

REVISION OF THE NEW ZEALAND COSSONIDÆ,  
WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

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COSSONIDÆ.

On page 731, Part II., of the Manual of the New Zealand Coleoptera, there is an allusion to the difficulty likely to be experienced in accurately identifying the numerous species of this group, now seventy. Having recently made a thorough examination of its somewhat heterogeneous exponents, I came to the conclusion that a revision had become necessary. The species have accordingly been re-arranged in my cabinet in such a way that, it is hoped, their determination will be greatly facilitated. The following list will express my views:—

Nos. 9 6	<i>Pentarthrum apicale</i>	Nos. 924	<i>Sericotrogus setiger</i>
908	" <i>rufum</i>	1432	<i>Agastagnus ruficollis</i>
1297	" <i>sculpturatum</i>	930	" <i>longipes</i>
1301	" <i>asperella</i>	922	" <i>gratus</i>
1299	" <i>confinis</i>	925	" <i>simulans</i>
1300	" <i>punctirostris</i>	1305	<i>Bucorhopalus glabrus</i>
902	" <i>scandiacum</i>	1308	<i>Macroscytulus laticollis</i>
905	" <i>subsericeatum</i>	1309	" <i>roseus</i>
907	" <i>brunneum</i>	914	" <i>remotus</i>
911	" <i>brevisrostre</i>	915	" <i>annosipes</i>
1304	" <i>ruficornis</i>	920	" <i>hadius</i>
1302	" <i>ragirostre</i>	1425	" <i>depressus</i>
1298	" <i>reductum</i>	921	<i>Proconus asperirostris</i>
919	" <i>placum</i>	940	<i>Heteropsis lawsoni</i>
925	" <i>ferruginum</i>	927	<i>Entium aberrans</i>
1303	" <i>conicoides</i>	935	<i>Mesoxenophasis browni</i>
909	" <i>assimilatum</i>	927	<i>Microtritus huttoni</i>
904	" <i>longirostre</i>	938	<i>Belinophorus rufus</i>
1431	" <i>crenatus</i>	939	" <i>niger</i>
910	" <i>planiscutum</i>	945	<i>Pagonerhinus opacus</i>
924	" <i>laticollis</i>	1436	<i>Eucodontus punctithorax</i>
926	" <i>sternatum</i>	947	<i>Arocophaga varia</i>
912	<i>Rhinanius fulvicornis</i>	941	<i>Philosophonea corvinum</i>
913	" <i>parvicornis</i>	943	" <i>thoracicum</i>
923	" <i>contiguum</i>	1310	" <i>rugipennis</i>
917	<i>Dicodimorpha wolfeatanum</i>	1311	" <i>abdominale</i>
918	" <i>debile</i>	944	" <i>dilatum</i>
928	<i>Agriochilus proluxus</i>	945	" <i>pedatum</i>
236	<i>Dioxanthochilus bellus</i>	942	" <i>constricticollis</i>
929	<i>Sericotrogus subsericeus</i>	948	<i>Entomus dubius</i>
932	" <i>stramineus</i>	949	" <i>vicinus</i>
931	" <i>ovicollis</i>	950	" <i>breviscops</i>
1302	" <i>aureicornis</i>	951	" <i>amplus</i>
916	" <i>vestitus</i>	952	" <i>liberalis</i>
1307	" <i>cactus</i>	953	<i>Xenocoma spinipes</i>

The old No. 925 proving on re-examination to be identical with *Entium aberrans*, has been expunged from the list, and a new species (*Pentarthrum ferruginum*) substituted. The generic names *Novitas* and *Laticollis* have been replaced by more

appropriate ones (*Beliniphorus* and *Pogonorkhinus*). Nos. 912, 913, and 923 have had a new name (*Rhinanus*) coined for them. Nos. 917 and 918 have been treated in a similar way. A new species (*Agastegus ruficollis*) has been made the type of another new genus, and with it are associated Nos. 930, 922, and 933. No. 1305 has been deemed the representative of another distinct form (*Baerophalus*). *Pentarthrum asperirostre* (No. 921) has become *Proconus asperirostris*. *Euodentus punctithorax* is a new genus and species.

