squamiform brassy setae, and some obscure infusate ones; variegate, piceous, antennae and tarsi rufescent.

Head subquadrate, smaller than thorax, longitudinally impressed near each side, moderately closely covered with small granules; each of these has a minute puncture. Eyes prominent, stigerous behind. Thorax a little uneven, of equal length and breadth, base strongly bisinuate, apex medially subtruncate, with slightly prominent obtuse angles, posterior angles rectangular but not touching the shoulders; its sides setose, gently narrowed backwards, their channels well marked near the front; disc punctate-granulose, with a central longitudinal impression in front, and a pair of shorter ones near the base, where there is an angulate fovea, and in some cases a transverse linear depression. Elytra elongate-oblong, singly rounded at the base, nowhere broader than the thorax; they are closely seriate-granulate, broadly bi-impressed just before the middle, so that the suture at that part seems somewhat elevated; on the summit of the declivity, at the suture, there is a contiguous pair of small dark crests; on each there is a basal, a post-median, and an outer spot on the declivity, usually covered with yellowish setae; sometimes the derm is rufescent there.

Antennae with some very slender hairs, basal joint concealed above, 3rd about as long as 2nd but much more slender, joints 4–6 rather longer than broad, 9th obconical, broader than 7th or 8th; club abruptly enlarged, its basal joint evidently broader than the apical, which is rotundate.

Legs with more slender greyish setae than the body; tibiae flexuous; the intermediate especially, and strongly produced inwardly at the extremity, the anterior less so, posterior not distinctly mucronate.

Underside opaque, piceo-rufous, more or less closely granulate, with numerous slender elongate flavescens setae; 3rd ventral segment as long as the 2nd and more distinctly impressed in the middle; prosternum bisulcate between the coxae.

The strongly mucronate middle tibiae clearly distinguish this species. An immature specimen is almost wholly ferruginous.

Length, 4–4½ mm.; breadth, nearly 1½ mm.

Pitt Island.

Mr. T. Hall.

Pycnomerus Erickson. *Man. N.Z. Coleopt.*, p. 208.

62. *Pycnomerus mediocris* sp. nov.

Elongate, moderately shining; piceous, elytra sometimes more rufescent, antennae and tarsi pitchy-red.

Head distinctly punctate, bi-impressed in front. Antennae pubescent, joints 4–9 transverse, terminal joint evidently narrower than the 10th. Thorax slightly longer than broad, widest near the front, gradually narrowed backwards, anterior angles somewhat prominent, the posterior rectangular but not sharply defined; disc broadly longitudinally impressed, the middle of the impression nearly smooth towards the base; its punctation moderately close and coarse. Scutellum small. Elytra wider than thorax at the base, twice its length, with obtusely prominent shoulders; they are deeply punctate-striate; the punctures are distinctly separated; only the sutural striae reach the apical margin, which is a little incrassate, elevated, and bent outwards; the inner three interstices on each elytron are rather thicker than the others; the suture is bent outwards at the base and is united to the 3rd interstice.

Underside piceous, rather coarsely punctate, each puncture with a minute yellow seta. Metasternum longitudinally impressed behind. Apical ventral segment broadly bifoveate, its basal margin and the middle nearly smooth.

This belongs to the section comprising species with moderately large eyes and a distinctly divided biarticulate club. It differs from *P. longulus* in having slightly projecting front angles and different elytral interstices, &c.

Length, 3½–4 mm.; breadth, 1–1¼ mm.

Pitt Island.

We are indebted to Mr. Hall for specimens.

Group BOTHRIDERIDAE.

Bothrideres Erickson. *Man. N.Z. Coleopt.*, p. 207.

63. *Bothrideres paynteri* sp. nov.

Elongate, subdepressed, slightly nitid, with a few slender inconspicuous greyish setae; nigrescent, legs piceous, tarsi and antennae piceo-rufous.

Head much narrower than thorax, with prominent eyes; it is moderately coarsely punctured, more finely and closely on the forehead. Thorax of equal length and breadth, widest near the front, very gradually narrowed backwards, posterior angles acutely rectangular, the anterior rather obtusely prominent; disc nearly plane, sparingly and irregularly punctate, so as to appear almost smooth on some parts, without any well-marked fovea, its sides more closely but not as coarsely punctured. Scutellum triangular, subdepressed. Elytra with obtusely prominent shoulders, broader than the thorax, quite twice its length, widest just before the middle; on each elytron there are 2 slender minutely punctate striae near the suture, the inner is curved outwards and bordered inwardly by a carina at the base, the broad interstice between these is nearly smooth but has a short basal stria; including the suture, there are 4 costae behind, the outer pair are very slender and are prolonged to the base, the inner of these is indistinctly duplicated; between each pair of these carinae there are 2 series of fine punctures, the 3rd interstice is finely and irregularly punctured throughout.

Underside subopaque; prosternum without any tubercle, moderately coarsely and closely punctured, its flanks with a few fine punctures only; metasternum with a median groove behind, its punctation similar to that of the prosternum; basal ventral segment nearly as long as the following three combined, not closely punctured.

Antennae finely pubescent; 2nd joint bent and inserted in the notch at the hind part of the subglobular 1st; joints 3-8 quite as long as broad; 9th rather broader and obconical; 10th double the breadth of the 9th, rounded towards its base; 11th rather smaller.

Larger than its New Zealand allies, and readily distinguishable therefrom by the different sculpture and more triangular scutellum.

Length, 6-6½ mm.; breadth, quite 2 mm.

Pitt Island.

Mr. Hall's coadjutor in forming this collection was Mr. R. E. Paynter, whose name therefore has been attached to this species.

Group DERMESTIDAE.

Trogoderma Latreille. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 240.

66. *Trogoderma pictulum* sp. nov.

Nitid, elongate-oblong, slightly convex; unevenly clothed with distinct decumbent yellowish pubescence above, but along the sides the hairs are more infusate and erect; derm variegate, for the most part rufo-castaneous, the middle of the base and sides of thorax of a brighter red, as are also the base, the shoulders, and other large but not sharply limited spots on the elytra.

