Fig. 3. *Sunamphithoë gammaroides*, male. 3 *a*. First gnathopod. 3 *b*. Second gnathopod. 3 *c*. First and second gnathopods of female. 3 *d*. Last pereiopod of male. 3 *e*. Tail-piece, enlarged. 3 *f*. Tail-piece, still more enlarged, of another specimen which had just shed its skin.

Fig. 4. *Sunamphithoë conformata*, male. 4 *a*. First gnathopod. 4 *b*. Second gnathopod. 4 *c*. First pereiopod. 4 *d*. Tail-piece.

XV.—*On the Longicorn Coleoptera of New Zealand.*

By H. W. Bates, F.L.S.

[Continued from p. 24.]

Family **Lamiadæ**.

Hexatricha pulverulenta.

Lamia pulverulenta, Westw. Arc. Ent. ii. p. 26, t. 56. f. 5.
Hexatricha pulverulenta, White, Voy. Ereb. & Terr., Ins. p. 21.

Waikouaiti; Port Nicholson.

Xylotoles lynceus.

Saperda lynceus, Fab. Syst. Ent. p. 185.

The specimen of this insect still preserved in the Banksian collection, though in bad condition, is recognizable as a species of *Xylotoles*, and doubtless a male; but I have seen no second example of the species, among the hundreds of specimens of *Xylotoles* sent home by Mr. Lawson from Auckland and a smaller number by Mr. Fereday from Christchurch. It is remarkably elongate and parallel-sided, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, with the apices of the elytra produced and divaricate; in colour it resembles *X. griseus*.

Xylotoles griseus.

Xylotoles griseus, Westw. Arc. Ent. ii. p. 27, t. 56. f. 2.
Saperda grisea, Fab. Syst. Ent. p. 186.
Lamia heteromorpha, Boisd. Voy. de l'Astrolabe, Ent. ii. p. 505, t. 9. f. 14.
Xylotoles lentus, Newm. Entom. p. 12.
Xylotoles Westwoodii, Guér. Rev. Zool. 1847, p. 170.

The descriptions of Boisduval and Newman agree very well with a common species, to which the type of Fabricius belongs. Mr. Lawson has sent it in great numbers from Auckland, and I have also received it from Christchurch. It varies in size from 3 to 6 lines; and the apices of the elytra are singly

rounded in both sexes (rather more acutely in the male), never divaricated. The shape of the body is elongate-elliptical, the elytra at the shoulders being scarcely wider than the base of the thorax. The colour of the integument is coppery brown, but veiled with a laid ashy pubescence, never dense enough wholly to conceal the ground-colour—fresh examples showing, besides, a few condensed white linear spots, placed some on the anterior disk and others as an oblique macular fascia behind the middle; but these spots are sometimes wanting. The elytra are faintly striated (except the sutural stria), and have a number of large punctures arranged in irregular rows near the base. The antennæ are pitchy red, with the bases of some of the joints paler.

Xylotoles humeratus, n. sp.

X. griseo proxime affinis; magis nitidus; elytris ad humeros thoracis basi distincte latioribus, humeris rectangulatis, maculis pubescentibus fulvis; oculis pilis fulvis marginatis. Long. 3–5 lin. ♂ ♀.

Difficult at first sight to distinguish from *X. griseus*, but certainly distinct. The difference in general form first strikes the eye—a difference which arises from the thorax being much shorter and more narrowed at the base, and from the elytra at the base being much wider, with wide outstanding rectangular shoulders. The colour is also constantly different, being more brassy greenish and shining, especially on the thorax. The general laid pubescence is greyish, and the striæ and punctures are nearly the same as in *X. griseus*; but the denser pubescent spots are always orange-tawny and conspicuous, arranged in two groups—one near the base (some of them forming an oblique line), and the other behind the middle (forming a line oblique in the opposite direction to the former). The orbit of the eyes has also a dense fringe of the same tawny-coloured hairs; and there is a patch of the same on each side of the thorax.

Many examples from Mr. Lawson of Auckland, mixed with *X. griseus*.

Xylotoles subpinguis, White, Voy. Ereb. & Terr. p. 22.

One example from Mr. Fereday, Christchurch, agreeing well with White's description.

The species much resembles *X. griseus*, but has a more spotty pubescence, and the elytra are more prolonged and pointed at the apices (♂).

Xylotoles nudus, n. sp.

X. elongatus, angustus, cuprascenti-niger, glaber, nitidus; elytris basi thorace vix latioribus, apice utrinque productis et paulo divaricatis, basi grossissime lineatim punctatis; antennis pedibusque castaneis; femoribus obscurioribus. Long. $4\frac{1}{4}$–5 lin.