I have adopted *Pentarthrum apicalis* the typical form of the genus. The five following agree with it in having the margins of the elytra explanated apically, their relationship therefore can be easily perceived. The name *Pentarthrum* should, in my opinion, be restricted to the species from No. 906 to No. 904; the succeeding four are certainly of abnormal form, and had the author (the late T. V. Wollaston) of the original diagnosis of this genus considered, as I do, the *P. sharpianum* the exponent of a new genus, I would have placed Nos. 910 and 924 along with it, and then made a distinct generic name for *P. crenatum*. Had it been expedient to pursue the course indicated, I would have located all the species from No. 910 to 936 after *Beliniphorus nigrans*, so that *Sericotrogus submissus* should succeed *P. crenatum*.

The student having these remarks and the descriptions before him will, I hope, find the nomenclature of a cossonideous collection much simplified.

#### COSSONIDÆ.

*Pentarthrum ferrugineum*, n.sp.—*Shiuius*, ferruginous, tarsi and antennæ sub-fulvous.

*Rostrum* cylindrical, moderately broad, with a few fine fulvous hairs near the sides and apex, rather finely and not closely punctured, nearly smooth along the middle. *Antennæ* inserted behind the middle, stout, 2nd. joint of the funiculus slightly longer than 3rd, with fine grayish hairs, club rather short and rounded, obsoletely articulated. *Prothorax* longer than broad, triangularly ovate, a good deal narrowed and constricted in front, considerably rounded behind the middle, leaving an obvious space between the dilated part and the elytral angles; plane above, its dorsal line smooth, the rest of its surface moderately punctated, the punctures not confluent. *Elytra* rather short, base bisinuated, apices not explanate, sub-depressed; striate-punctate, interstices with a row of minute and distant punctures, nevertheless, owing to the sub-crenate punctures in the striae, appearing rugulose, the first three reach the apices, but the others are abbreviated and cause ante-apical depressions. *Legs* moderate, tarsi rather pilose. A few fine hairs may be seen near the base of the thorax, but none elsewhere.

When placed side by side with *P. scandinicum* the difference in size at once strikes the eye, the elytra being notably shorter,

the thorax is more strongly rounded laterally and quite as broad as the elytra, and, though the smooth neck is distinctly marked off, the eyes seem a trifle less prominent, the snout is stouter than that of the female but not so broad as in the other sex of that species.

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

I found one near Parua. This species is substituted for *P. punctatum*, which on re-examination proves to be identical with *Entium aberrans*.

*Pentarthrum crenatum*, n. sp.—Sub-depressed, moderately glossy, dark red, antennæ and tarsi paler, pubescent.

*Rostrum* cylindrical, slightly narrowed behind, bearing a few yellow hairs along the sides and front, distinctly punctured. *Prothorax* ovate-triangular, constricted in front, impressed along the dorsum, moderately coarsely and closely punctured, not rugose, sparingly clothed with fine but rather elongate yellow hairs. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* truncate at base, rather broad, parallel, rounded apically; disc rather plane, striated, the striae crenate-punctate, interstices moderately broad, quite rugulose, the six inner attain the apices, these latter not in the least explanate. *Legs* moderate, tarsi stout, their penultimate joint sub-bilobed; *Antennæ* pubescent, inserted medially, 2nd joint of the funicle decidedly longer than 3rd. *Club* rather narrow and elongate.

This insect presents some peculiarities as compared with the true *Pentarthra*. The rostrum is intermediate in form between the two sexes of *P. zealandicum*; the eyes are depressed; the thorax is rather short, and the elytra are broader than it; the yellowish, brassy hairs are conspicuous. The coarse punctuation of the head ceases abruptly behind the eyes, leaving a broad smooth neck.

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

Described from one example in my own collection, probably from the Waitakerei.

*Rhinaniscus*, n. gen.—Allied to *Pentarthrum*, distinguished from it by the *rostrum* being evidently narrower behind the antennal insertion than its broad anterior portion, even in the female sex; in the eyes being smaller and less convex; and in the *form* being rather broad and sub-depressed, instead of being cylindrical as in that genus.