Head dull, small, rather coarsely and closely punctured. Eyes prominent. Antennae short; 1st joint thick, reddish; joints 2-4 testaceous, 2nd stout, 3rd slender and elongate, 4th subtriangular, as long as its predecessor but broader; joints 5-11 fuscous, each in succession more prolonged inwardly, the 10th quite as long inwardly as the much thicker terminal joint. Thorax at the base twice as broad as it is long, curvedly narrowed anteriorly, the base oblique towards the sides, and at the middle somewhat prominent, so as to partly overlap the scutellum; it is not definitely granulate, but the distinct though rather fine punctures are more or less encircled with slightly raised margins. Elytra of about the same width as the thorax, thrice its length, each with a shallow oblique or curvate impression extending

inwards from the shoulder; the space in front of this slightly and obtusely elevated; there are some obsolete striae on the disc; the punctation is like that of the thorax.

According to its description, *T. serrigerum*, 426 in the New Zealand list, must be somewhat similar, but the clothing and sculpture must be very different. I have not seen the insect itself.

Length, 5-5½ mm.; breadth, 2¼ mm.

Pitt Island.

Another of Mr. Hall's discoveries.

Group APHODIIDAE.

Aphodius Illiger. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 257.

67. *Aphodius sulcatissimus* sp. nov.

Parallel, oblong, moderately convex, nitid, glabrous, nigrescent, margins of head and thorax and the legs rufous, elytra sometimes slightly rufescent, tarsi and antennae fulvescent.

Head unarmed, forehead deeply medially incurved; the broad margins end abruptly just before the flat hardly discernible eyes; it is not quite as broad as the thorax; its punctation minute and distant in front, becoming closer and coarser behind. Thorax transversely quadrate, only slightly broader than long, lateral margins well developed in front, sides nearly straight, posterior angles rounded; the whole surface finely and distantly punctured, the basal half of the disc, however, has numerous coarse scattered punctures. Scutellum narrow. Elytra oblong, with acutely prominent spiniform shoulders; apices broadly rounded; each elytron with 6 deep dorsal striae, the distinct punctures at the bottom of these are evidently separated from one another, the 3 external ones are not so deep; interstices minutely punctate, those near the suture are moderately broad, the others are narrow and almost cariniform.

Anterior tibiae tridentate externally; the terminal spur of the intermediate and posterior equals in length the basal two joints together of the tarsi; the second, or inner, spur is shorter. Pygidium vertical, subconical, with a median punctiform fovea at its base.

Underside nitid, blackish; prosternum closely, the metasternum and abdomen rather finely and distantly, punctured; the base of segments 2-5 with a transverse series of very coarse punctures, so as to appear crenulate; the basal segment is subcarinate in the middle.

The unmistakably spiniform humeral angles, profound elytral striae, and subcarinate outer interstices separate this from all the New Zealand species except *A. fortipes*, 1721; in it the sculpture of the head is different, the shoulders are less prominent, and the elytral interstices are rather broader.

Length, 3½ mm.; breadth, 1¼ mm.

Pitt Island.

Five examples in Mr. Hall's collection.

Group MELYRIDAE.

Dasytes Paykull. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 329.

70. *Dasytes pittensis* sp. nov.

Narrow, elongate, dilated posteriorly, subopaque; pubescence scanty, minute, and greyish; dark blue, legs and antennae piceous, 2nd joint of these latter somewhat rufescent.

Head about as broad as thorax, finely and distantly punctured, the intervals minutely and densely sculptured, broadly bi-impressed between the moderately prominent eyes. Antennae quite as long as the head and thorax; basal joint stout, obconical; 2nd shorter than 3rd; joints 4-10 subserrate, each longer than broad; 11th elongate-oval. Thorax moderately dilated laterally near the middle, about as long as broad, the spaces between the rather fine distant punctures densely and minutely sculptured; in some examples there is a slender stria along the middle, in all there is a shallow impression near the base. Scutellum broad, medially grooved. Elytra as broad as thorax at the base, wider behind the middle, rather finely punctured, interstices slightly rugose and minutely sculptured.

Of about the same size as the New Zealand *D. oreocharis*, 2036, of a darker hue, differently sculptured, and the thorax without perceptible lateral margins.

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

Pitt Island.

Evidently the common species, though probably not the only one. Mr. T. Hall.

Group OTIORHYNCHIDAE.

Thotmus gen. nov.

Rostrum not as broad as the head and not distinctly marked off from it, a third shorter than the thorax. Scrobes subapical, deep, broad, and quite open above, abruptly bent downwards, narrowed, and not extending more than half-way towards the eyes. Scape implanted near the apex and just attaining the back of the eye, considerably yet gradually incrassate. Funiculus 7-articulate; its basal two joints almost equal, their length only about double the breadth; joints 4-6 thick, each much narrowed at the base; 7th more transverse, distinctly separated from the club and preceding joint. Club conical, indistinctly quadri-articulate. Eyes rather small, not prominent, distant from the thorax, more so from each other, transversely oval, subtruncate in front. Thorax without definite ocular lobes, base truncate, rounded laterally, it is transversal. Scutellum large. Elytra oblong-oval, the shoulders curvedly narrowed; apices, conjointly, broadly rounded.

Femora stout, simple. Tibiae nearly straight, dilated at the extremity, posterior corbels thickly ciliate and cavernous. Tarsi with setose soles, their basal two joints subtriangular, 3rd moderately expanded and bilobed.

Prosternum deeply incurved in front. Metasternum moderate. Basal ventral segment, in the middle, nearly twice the length of the 2nd, broadly rounded between the coxae, the hind suture medially sinuate, 2nd less than double the length of 3rd or 4th. Epipleurae linear throughout. Anterior coxae contiguous, posterior widely distant.

In *Cecyropa* the eyes are placed at or near to the thoracic margin, the rostrum is very short, but the scape is elongate and reaches backwards to beyond the apex of the thorax, the front coxae are distinctly separated, and the anterior tibiae are furnished with a lobelike prolongation which usually covers the basal tarsal joint, this lobe is lacking in *Thotmus*.