Body entirely destitute of pubescence, except spots on the sides of the ventral segments; antennæ and legs finely griseous pubescent. Colour glossy coppery black; head and thorax impunctate and smooth. Elytra elongated, not perceptibly broader at the base than the thorax, very slightly bulging in the middle, and gradually narrowed and prolonged at the apex, where they are slightly divaricate; the surface has rows of very large punctures, from the suture to the sides and extending to the middle.

Several examples sent from Auckland by Mr. Lawson.

Xylotoles rugicollis, n. sp.

X. fusco-niger, subæneus, nitidus; thorace elongato-quadrato, supra passim transverse rugato; elytris ellipticis, apice utrinque productis, acutis, supra striatis interstitiis elevatis, fulvo-guttatis; antennis pedibusque castaneis. Long. 4–6 lin. ♂ ♀.

Distinguished by the thorax being elongate-quadrate in outline, a little dilated immediately behind its anterior angles, where it is widest, and covered with irregular transverse wrinkles. The sides have some patches or lines of tawny pubescence, as well as the front of the head. The elytra have no distinct shoulders, and are dilated in the middle, whence they taper gradually to the pointed apices, most prolonged in the male, but not divaricate; their surface is coarsely sculptured, deeply striated almost to the apex, and marked with large punctures. The underside is very glossy, with spots of tawny tomentum on the sides of the breast and abdomen.

Auckland (*Mr. Lawson*); a few examples.

Xylotoles lætus, White, Voy. Ereb. & Terr., Ins. p. 22.

This species (if I refer it correctly to White's *X. lætus*) is shorter and much more ovate than its allies, the apices of the elytra not being produced, but somewhat obtusely rounded together. The colours are more gaily metallic. White describes the thorax as violet, and the elytra green; but in a larger series many varieties are seen, some being wholly brassy green, others coppery or violaceous; the thorax and elytra concolorous or not. The elytra are narrow and rounded

at the shoulders. The thorax has a few coarse rugæ on the sides; but is nearly smooth on the disk.

Auckland (*Mr. Lawson*); several examples, measuring from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{4}$ lines in length.

Xylotoles nanus, n. sp.

? *Xylotoles parvulus*, White, Voy. Ereb. & Terr., Ins. p. 22.

Similar in form to *X. griseus*, but much smaller and more densely clothed with spotty or lineated griseous pubescence, with darker spots on the elytra, forming in well-preserved examples a somewhat tessellated pattern, the dark colour often concentrating in a patch on each side of the elytra. The thorax is very similar in form, but the two transverse impressed lines are less marked. The elytra are very nearly of the same width at the shoulders as the base of the thorax, their apices are not prolonged but singly rounded, and they have an irregular number of punctures near the base arranged in rows; they are destitute of impressed striæ, except the usual sutural one.

A further distinction from *X. griseus*, even the smallest examples, is the colour of the antennæ, the apices of the joints being always distinctly fuscous or black.

The general ground-colour is extremely variable, from brown with a scarcely perceptible brassy tinge to dull tawny or pale testaceous. Long. 2–$2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Auckland. Mr. Lawson has sent home a very large number of this small, variable species.

White's description (!) of his *X. parvulus* consists of the following words:—"Testaceous, covered with a greyish pubescence; base of elytra with several dots and four rows of small punctures in two lines, extending to the middle of elytra." No size is given; and the description applies equally well to our *X. ægrotus*.

Xylotoles ægrotus, n. sp.

X. elongatus, angustus, omnino fulvo-testaceus, subtiliter griseo-pubescens; elytris ♂ apice dehiscentibus, singulatim prolongatis, perparum divaricatis, ♀ acute conjunctim rotundatis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Similar in form to *X. nanus*, but always of a tawny testaceous colour, with fine scant grey pubescence, arranged more or less in lines on the elytra. The antennæ are not ringed with dark colour, but pallid like the rest of the body, or at most a little browner at the extreme tips of some of the joints. The elytra are relatively much longer and are narrowed and

prolonged towards their apices ; in the male strongly dehiscent at the suture ; they are a little wider at the base than the base of the thorax, and have the usual lineated punctuation from the base to the middle. The sutural stria is deeply sunk.

Auckland, six examples (*Mr. Lawson*) ; Christchurch (*Mr. Fereday*), three examples.

The punctuation at the base of the elytra varies considerably. In some specimens there are only two simple rows of punctures ; but in others there are two or three rows, each composed of a larger number of punctures, arranged often without order. The difference is not sexual, but the two varieties are strongly pronounced.