The type is No. 912, now *Rhinaniscus fulvicornis*; Nos. 913 and 923 become *R. parvicornis* and *R. cutigaus* respectively.

*Dioidimorpha*, gen. nov.—*Rostrum* of variable length, rounded and dilated at apex and again at antennal insertion; *scrobes* short, oblique, so that the scape in repose extends below and as far as the back part of the eye. *Head* large, sub-oblong, with a broad neck. *Eyes* small, depressed, distinctly faceted, antero-lateral. *Antennæ* moderate, funiculus 5-articulate, club-ovate. *Prothorax* not greatly exceeding the head, sub-conical, *Scutellum*

distinct. *Elytra* very elongate, quite parallel, not quite so broad as thorax. *Legs* rather short and stout; *femora* moderately inflated; *tibiae* sub-triangular, with terminal hooks. Four anterior *cossæ* small, with obvious cavities; all three pairs distant. *Prosternum* large, truncate behind. *Mesosternum* and *metasternum* convex, without the least trace of suture, conjointly, very elongate. *Abdomen* long, its two large basal segments not distinctly separated, the next three sutures profound. *Body* linear and depressed.

This genus is intended for the reception of *Pentarthrum wolastonianum* and *debile*, as these two species cannot be satisfactorily referred to *Pentarthrum*. The above diagnosis has been taken from the male of the former species; in the other sex the rostrum is more elongate, and the apical and antennal dilations are less evident.

*Agastegus*, n. gen.—*Rostrum* of moderate length, slightly and gradually dilated anteriorly among the males, nearly cylindrical in the other sex. *Antennæ* elongate; scape flexuose, and gradually incrassated; funiculus 5-articulate, 2nd joint longer than 3rd.; club ovate, moderate: they spring from just before the middle of the beak. *Head* immersed nearly to the eyes, not contracted behind. *Eyes* oviform, distinctly faceted, flat. *Prothorax* almost triangularly ovate, narrowed and constricted in front. *Scutellum* small but distinct. *Elytra* rather broad, sub-depressed, sub-parallel. *Legs* long; thighs moderately inflated; tibiae flexuose, with terminal hooks; tarsi elongate, their three basal joints short and broad; penultimate sub-bilobed, the terminal equalling the other three. Anterior *cossæ* distant. *Body* pilose.

Differs from *Pentarthrum* and *Sericotrogus* in having long legs, a short head, and depressed eyes, whilst the form of the antennal club separates it from *Macruscytalus*, to which it is, on the whole, most nearly allied.

Besides the typical species it includes Nos. 932 and 930, which must accordingly be named *A. gratus* and *A. longipes*. I have a specimen of Dr. Sharp's *Sericotrogus simulans*, or what I believe to be one. If I have judged correctly it belongs to this genus, but as the author does not allude to "long legs and flattened eyes," it must be considered doubtful at present.

1432. *Agastegus ruficollis*, n. sp.—Slender, moderately elongate, sub-depressed, clothed with fine elongate yellowish hairs; beak and thoracic disk rufescent, elytra and legs piceous, the latter darker; antennæ testaceous-red, the club and tarsi pitchy-red.

*Rostrum* shorter than thorax, not broad, gradually expanded towards the extremity, nude, shining, sparingly and finely punctured. *Head* more coarsely punctated, pubescent. *Prothorax* longer than broad, sub-depressed, constricted and narrowed in front, obtusely rounded behind the middle, leaving an evident gap between it and the humeral angles, moderately coarsely but not very closely nor rugosely punctured, the intervals between the punctures very minutely punctulated. *Scutellum* smooth.

*Elytra* rather broader than thorax, about twice its length, scarcely rounded laterally, sub-depressed; coarsely striate-punctate, interstices almost imperceptibly and remotely punctulated, the 2nd sensibly elevated near the apices, and curved towards the external ones. *Legs* long, clothed with fine grayish hairs.

If the base of the thorax be carefully examined, it will be seen that the punctures are replaced by minute, transverse, linear impressions. The thorax of *A. longipes* is much broader and more strongly rounded at the sides, and is longitudinally depressed on the disc.