The presence of supplementary mandibles shows without doubt that this genus must be located in the *Otiiorhynchidae*, along with *Cecyropa*, which was placed by Pascoe in the *Rhyparosomidae*.

75. *Thotmus halli* sp. nov.

Subovate, moderately convex, without superficial inequalities, derm subopaque, pale rufo-castaneous, covered with thin depressed inconspicuous obscure greyish squamae, and also bearing numerous suberect grey setae.

Rostrum with a median linear impression. Head moderately convex. Thorax a third broader than long, apex feebly emarginate, widest near the middle, rather more abruptly narrowed behind than in front, on a carefully denuded spot finely and distantly punctured. Elytra more than double the length of the thorax, nearly vertical behind; each, at the base, oblique towards the suture, and consequently not closely applied to the thorax; they are rather finely punctate-striate. Legs thickly clothed with grey setae.

Underside reddish-chestnut, with grey setae.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 13 mm.; breadth, 6½ mm.

Pitt Island.

Named in honour of its discoverer, Mr. T. Hall. The specimen is unique and somewhat immature; perfect examples probably will be darker. It is, I have no doubt, an inhabitant of the sea-shore, where it should be sought for.

Platyomida White. *Man. N.Z. Coleopt.*, p. 441.76. *Platyomida versicolor* sp. nov.

Subopaque, nigrescent; covered with depressed tawny squamae, which, however, are intermingled with a few metallic cupreous and viridescent ones; these are most apparent when the insect has been brushed with benzine; there are also some obscure yellowish setae on the elevated and posterior parts of the elytra; antennae and tarsi piceo-rufous.

Rostrum nearly as long as thorax, with a median carina separating the broad longitudinal grooves and terminating in the interocular fovea. Thorax as broad as it is long, slightly broader before the middle than elsewhere, base and apex subtruncate; the surface somewhat uneven, with slightly rugose tubercular sculpture and a rather broad irregular channel along the middle. Scutellum normal. Elytra broader than thorax at the base, wider near the middle, a good deal narrowed posteriorly; disc nearly plane, striate-punctate, 3rd and 5th interstices slightly nodiform at the top of the posterior declivity, in the female slightly and unevenly elevated throughout.

Underside blackish, the squamae of a more metallic lustre and more brightly coloured than those above. Prosternum incurved. Basal ventral segment evidently longer than 2nd, subtruncate between the coxae; 5th as long as the 3rd and 4th combined.

Scape minutely squamose, gradually thickened, attaining the back of the eye; 2nd joint of funiculus as long as the basal; club minutely pubescent, almost as long as joints 4-7 of the funiculus taken together.

Ocular lobes feebly developed. Posterior corbels with duplicate ciliae and a narrow external truncature.

Male.—Elytra elongate-oviform, and only slightly broader than thorax at the base; legs longer, more slender and flexuous. When compared with the same sex of the common *P. binodes*, 776, of New Zealand, the

more elongate outline, nearly level and regularly punctured elytral disc, and the vestiture, are seen to be very different.

Length: Male (rostrum inclusive). 13 mm.; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Female: 14 × 6 mm.

Pitt Island.

Two damaged specimens from Mr. T. Hall's collection.

Group RHYPAROSOMIDAE.

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

77. *Phrynixus asper* sp. nov.

Opaque, convex, subovate, piceo-fuscous, encrusted with light-brown sappy matter; rostrum and tarsi piceo-rufous; body tuberculate, irregularly clothed with somewhat tawny, on some parts curled, squamiform setae.

Rostrum arched, rather shorter than thorax, indistinctly tricarinate in front, with a setigerous tubercle before the eyes and a pair of smaller ones close to the antennae. Thorax apparently oblong, actually, including lateral tubercles, of equal length and breadth; with a pair of apical tubercles and a slight ridge between them, trituberculate across the middle, uneven and medially depressed behind, a few coarse punctures and short rugae may be seen, its sides also are uneven. Elytra about twice the length of thorax, at the middle nearly twice as broad, posterior declivity almost vertical, their shoulders porrect and crested with curled setae, the median basal depression with ridged lateral borders; on each elytron, when properly cleaned, a dozen crested tubercles can be seen on the disc and sides, none are very large; there are also a few coarse punctures and small black granules; the posterior declivity is substriate-punctate.

Legs moderately elongate, bearing somewhat flavescens setae; tibiae unarmed; tarsi minutely setose above, basal two joints short, 3rd hardly at all dilated, excavate but not lobed.

Scape inserted in foveiform scrobes at or just behind the middle, flexuous, slender, but clavate at the extremity; it is setose and attains the back of the eye. Funiculus rather densely clothed, and bearing also some elongate setae; 2nd joint not quite the length of the 1st, joints 3-6 short and somewhat moniliform, 7th obconical and not very much smaller than the ovate club. Eyes subdepressed, about equidistant from the thorax and each other, subrotundate or obliquely oval. No scutellum.

Like the New Zealand *P. astutus*, 759, differing principally in the trituberculate rostrum and the larger 7th joint of the funiculus.

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

Pitt Island.

Mr. T. Hall. Rare.

Group CYLINDRORHINIDAE.

Hadramphus gen. nov.

Rostrum slightly dilated at apex, nearly as long as thorax, very gradually expanded behind. Head short, convex, not at all abruptly broader than the rostrum. Scrobes visible above near the extremity, deep, rectilinear, and extending to the front and lower part of the eyes. Scape inserted near the apex, straight, hardly attaining the eye. Funiculus 7-articulate;

basal joint evidently longer than 2nd, which is not twice the length of the 3rd; joints 4-7 rather longer than broad. Club ovate, not large, tri-articulate, intermediate joint very short. Eyes truncate in front, their length from above downwards double that of the longitudinal diameter; they are subdepressed and widely distant above. Thorax with well-developed ocular lobes, these during repose cover a third of the eyes; base and apex subtruncate; it is rather broader than long, and at each side is obviously medially tuberculate. Scutellum distinct. Elytra oblong-oval, only slighter wider than thorax at the base, apices broadly rounded, their sides spinose.

Femora elongate, somewhat clavate, grooved underneath near the extremity. Tibiae a little flexuous, each armed at the apex with a well-developed spur, which begins outwardly as a ridge, extends along the bottom, and projects inwardly; just above each spur, on the inside, there is a pair of outstanding tufts of setae; the posterior are densely fringed with ferruginous setae but are not cavernous. Tarsi hairy above, their basal joint rather slender at the base and nearly twice the length of the 2nd, 3rd slightly dilated and bilobed; their soles densely brushlike but quite glabrous along the middle.

Prosternum deeply incurved in front. Anterior coxae contiguous, intermediate slightly separated, the posterior more widely. Metasternum very short. Abdomen elongate; 1st segment longer than 2nd, strongly curved between the coxae, medially sinuate behind; 3rd and 4th, singly, nearly as long as 2nd; 5th truncate, and with a broad tuft at each side, at the apex; 6th semicircular. Epipleurae linear. Mentum small, subquadrate. Palpi short. Mandibles indistinctly trifid at apex.

The armature of the tibiae, though somewhat similar to that of the European *Molytes*, more closely resembles that of *Lyperobius*. The ocular lobes are more strongly developed, and the tarsal vestiture differs. In facies these genera are utterly unlike *Hadramphus*, a glance at the sides of the hind-body being sufficient for immediate separation. It should be placed after *Phaedrophobus*, but before *Lyperobius*.

78. *Hadramphus spinipennis* sp. nov.

Subovate, opaque, fuscous, antennae and tarsi piceous; covered with hairlike tawny squamae, usually more infuscate on the dorsum, and in some cases there is a pale streak along each side and the middle of the thorax.

Rostrum rugose-punctate and thinly setose near the extremity, with a fine median carina, and coarse shallow sculpture; its clothing is disposed transversely; it is very gradually expanded towards the base. Thorax medially dilated and with a prominent tubercle at each side; disc uneven, the borders of the irregular impression along the middle more or less elevated, most distinctly raised near the base; there are no frontal crests or nodosities, and no punctures are discernible, the sculpture consisting apparently of irregular flattened granules. Elytra more than twice the length of thorax, quadri-spinose at each side; the dorsum with indefinite serial punctures near the suture, in some examples substriate behind, the somewhat inflexed sides are distinctly seriate-punctate; on the 3rd interstice of each elytron there is an elongate basal elevation and 2 or 4 tubercles, the largest being placed behind the middle; between the last and the apex there are 3 or 4 smaller ones; on the 5th interstice there are usually

4 tubercles, the hindmost being on top of the declivity; alongside the suture there is generally a series of much smaller nodosities.

Underside nigrescent, clothed with depressed elongate flavescent setae.

The superficial sculpture of the hind-body is provokingly irregular, not only in different specimens, but on the elytra of the same individual, so that a precise description cannot be given. The lateral spines are sometimes equidistant and hooklike, but the number is constant. Notwithstanding these discrepancies there can be no difficulty in identifying the insect.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 21–22 mm.; breadth, 10 mm.

Pitt Island.

Found by Mr. Hall.

Group CRYPTORHYNCHIDAE.

Kentraulax Broun. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 4, p. 156.

83. *Kentraulax flavisetosus* sp. nov.

Robust, nitid, nigrescent, antennae and tarsi rufo-piceous; scantily clad with very fine yellow setae, but towards the extremity of the elytra the setae are more numerous, squamiform, and conspicuous.

Rostrum a third shorter than thorax, quite half the width of the head, moderately closely punctate, with a groove along the middle. Head rounded towards the front, broadly impressed between the eyes. Thorax a third broader than long, its sides curvedly narrowed towards the abruptly contracted apical portion, subtruncate or slightly emarginate in front, the base bisinuate; rather coarsely and closely punctured, with a nearly smooth linear space along the middle terminating in an elongate basal depression. Scutellum smooth. Elytra double the length of the thorax, slightly wider than it is at the base, apices subtruncate; they are deeply punctate-striate, interstices broad, closely and finely granulate and rugose.

Underside shining, black, with slender yellow setae. Metasternum and abdomen coarsely punctured, the former angularly depressed behind, basal ventral segment with a shallow rotundate impression behind the middle, the second medially subcarinate.

Male.—Rostrum with a well-marked dilatation just below the point of antennal insertion, so that the frontal portion appears expanded when looked at from above. Scape short and very thick, not reaching the eye. Funiculus stout, 7-articulate, 2nd joint as long as the short 1st, joints 3–7 short, compact, expanded successively, so that the 7th is fully as broad as the triarticulate club. Prosternal canal with a conspicuous spiniform process at each side in front.

Female.—Rostral canal angulate. Club more ovate. Rostrum less dilated in front.

Scape medially inserted. Eyes subtruncate in front. Scutellum triangular. Posterior tibiae, as well as the intermediate, with a median dentiform angulation, and another at the extremity.

The typical species of *Psepholax* can be at once distinguished by the moderately elongate scape being inserted near the apex.

K. murina, 864, is differentiated by its thoracic carina and the more abundant and scalelike vestiture above and below.

Length (rostrum exclusive), 10–11 mm.; breadth, 5–5½ mm.

Pitt Island.

Several in Mr. Hall's collection.

Acalles Schoenherr. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 488.

87. *Acalles lineirostris* sp. nov.

Convex, subovate, derm piceo-rufous, tarsi and antennae pale ferruginous; thickly covered with rather coarse variegated squamae, many of which are erect, their predominating colour is yellowish-brown; on the apex of the thorax there is a pair of small pallid tufts, and at the middle of its base an almost white longitudinal streak, on the elytral disc and the legs a few whitish scales are seen; blackish ones extend across the thoracic base, cover the shoulders and much of the legs, and form spots on the hind-body.