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

My specimen is from the Waitakerēi.

*Beecheyopsis*, n. gen.—*Rostrum* moderately elongate, slightly arched, considerably contracted behind, in front sub-parallel; its *analis* short and profound, not capable of receiving the scape, which is accommodated along the posterior contraction. *Antennæ* short and stout; *scapæ* a good deal incrassated apically, attaining the middle of the eye; *funiculus* 5-jointed, 2nd articulation rather longer than 3rd; club ovate. *Head* exerted but not elongate, curvedly narrowed in front, with a linear post-ocular impression; the neck broad. *Eyes* small, not prominent, perceptibly granulated. *Prothorax* not much longer than broad, greatly narrowed and constricted anteriorly, its sides and hind angles much rounded. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* elongate-oblong, narrowed behind. *Legs* stout; *femora* nearly straight below, and not notched at the extremity, swollen above; *tibia* gradually expanded apically, uncinatè; *tarsi* moderate, 3rd joint sub-bilobed. *Metasternum* short, its suture straight. *Metasternum* moderate, flat and canaliculatè. *Abdomen* rather short, two basal segments largest.

*Body* rather broad, depressed, bald, or nearly so.

A form near *Macrosyctalus*, but distinguished therefrom by its small orthodox club; differentiated from *Pustarthrus* by its form, the structure of the snout, &c.

The genus is founded on No. 1305, now *Beecheyopsis glauca*.

1433. *Macrosyctalus depressus*, n. sp.—Ferruginous, nitid, tarsi and antennæ dilute, minutely pubescent, depressed.

*Rostrum* moderately broad, narrowed behind, moderately finely punctured. *Antennæ* robust, club long, pubescent. *Prothorax* longer than broad, considerably narrowed and slightly constricted anteriorly, rounded behind the middle, slightly impressed before the scutellum, its punctation neither very coarse nor close, and rather shallow. *Elytra* very slightly rounded laterally, broadly depressed behind the base, punctate-striate, the interstices with a row of minute punctures. *Legs* stout.

May be easily identified by the broad depression before the middle of the elytra. No. 915 (*M. senecifidus*) though somewhat similarly impressed is a totally different insect.

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

My specimen, mutilated, was found at Parua.

*Proconus*, n. gen.—*Rostrum* obconical, as long and, in front, as broad as the head, broadly impressed anteriorly; its scrobes oblique. *Antennæ* short and stout; *scape* short, gradually thickened; *funiculus* 5-articulate, longer than scape, two basal joints obconical, 2nd larger than 3rd; *club* ovate, compact, its base not greatly exceeding the 5th joint in breadth. *Head* exerted, with a broad neck. *Eyes* small, oviform, distinctly faceted, not prominent. *Prothorax* considerably narrowed and constricted in front, broadly rounded behind the middle. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* elongate-oblong, base truncate, apices rounded. *Legs* stout; *femora* in fluted; *tibiae* sub-triangular, with distinct hooks; *tarsi* rather short, 3rd joint deeply emarginated.

*Body* rather broad, depressed, with a few longish hairs on the front of the thorax, and minute ones on the hind-body. Female incog.

Should be located near *Heteropsis*.

This genus is constituted for *Pentarthrus asperivestris*, which, therefore, must stand as *Proconus asperivestris*.

*Eudentus*, n. gen.—*Rostrum* rather elongate, a little arched, parallel, slightly dilated at the apex; *scrobes* linear, extending from near the apex to the lower part of the eyes. *Antennæ* elongate, implanted near the apex; *scape* long, slender, and somewhat incrassated at the extremity; *funiculus* 7-articulate, basal joint large, obconical, joints 2-7 decrease in length, the last broadest, quite transverse, 2nd longer than 3rd; *club* large, ovate, obsoletely articulated. *Head* globuliform, immersed. *Eyes* large, slightly prominent, distinctly faceted, rounded below, truncated inwardly. *Prothorax* transversal, base and apex truncate, sides rounded. *Scutellum* distinct, triangular. *Elytra* oblong-oval, but slightly curved laterally. *Legs* robust, four anterior *femora* clavate, deeply notched at the extremity, so as to be sharply angulated beyond the middle, the posterior somewhat similarly formed, but quite dentate below; *tibiae* stout, flexuous, mucronated but not visibly hooked at the extremity; *tarsi* rather broad, penultimate joint expanded and bilobed. *Body* rather broad, but little convex, pubescent.