Rostrum rufescent, with linear sculpture and coarse punctures, it about equals the thorax in length, is subparallel, and slightly arched. Thorax abruptly contracted in front, a little broader than long, its sides nearly straight behind; it is closely and distinctly punctured; the erect scales in front of the broad basal portion do not form definite crests. Scutellum absent or indistinct. Elytra subcordate, with oblique shoulders, so that the base does not exceed that of the thorax in width; in the middle they are nearly twice as broad; the apical declivity is almost vertical; they are seemingly striate-punctate; on the 3rd interstice of each elytron there is a distinct crest on the summit of the declivity, and 3 or 4 on the 5th, the hindmost being placed half-way down the declivity; there are others near the side; these small crests do not exactly correspond, though they may do so in fresh unabraded specimens—at any rate, they cause the surface to be somewhat irregularly uneven.

Scape rather elongate, moderately slender, slightly flexuous, incrassate near the extremity; it is inserted just before the middle and attains the front of the eye. Funiculus with slender grey hairs, elongate; 2nd joint about as long as but more slender than the 1st; 3-6 consecutively slightly shortened and widened; 7th almost as broad as the base of the club, which is densely pubescent, triarticulate, and subovate; its basal joint is half the whole length. Legs stout and elongate. Tarsi hairy above, their penultimate joint moderately expanded and bilobed.

In bulk and general aspect this approaches the New Zealand *A. scitus*, 878, but the marks are different; the thorax in 878 is much less contracted anteriorly and the tarsi are more slender.

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

Pitt Island.

The single specimen at my disposal was found by Mr. Hall.

88. *Acalles subcarinatus* sp. nov.

Subovate, moderately convex, not asperate, subopaque, rufo-piceous, covered with tenacious greyish sappy matter, the squamosity obscure greyish or pale tawny and inconspicuous; antennae and tarsi dark ferruginous.

Rostrum arched, subparallel, about a third shorter than thorax, with shallow coarse punctures which become much finer near the extremity, along the middle there is a slender carina. Head immersed up to the nearly flat eyes. Thorax a good deal contracted in front, a third broader than long, the sides slightly curvedly narrowed behind, the base depressed and feebly medially incurved; disc with a smooth slightly raised carina along the middle, its punctation moderately coarse and close, each puncture has a pale-tawny scale imbedded in it. Elytra bisinuate at the base, rather

broader than thorax, their obtusely porrect humeral angles clasp the thorax, the sides are a little uneven, rounded, and rather abruptly narrowed posteriorly, the declivity is nearly perpendicular; they are very coarsely seriate-punctate, much more finely behind; there is a slight elevation each side of the scutellum, and there are 4 small crests on top of the declivity which are absent in my specimen, the male.

Scape implanted at or just before the middle, reaching the eye, slightly flexuous, gradually thickened, glabrous. Funiculus sparingly and finely setose, 2nd joint of about the same length as the basal, joints 3-7 successively thickened, so that the last is as broad as the subovate club, the basal joint of which is longer than the following two combined.

Femora long and stout, subangulate and minutely dentate in the male, less so, the anterior not at all, in the female. Legs sparsely setose. Tarsi glabrous above in the male, with yellow hairs in the other sex, their 3rd joint moderately dilated and lobate. Scutellum present, tilted forwards. In the female the rostrum is more finely punctate.

The solitary mounted specimen in my possession does not permit a thorough examination of the sternal structure; had another been available this species, together with 2942 and 2951, would have been placed in a new genus, the more salient characteristics being the presence of the scutellum, porrect humeral angles, and indefinite femoral armature.

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

Pitt Island.

In Mr. Hall's collection.

Xenacalles Broun gen. nov.

89. *Xenacalles squamiventris* sp. nov.

Opaque, piceous, covered with pale-brown or tawny depressed squamae and erect occasionally greyish ones, which sometimes form a pair of small crests on the suture at the summit of the posterior declivity; just in advance of these there is a large transverse somewhat diamond-shaped fuscous spot; rostrum piceous or reddish, antennae and tarsi ferruginous or fulvescent.

Rostrum as long as thorax, finely punctate, squamose near the base. Scape medially inserted. Thorax slightly longer than broad, gradually narrowed anteriorly, not constricted in front, rounded and bearing erect setiform squamae there, its punctation concealed by the scales; some of which are fuscous. Scutellum distinct. Elytra slightly broader than thorax at the base, rather wider before the middle, evidently narrowed posteriorly, seemingly punctate-striate; the striae more distinct along the declivity than on the disc. Legs elongate, thickly squamose, tibiae usually fuscous near the middle.

Underside densely covered with tawny scales, and with some almost white ones on the basal two ventral segments and basal half of the femora; the 3rd and 4th segments, singly, more than half the length of the 2nd.

The following characters differentiate this species from *Acalles*: Scutellum distinct. Pectoral canal extending to front of metasternum, deep there. Tarsi with hairy instead of spongelike soles. Metasternum not longer than 2nd abdominal segment. Body elongate, subfusiform.

The half-dozen alcoholic specimens were difficult to manipulate. In trying to get out the rostrum and antennæ the whole thorax would persist in parting from the hind-body, &c.

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

Pitt Island.

Mr. Hall.

GROUP COSSONIDÆ.

Pentarthrum Wollaston. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 508.

93. *Pentarthrum dissimilum* sp. nov.

Subglabrous, having only a few minute grey hairs near the apices of the elytra, fusiform-cylindric, shining, rufous, elytra pale rufo-castaneous.

Rostrum parallel, broad, half the length of thorax, longitudinally impressed, distinctly but not closely punctate. Occiput smooth. Thorax of almost equal length and breadth, widest and moderately rounded behind the middle, gradually narrowed towards the abrupt but not deep frontal stricture, it is moderately coarsely but not closely punctured. Scutellum small, yet distinct. Elytra slightly wider than thorax at the base, truncate there, twice its length, narrowed near the extremity; they are punctate-striate, the punctures are well marked, the striae most distinctly impressed behind the middle; interstices with fine serial punctures, hardly at all rugose, those nearest the suture somewhat thickened towards the extremity.