Intermediate between *Pogonochinus* and *Arctophaga*, the rostrum like that of the latter, but not ciliated as in the former.

1434. *Eudentus punctithorax*, n. sp.—Sub-oblong, slightly convex, not very glossy, bearing fine griseous hairs; fusco-castaneous, legs and antennæ more or less rufescent.

*Rostrum* not twice the length of the thorax, cylindrical, almost bi-sulcate. *Prothorax* broader than long, nearly flat above, rounded laterally, narrower in front than behind; its punctation neither close nor deep, the intervals between the punctures densely and minutely sculptured. *Elytra* broader and twice as long as the thorax, slightly incurved at the base, the sides but little rounded, apices not expanded, striate-punctate, interstices nearly plane, closely but minutely punctated, not elevated nor

abbreviated apically. *Legs* and *tarsi* pilose. *Antennæ* long, scape nude, funicle hairy; club shorter than funiculus, sub-opaque, densely pubescent. *Melasternum* moderate.

Length (rost. incl.), 2; breadth,  $\frac{5}{8}$  line.

A distorted specimen was communicated, along with a few other well-known beetles, by J. Adams, Esq., Head Master of the Thames High School.

## CERAMBYCIDÆ.

1435. *Didymocantha clavipes*, n. sp.—Elongate, sub-depressed, moderately shining, rufo-castaneous, femora dilute, tarsi and antennæ rufescent.

*Head* punctate in front, the occiput with short smooth raised lines, the intervals densely and minutely sculptured, its yellow pubescence thickest near the eyes. *Prothorax* as long as broad, slightly convex, obtusely rounded laterally, narrowest in front, base bi-sinuate; the dorsal line smooth, a broad space on each side of it coarsely punctured, the sides a little uneven, destitute of tubercles, and, with the exception of a few large punctiform impressions, not sculptured, but densely pubescent, the coarser yellow hairs are confined to the dorsum. *Scutellum* densely pubescent. *Elytra* broader than thorax, near the base transversely punctate-rugose, from thence the punctation becomes finer and less rugose, so that towards the apices it is nearly obsolete; they bear short, decumbent, coarse pallid hairs. *Legs* pubescent, femora strongly clavate, *id. est.*, nearly straight below but arched above. *Antennæ* as long as the body, their 4th joint shorter than 3rd, the latter but little shorter than 5th.

May be readily identified by the absence of thoracic tubercles, and the strongly inflated thighs.

Length,  $5\frac{3}{4}$ ; breadth,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

One example in my own collection; exact locality unknown.

1436. *Didymocantha robusta*, n. sp.—Sharp, Trans. Entom. Soc., 1882, p. 92.

*Ptychopterus*, n. gen.—*Body* elongate, slightly convex, sub-opaque, sparsely pubescent.

*Head* proverted, oviform, with a short muzzle. *Eyes* large, reniform, coarsely faceted. *Palpi* of moderate length, the terminal joint of the maxillary nearly twice as long as the penultimate, nearly securiform. *Antennæ* inserted on the forehead in line with the inner margin of the eyes, pubescent, 11-articulate; basal joint stout, not much clavate, 2nd minute, 3rd and 4th equal, each a little longer than the 1st, joints 5-7 longest and about equal, the last four compressed; they are shorter than the body. *Prothorax* sub-cylindrical, contracted near the apex, base emarginate, the sides dilated just behind the middle and armed with a strong acute spine, two other equally stout, erect spines are placed on the disc. *Scutellum* transverse, rounded behind.