Scape medially inserted, straight, gradually thickened; 2nd joint of funiculus nearly the length of the 1st; club rather narrow.

Underside nitid, castaneo-rufous, sparingly and finely pubescent, distinctly but not very closely punctate, basal ventral segment broadly impressed and not much longer than the 2nd.

When compared with the male of *P. zealandicum*, 903, the eyes appear less prominent, the rostrum more finely and less rugosely punctured, and the elytra more distinctly striate, with more definite and not at all crenate punctures.

Male.—Length (rostrum inclusive), 4 mm.; breadth, quite 1 mm.

Pitt Island.

Mr. T. Hall.

94. *Pentarthrum auripilum* sp. nov.

Fusiform-cylindric, subnitid; rufo-piceous, tarsi and antennæ piceo-rufous, club paler; thinly covered with elongate golden hairs, which on the thorax are disposed transversely.

Rostrum quite half the length of thorax, not as broad as the head, parallel, rather flat, broadly impressed along the middle; rather closely, coarsely, and somewhat rugosely punctured, more finely near the apex; pubescence distinct. Head similarly sculptured in front, the occiput nearly smooth. Thorax slightly longer than broad, widest behind the middle, rounded there, curvedly narrowed towards the abrupt apical constriction, and with an evident gap between its widest part and each shoulder; disc moderately coarsely but not very closely punctured. Scutellum triangular, rather small. Elytra subtruncate, and rather wider than thorax, at the base, nearly twice its length, subcylindrical, narrowed behind the posterior femora; distinctly striate-punctate, interstices with well-marked serial punctures and somewhat rugose.

Scape straight, inserted immediately before the middle, gradually in-crassate, attaining the centre of the eye; 2nd joint of funiculus as long as the 1st, 3-5 rather broader than long; club indistinctly articulated and hardly broader than the preceding joint, but appearing more ovate when examined in another way. Legs normal, penultimate tarsal joint slightly dilated but not lobed.

Female.—Rostrum little more than half as thick as that of the male, cylindrical, shining, and much more finely punctate. Scape more slender, implanted behind the middle. Thorax more gradually narrowed anteriorly and less constricted in front. The vestiture less obvious.

The pubescence causes this species to seem strange in *Pentarthrum*; still, I fail to detect any good differentiating characters.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 4 mm.; breadth, 1 mm.

Pitt Island.

Mr. T. Hall.

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

96. *Agastegnus ornatus* sp. nov.

Subdepressed, elongate, nitid; sparingly clothed with slender yellowish pubescence; elytra testaceous, with an irregular broad pitchy-brown fascia on each, extending obliquely forwards from the hind thigh to before the middle but not quite reaching the suture, and a smaller dark spot behind but distant from the side; the head, front of thorax, and the club somewhat piceous; the rest of the body, legs, and antennae bright chestnut-red.

Rostrum rather shorter than thorax, a little narrowed towards the base, moderately finely punctate. Head narrowed anteriorly, more distinctly and closely punctured than the rostrum, the occiput smooth and shining. Eyes subrotundate, slightly prominent. Thorax abruptly constricted near the apex, about as long as broad, the sides behind the constriction strongly rounded; disc rather flat, with a smooth linear space along the middle terminating in a well-marked basal fovea, its punctation distinct, closer at the sides, its apex nearly smooth. Scutellum smooth. Elytra rather broader than thorax at the base, nearly parallel-sided, gradually narrowed posteriorly; they are distinctly striate; the punctation of the striae, however, is not sharply defined, and appears crenate on some parts; interstices finely punctured and rugose, the 3rd and 5th somewhat elevated, the former near the extremity, the latter behind the dark median fasciae.

Underside shining, piceous, with some slender grey setae, the prosternum with distinct yellow ones, and rather coarsely punctate. The metasternum elongate, more finely punctured on the middle than at the sides; behind each of the intermediate coxae there is a well-marked fovea, and along the hinder half a median groove. Basal ventral segment nearly twice as long as the 2nd, strongly rounded between the coxae, broadly impressed in the middle, distantly and distinctly punctured; 3rd and 4th short, with deep sutures; 5th with a very obvious median fovea. Anterior coxae nearly as far apart as the intermediate pair.

Legs moderately elongate; tibiae with well-developed apical hooks; tarsi elongate, their 3rd joint slightly dilated, excavate above, but not bilobed. Antennae medially inserted, 2nd joint of the funiculus as long as the 1st, joints 3-5 transverse; club oblong-oval, densely pubescent, absolutely articulated.

A brightly coloured species which, on account of the unusually large smooth occiput, should be placed in proximity to the New Zealand *A. coloratus*, 1630.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 3–3½ mm. ; breadth, ¾–1 mm.

Pitt Island.

We are indebted to Mr. T. Hall for the discovery of this species.

Obs.—In one example the dark marks on the elytra coalesce, and the thorax is more or less infuscate.

Group ANTHRIBIDAE.

Anthribus Geoffroy. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 545.

100. *Anthribus cristatellus* sp. nov.

Nitid, variegate ; fuscous, mandibles rufous, antennae fusco-testaceous ; legs castaneous, the tibiae with a dark spot below the middle, a pale spot above, and another near the extremity ; vestiture hairlike, unevenly distributed, pale tawny and obscure reddish, the pale setae concentrated and forming a large spot near the front angles of the thorax, each elytron tricarinate near the suture.

Rostrum, mandibles exclusive, a third of the length of thorax, broad and flat, medially emarginate in front, slightly narrowed towards the eyes, rather closely punctate, usually rufescent. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, moderately narrowed before the middle, slightly rounded behind, the truncate apex with deflexed angles, its punctation moderately coarse and close ; the carina is very near the base, truncate in the middle, rounded towards the sides, without forming the least trace of posterior angles, and prolonged half-way along each side. Scutellum minute, merely a grey speck. Elytra only a little longer than thorax, of about the same width as it is at the base, truncate there, gently curvedly narrowed posteriorly, with broadly rounded subtruncate apices, leaving the broad vertical pygidium exposed ; they are striate-punctate.

Antennae rather shorter than the head and thorax, inserted below the sides of the rostrum nearly midway between its apex and the eyes ; their 2nd joint rather longer than the uncovered portion of the 1st, joints 3–8 gradually yet only slightly shortened successively, clavate at the extremity, the 8th evidently longer than broad ; club densely pubescent, of about the same length as joints 6–8, basal joint triangular, the terminal ovate or rotundate.

Underside piceo-fuscous, very finely pubescent. Metasternum short. Basal ventral segment, in the middle, almost as long as the 2nd and 3rd united, obtusely angulate between the coxae, 5th reddish, longitudinally concave. Prosternum moderately coarsely punctate. Anterior coxae slightly separated.

Eyes free from thorax, widely distant from each other, moderately prominent, with distinct facets, obliquely oval, entire. Tarsi narrow, their 3rd joint as long as the 2nd, with slender lobes.

This must be located in proximity to the New Zealand *A. lewisi*, 2988. The thoracic carina is not exactly similar, being a little closer to the base, with obsolete broadly rounded posterior angles. Some specimens are more dully coloured and less variegated.

Length (rostrum inclusive), 4½–5 mm. ; breadth, 1½ mm.

Pitt Island.

Several specimens in Mr. Hall's collection.

101. *Anthrribus propinquus* sp. nov.

Castaneous, shining, with irregular fuscous marks, sometimes having an indefinite fascia behind the middle of the elytra; legs and antennae nearly concolorous; pubescence greyish-yellow, usually scanty and unequally distributed, in some specimens rather dense towards the hinder part of the elytra.

Rostrum subquadrate, narrower than the head, and, excluding the mandibles, barely half the length of the thorax; it is coarsely, closely, and rugosely punctured. Thorax widest between the middle and base, gradually narrowed anteriorly, obliquely towards the base, closely punctate; its carina, in the middle, is slightly curved and separated by a short distance only, though quite distinctly, from the elytra; it is gently curved forwards and forms an obtuse angle at each side, where it extends nearly half-way towards the front, becoming gradually indistinct, the space between the obtuse angle and the base is thrice as great as at the middle. Scutellum small. Elytra striate-punctate, the striae beyond the sutural ones become indistinct behind the middle, interposed between the suture and first stria, at the base of each elytron, there is a short groove; they are oblong-oval, fully double the length of the thorax, with subtruncate apices. Pygidium subquadrate, pubescent.

Antennae longer than the head and thorax, 2nd joint obviously shorter than the elongate 3rd but longer than the exposed portion of the 1st, joints 3-8 elongate, each becoming a little shorter than its predecessor; club infuscate, densely pubescent, its basal joint triangular and distinctly longer than the intermediate, the terminal conical.

Eyes almost contiguous to the thorax, widely separated above, large and prominent, subrotundate or broadly longitudinally oval, subtruncate but not at all emarginate in front. Tarsi moderate, basal joint as long as 2nd and 3rd taken together, the 3rd with narrow lobes.

Underside castaneous, distinctly pubescent; penultimate ventral segment incurved at apex and, in the middle, much shorter than the 5th. Anterior coxae almost contiguous.

Almost congeneric with *A. vates*, 967, with longer antennae, the thoracic carina more rounded and consequently forming more obtuse angles, and between these and the shoulders the gaps are more evident.

Length (rostrum inclusive), $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 mm.; breadth, $2-2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Pitt Island.

Nearly a dozen individuals secured by Mr. T. Hall.

102. *Anthrribus pilicornis* sp. nov.

Minute, nitid; testaceous, head and rostrum dark, each elytron with a large median fuscous spot which is bifid in front, and unites with its fellow of the other elytron, the suture behind each spot is also infuscate; pubescence scanty, greyish, and suberect; antennae with a few slender but elongate outstanding setae.

Rostrum transversely quadrate, closely sculptured. Head short, immersed nearly to the eyes, distinctly punctate. Thorax nearly as large as the hind-body, its sides almost regularly rounded, gradually narrowed anteriorly, rather more abruptly near the base, the apex also curvate; disc distinctly and moderately closely punctured, the intervals minutely sculptured; the carina is thin, quite straight, contiguous to the elytra, and forms the basal margin, it extends downwards to the anterior coxae

without forming posterior angles, there are no lateral margins, but the pale upper surface is marked off at the sides by the dark-fuscous lower portion. Scutellum obsolete or entirely absent. Elytra shaped like the thorax, but little larger, the straight well-developed basal margin is continued along the rounded shoulders and sides, apices subtruncate; they are seriate-punctate, with slight sutural striae.

Antennae inserted in sulciform cavities, which are prolonged downwards, immediately in front of the eyes; they are as long as the head and thorax, the basal 2 joints are subpyriform, joints 3-7 are about equally elongate and a little incrassate at the extremity, 8th subtriangular, rather shorter than 7th; club laxly articulated, minutely pubescent, and bearing also some setae like those on the preceding joints, the terminal conical.

Eyes entire, their greatest bulk from above downwards. Tarsi moderate, their 3rd joint with narrow lobes.

Underside dark fuscous, except along the middle of the abdomen, which is testaceous. Sternum more coarsely punctured than the ventral segments; the spaces between the punctures are minutely sculptured; the pubescence is indistinct.

In size and coloration this somewhat resembles *Dysnocyptus testaceus*, 2217, but the thoracic carina and other structural details are materially different. It is, I have no doubt, the exponent of a new genus.

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

Pitt Island.

Two individuals only were found in Mr. Hall's collection.

Group LAMIIDÆ.

Somatidia Thomson. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 600.

103. *Somatidia waitei* sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly convex; the sides of thorax and of the elytra from the base to beyond the middle thighs, and also an irregular fascia behind the posterior femora which is more or less interruptedly prolonged along the suture to the apical scutiform mark, fusco-piceous; antennae, femora, and middle of elytra rufo-castaneous; tarsi and most part of tibiae testaceous; pubescence flavescent, unevenly distributed, almost entirely absent from the dark areas, the erect setae slender, principally yellowish.