*Elytra* elongate, moderately convex transversely, humeral angles obtuse, the sides a little rounded, finely margined, apices individually rounded, exposing a small portion of the abdomen, which, however, does not project. *Legs* rather slender, linear, simple; *tarsi* with brush-like soles, their basal joint about as long as the following two united, 3rd small, deeply bilobed; claws simple. Anterior *coxae* prominent, sub-conical, but little separated; intermediate prominent, also somewhat cone-shaped, more distant than the front pair, deeply notched; posterior further apart, less convex, notched and angulated. *Metasternum* short; *abdomen* elongate, the basal segment largest, its process triangular, the next four of nearly equal length.

This genus is founded on No. 1013. The capture of a perfect specimen, quite recently, on the Waitakerai Range, near Auckland, enables me to make known its characters. I have also changed the specific name from "*simpliceps*" to "*rugosus*," and add a short description.

1013. *Ptychopterus rugosus*.—Elongate, slightly convex, almost opaque, sparingly clothed with fine, short, yellow hairs; fuscocastaneous, legs and antennæ chestnut-red and densely pubescent.

*Head* closely and rugosely sculptured, without tubercles. *Prothorax* longer than broad, constricted in front, base emarginated, the lateral dilatations with a strong spine, its sculpture similar to that of the head, the discoidal spines robust and erect. *Scutellum* pubescent. *Elytra* elongate, broader than thorax, slightly curved laterally, transversely convex, so sculptured as to appear irregularly wrinkled, but much less coarsely than the thorax, each with three not very obvious costæ.

Length, 17; breadth,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  lines.

The much mutilated insect named *Biosyrops simpliceps* (*ant.* p. 579) is considerably smaller than the one adopted as the type.

#### LAMIIDÆ.

1437. *Microlamia axuda*, n. sp.—Elongate-oblong, sub-depressed, head and thorax æneous, blackish or fuscous, elytra reddish or brown, femora picceous or infusate, tibiae, tarsi, and antennæ infusate-red or testaceous, the latter tipped with picceous. The first mentioned colours indicate the male.

*Head* with linear impressions and punctures. *Prothorax* obtusely protuberant laterally, contracted at base; apex and base transversely strigose, the sides punctated and lineated, the middle of the disc quite smooth and glossy; it bears a few grayish hairs. *Elytra* oblong, slightly and gradually narrowed behind; their punctation coarse but not close, and not extending beyond the middle, they are depressed near the base and each has a sutural stria. In the male the *clothing* is very scanty, but in the other sex the elytra bear fine grayish hairs with a tendency to congregate, thereby producing a spotted appearance. *Antennæ* stout, filiform, joints 3-7 appreciably longer than the others, the



2nd quite half the length of the 3rd. In the *male* the four terminal joints extend beyond the body, in the *female* only two.

In contour the female resembles *M. pygmaea*, but may be easily distinguished therefrom by the maculate antennæ and much finer, depressed, elytral clothing.

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

My five specimens were taken at Parua.

1438. *Somatidia crassipes*, n. sp.—*Head* punctate, infuscate-red rather densely clothed with decumbent yellowish hairs. *Prothorax* broadly oval, reticately punctured, with a few elongate griseous hairs, but otherwise clad like the head. *Elytra* oviform, gradually narrowed posteriorly, convex, rather coarsely, irregularly, and sparingly punctured to beyond the middle; the humeral regions, a transversal spot close to each hind leg, and a large longitudinal space near the apex dark brown, the remainder of the surface covered with depressed yellowish hairs, with long erect ones near the sides. *Antennæ* robust; basal joint stout; 2nd obconical; 3rd elongate, longer than 4th and 5th taken together; 4th rather longer than 5th; the others about equal; they are pubescent, reddish in colour, with more or less infuscate tips. *Legs* robust, hirsute; femora greatly inflated, reddish-brown; tibiæ and tarsi testaceous, knees fuscous, intermediate tibiæ deeply excised near the extremity.

In form resembling Nos. 1050 and 1053. The body is narrowed towards the middle so that the thorax and elytra at their junction are of equal width; the third antennal joint is uncommonly long; the thighs much enlarged; and the insect without tubercular elevations. A second example sent to me for examination seems to be the female, having much less distended femora and shorter hind-body, but otherwise identical.

Male: Length, 3; breadth,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lines.

One of Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager's captures, Wellington.

1439. *Somatidia elongata*, n. sp.—Narrow, elongate, slightly convex, gradually narrowed and depressed medially, variegated.

*Head* infuscate, depressed between the antennæ, clothed with yellow hairs. *Antennæ* almost as long as the body, stout, pubescent; basal joint robust, 2nd short, 3rd nearly as long as 4th and 5th conjointly, 4th not twice the length of 5th. *Prothorax* longer than broad, widest in front, its sides nearly straight to beyond the middle, from thence considerably and rather abruptly narrowed; its colour infuscate, concealed by yellow hairs, densely punctated. *Elytra* elongate, oviform, widest behind the posterior femora, with four or five rows of punctures on each, not attaining the extremities, not tuberculate, sutural region testaceous, the rest fuscous, clothed with yellow hairs, but having two sub-apical white spots. *Legs* long, not thick; *tibiæ* somewhat flexuose.

An extraordinarily narrow and elongate species, quite dissimilar to the others.

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

One of my captures at Waitakerei (unique).

1440. *Tetrorus discoides*, n. sp.—Sharp, Trans. Entom. Soc., 1882, p. 95.

1441. *Hybolaius brevicollis*, n. sp.—Elongate, sub-oblong, almost depressed; head and thorax rufo-piceous, elytra pale castaneous, legs nearly fulvous, basal joints of antennæ red, the others gradually become paler.

*Head* finely but densely granulated. *Prothorax* transverse, broadly impressed in front and behind, its lateral tubercles prominent but not acute, and placed behind the middle, its sculpture like that of the head, and, like it, sub-opaque; it bears fine pallid hairs. *Elytra* broadly and obliquely depressed from the shoulders to the middle, a good deal and rather abruptly narrowed apically; the basal tubercles moderately large but simple, moderately coarsely punctated almost to the extremity, and clothed with decumbent pallid hairs. *Antennæ* slender, with erect cinereous hairs, 3rd and 4th articulations elongate. *Legs* rather slender, with white hairs. Allied to *H. promissus*.

Length, 2; breadth,  $\frac{3}{4}$  (nearly) line.

I found one on the Waitakeri Range, near Auckland.

1442. *Hybolaius picitarsis*, n. sp.—Narrow, scarcely depressed; antennæ and legs infuscate-red, the apices of the tibiæ and the tarsi piceous, body mostly of a pitchy hue, but with the base and apex of the thorax, as well as the shoulders and apices of the elytra rufescent, these latter with a straight blackish fascia just in rear of the hind thighs; pubescent.

*Head* nearly smooth on the middle, so sculptured as to seem covered with transverse granular elevations, clothed with fine yellow hairs. *Prothorax* as long as broad, obtusely dilated medially at the sides, depressed in front and behind, finely wrinkled transversely, its clothing yellowish. *Elytra* sub-parallel, basal tubercles simple and obsolete, their surface more or less pitted with irregular punctures to beyond the middle, their decumbent hairs become grayish posteriorly. *Legs* stout, their clothing rather short. *Antennæ* longer than body, bearing long griseous hairs, 3rd and 4th joints elongate. Resembles *H. simplex* only.

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

Mr. T. F. Cheeseman brought one example from Mount Arthur.

1443. *Hybolaius pusillus*, n. sp.—Sub-depressed, oblong, variegate, principally pitchy-red, the elytra having the basal region and two curved anti-apical fasciæ (not always distinct) blackish, the extremity of the tibiæ and all but the two basal joints of the antennæ piceous.

*Head* granulated. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, depressed along its base, the sides obtusely dilated and then contracted behind; its disc granulated, and clothed with pale brassy hairs. *Elytra* coarsely punctured to near the apices, their basal tubercles small and not crested, bearing fine gray and long erect

*Elytra* convex, sub-oblong-oval, with distinct lateral rims becoming obsolete behind, broader than thorax, moderately closely punctured and somewhat rugose; the testaceous marks irregular, one on each elytron behind the middle and near the suture, sub-lunate, not touching its fellow, the others indefinite, sometimes suffusing most of their surface. *Legs* stout, pubescent. *Antennæ* shorter than head and thorax, their basal articulation stout, 2nd shorter and more slender, yet quite stout, 3rd longest, slender, sub-cylindric, 4th and 5th about equal, longer than broad, and, conjointly, longer than 3rd, joints 6-8 decrease in length, club large, sub-oblong, terminal joint largest. Tarsal *claws* thickened at base. Maxillary *palli* with the terminal joint securiform. Not agreeing very well with *Scymnus*.