Head distinctly sulcate along the middle. Thorax widest near the front, narrowed backwards so as to be of the same width as the elytra at the base, it is slightly transverse, coarsely and moderately closely punctured. Scutellum triangular, usually concealed by the pubescence. Elytra oviform, very elongate, nearly thrice the length of the thorax, disc subdepressed, very distantly and irregularly punctate.

Antennae with fine yellowish-grey pubescence and numerous longer hairs, they do not reach the extremity of the body, 3rd joint about twice the length of 4th.

The entire absence of crests at once removes it from *S. antarctica* and its immediate allies. It may be readily separated from 2582 by the elongated and somewhat flattened elytra, and by the transverse fascia being situated behind instead of being in line with the posterior femora, &c.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 mm.

Pitt Island.

Dedicated to Mr. Edgar R. Waite, Curator of the Canterbury Museum, in recognition of his services in inducing Mr. T. Hall to form the collection which is dealt with in this memoir.

104. *Somatidia vicina* sp. nov.

Cupreo-fuscous, nitid; femora, knees, and a spot near the extremity of tibiae rufo-fuscous, remainder of tibiae and the tarsi testaceous; antennae fusco-rufous but becoming paler towards the extremity, they bear greyish pubescence and numerous longer hairs; the vestiture of the body is slender, pale brassy or greyish, unequally distributed, usually somewhat concentrated along the middle of the thorax, on the elytra so disposed as to leave nearly bare the humeral region, middle of the disc, a transverse space on the hinder part, and the middle of the posterior declivity; the erect setae are slender and vary from grey to yellow.

Thorax slightly broader than long, its sides strongly rounded for two-thirds of the length, a good deal and somewhat obliquely narrowed towards the base; it is rather coarsely, irregularly, but not at all closely punctured. Elytra of the same width as thorax at the base, widest near the middle, elongate-oval, convex, with a few scattered punctures.

Antennae stout, reaching backwards to the summit of posterior declivity, their 3rd joint quite double the length of the 4th, which is not appreciably shorter than the 5th.

Male.—Underside fuscous, with distinct greyish pubescence and slightly rugose sculpture; basal ventral segment, in the middle, nearly as long as 2-4 combined, distinctly margined and angulate between the coxae; 5th fulvescent, finely margined and medially sinuate behind; supplementary segment visible. The body more convex, rather narrower, thorax more regularly rounded and oviform than the female.

S. ptinoides, 1051, the nearest ally, has the thorax closely punctured. This is not the case in *S. vicina*.

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

Pitt Island.

Several specimens in Mr. Hall's collection.

Group COCCINELLIDÆ.

Scymnus Kugelann. Man. N.Z. Coleopt., p. 645.

106. *Scymnus macrostictus* sp. nov.

Convex, oviform, nitid, with numerous suberect slender greyish setae; rufo-fuscous; legs, antennae, and palpi testaceous; each elytron bimaculate, the spots very large, occupying about half of the whole surface, and more or less fulvescent.

Head immersed up to the eyes, rather finely and distantly punctate. Thorax twice as broad as long, apex widely but not deeply incurved, with obtuse angles; the sides regularly rounded and slightly explanate, with distinct margins, posterior angles rectangular, base medially curvate and slightly sinuate towards the sides; the surface rather finely, yet quite perceptibly, but not closely punctured. Scutellum triangular. Elytra closely applied to thorax at the base, of about the same width there, thrice its length, their punctation coarser than that of the thorax.

Antennae with the 2nd joint small, distinctly marked off from the thicker basal, 3rd elongate, joints 4-7 rather longer than broad, 8th at its apex

almost as broad as the base of the 9th; club rather elongate, compact, triarticulate.

Eyes moderately large, entire. Maxillary palpi with subsecuriform terminal joints. Claws subdentate near the base.

Underside distantly and finely punctate, with yellowish pubescence; shining, fuscous, but with the broad epipleurae and 4th and 5th ventral segments testaceous. The sternal structure corresponds with that of the New Zealand *S. acceptus*, 1131.

Easily known by the large fulvescent elytral spots.

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

Pitt Island.

Discovered by Mr. T. Hall. Evidently rare.

ART. XIII.—*Notes on Entomological Collecting Tours during the Seasons 1908-9 and 1909-10.*

By H. HAMILTON, A.O.S.M.

Communicated by A. Hamilton.

[Read before the Wellington Philosophical Society, 6th July, 1910.]

A. SEASON 1908-9.

THE following is an account of a collecting tour undertaken by myself and Mr. F. S. Oliver on behalf of the Dominion Museum during the season 1908-9.

Our instructions were to collect as many specimens of *Lepidoptera* as possible, for the purpose of making comparisons between series of species from different localities.

We started collecting on the 2nd November, 1908, and ended on the 30th March, 1909, practically five months in all.

On the 9th November, 1908, we journeyed from Dunedin to Moeraki, a small fishing seaport south of Oamaru. We were specially instructed to look for pupae and larvae of *Argyrophenax antipodum*, a peculiar variety being found in that locality. Although we failed to find any traces of *antipodum*, a large variety of moths was taken at treacle in the bush round the port.

We noted a large number of *Melanchnra ewingi* flying about in the sun and feeding on the wallflower in Mr. Hart's garden.

The same evening we treacked again in the bush on the hillside, with satisfactory results. The catch included *Leucania moderata*, *Melanchnra decorata*, *M. disjungens*, *M. ewingi*, *M. levis*, *M. mutans*, *M. omoplaca*, *M. prionistis*, *M. plena*, *M. stipata*, *M. vitiosa*, *Rhaphsa scotosialis*, *Selidosema dejectaria*, *S. panagrata*, *Venusia undosata*, *Chloroclystis bilineolata*, *Tatosoma agrionata*, *Elvia glaucata*, *Hydriomena callichlora*, *Asaphodes siris*, and *A. megaspilata*.