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

Mr. Meinertzhagen sent me a couple of specimens from Waimarama, Napier.

\* 1447. *Scymnus villosus*, n. sp.—Variegate, the middle of the thorax, a large triangular basal space, and other portions of the elytra castaneo-fuscous, the rest of the body testaceous, legs and antennæ yellowish, rather densely clothed with long grayish hairs.

*Head* moderately punctured. *Prothorax* finely and not closely punctated. *Scutellum* broadly triangular. *Elytra* rather closely but not very coarsely punctured. *Underside* moderately punctured, bearing short grayish hairs, fuscous; the whole of the pronotum, the middle of the meso- and meta-sterna, and the last segment of the abdomen testaceous.

The elytra usually appears to be variegated brown, with a large angulated spot extending from the shoulder to near the middle testaceous; the villosity is semi-erect, with a tendency to curl.

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

Found in most parts of the North Island.

*Holopsis*, n. gen.—Body broadly oval, sub-hemispherical, convex, nude above.

*Antennæ* apparently nine-jointed, as long as thorax, basal joint robust, 2nd elongate and almost oviform, 3rd cylindric, shorter and more slender than the preceding one, the following three short and about equal; *club* tri-articulate. *Prosternum* much depressed at the sides; *mesosternum* short, almost linear, truncate; *metasternum* very large, plane, its edges truncate. Basal segment of *abdomen* large, widely separating the posterior coxæ, next three short, all with straight sutures. *Legs* stout, *tibiae* arcuated externally and narrowed at the extremity, tarsal *claws* thickened or dentate at the base.

The genus belongs to the Cranophorites, and should be placed between *Oryctonus* and *Cranophorus*, having, like them, the head completely concealed by the anterior prolongation of the prothorax; the latter is not so broad as the elytra, and quite

destitute of front angles, so that the margins form an uninterrupted curve from one posterior angle to the other.

1448. *Holopsis nigellus*, n. sp.—Convex, very broadly oval, nude, shining, blackish, the thoracic margins and humeral angles generally pale testaceous, legs fusco-testaceous.

*Head* not immersed, invisible from above. *Pronotum* broader than long, finely marginated, its base sinuously rounded, the sides and front forming a regular curve, its surface minutely and remotely punctured. *Scutellum* broadly triangular. *Elytra* with fine side rims, slightly wider than the thorax, their sculpture fine and shallow. *Legs* robust, bearing fine pallid hairs. *Underside* brownish; *metasternum* large, scored with exceedingly fine irregular lines; *abdomen* truncate between the coxæ, minutely reticulated, segments 2-4 short, each with a row of pale hairs, 5th more pubescent. *Antennæ* yellow, slender. *Club* three-jointed. *Claws* dentate at base.

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

Hab. North Island. Not uncommon.

1449. *Holopsis pallidus*, n. sp.—Shining, testaceous, the middle of the thorax darker, legs and antennæ pale yellow, seemingly destitute of pubescence, convex, broadly oval. *Underside* yellowish. Resembles *H. nigellus*.

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

One example, Northcote, Waitemata Harbour.

1450. *Holopsis lawsoni*, n. sp.—Glossy, nude, somewhat rufescent, thoracic disc brown, its margins testaceous; convex, broadly oval.

*Prothorax* minutely and distantly punctured. *Elytra* almost similarly sculptured.

The insect is rather smaller and narrower than the two preceding species, and the elytra are more distinctly punctated.

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

I found this species at Whangarei Heads, and Mr. Thomas Lawson recently gave me a specimen labelled by the late G. R. Crotch, M.A., *Coccinella lawsoni*. I have retained the specific appellation, but the insect has little in common with *Coccinella*.

NOTE.—Page 650, genus *Cranophorus*, last line, should be "tarsi with simple claws," not single.