Xylotoles pulchellus, n. sp.

X. nano proxime affinis, at differt elytris magis ellipticis fusco fasciatis, corpore subtus dense cinereo-tomentoso. Parvus, nigro-cupreus, alutaceus, pube grisea vestitus ; elytris ad humeros angustis, regulariter ellipticis, apice conjunctim subacute rotundatis, plagis fuscis magnis duabus fasciiformibus, altera pone medium, altera apicali. Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Closely resembling *X. nanus*, but the elytra decidedly more elliptical in form, *i. e.* narrower at the shoulders and more regularly rounded on the sides, the apex being jointly rounded ; the surface is of the coppery black or dark brown of the full-coloured examples of *X. nanus* ; and the grey pubescence is spotty in the same way on the elytra ; but the dark patches lie in two places, forming irregular broad fasciæ, one at the middle and the other at the apex. The antennæ are rather more slender, and have a larger portion of the apices of the joints pitchy black. Beneath, the insect is more densely clothed with grey pubescence.

Christchurch (*Mr. Fereday*) ; one example.

Xylotoles scissicauda, n. sp.

X. elongato-ellipticus, castaneo-fuscus, griseo-pubescens ; thorace medio utrinque dilatato-tumido, supra sulcis duobus transversis fortiter impressis, alteroque dorsali, basi subtiliter transversim multistrigoso ; elytris humeris paululum productis, obliquis, postice gradatim attenuatis, apice dehiscentibus ibique sutura emarginata, supra fere ad apicem lineatim punctatis, costulisque utrinque tribus. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$–4 lin.

This very distinct species may be recognized at once by the thorax—tumid, almost tubercular in the middle on each side, with the anterior and posterior transverse sulci deeply impressed and united in the middle by a longitudinal dorsal impressed line. The tubercle on each side is coarsely sculptured ;

and the basal surface is covered with a multitude of fine transverse striæ. The punctuation of the elytra extends nearly to the apex, and is interrupted by three raised costæ on each elytron; the apex is tapering, and the suture widely gaping, having on each edge a curved sinuation. The sides and apex of the elytra have a few whitish bristles. The legs are concolorous; the antennæ have a speckled pubescence and are robust.

Christchurch (*Mr. Fereday*); three examples. This species tends to connect *Xylotoles* with *Tetrorea*.

Microlamia, nov. gen.

Gen. *Xylotoli* affine; differt antennis articulis brevibus, primo basi extus haud subito dilatato, femoribusque fortiter tumido-clavatis. *Corpus* minimum, longe hirsutum; elytris quam corpore anteriore haud longiore. *Elytra* basi transverse depressa, humeris rotundatis. *Thorax* magnus, lateribus tumidis. *Mesosternum* brevissimum. *Pro-* et *mesosterna* inter coxas latissima, plana.

Microlamia pygmæa, n. sp.

M. elongato-ovata, rufo-castanea nitida, antennis pedibusque pallidioribus, illis undique pilosis; capite punctato; thorace lateribus grossissime punctatis, disco lævissimo, sine linea dorsali, basi et apice transversim strigoso; elytris sparsim, basi densius punctatis, apice subabrupte declivibus. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

This curious and minute Longicorn in the proportions of its body resembles the genus *Deucalion* rather than *Xylotoles*; but the thorax is unarmed at the sides. The basal joint of the antennæ forms a pyriform club, as in the genus *Blax*. Its chief peculiarities reside in the great width of the pro- and mesosterna between the coxæ, and in the very thick clavate thighs, also in the robust filiform antennæ—not ciliated, but hairy on all sides, and with rather short joints, the third and fourth not much longer than the rest.

Auckland (*Mr. Lawson*); one example.

Somatidia, Thomson, Syst. Ceramb. p. 39.

Gen. *Parmenæ* affine; differt thorace haud armato, femoribusque fortiter clavatis basi pedunculatis. *Corpus* ovatum, grosse punctatum. *Caput* inter antennas haud concavum. *Antennæ* filiformes, ciliatæ; scapo ovato, articulo tertio cæteris paulo longioribus. *Prosternum* inter coxas arcuatum. *Mesosternum* oblongum, declive. *Epimera* mesothoracica obliqua, acetabula haud attingentia. *Tibiæ* intermediæ extus emarginatæ. *Ungues* divaricati.

Closely allied to the Mediterranean genus *Parmena*, and

very similar in facies, except that the general form is shorter and more ovate.

Somatidia antarctica.

Parmena antarctica, White, Voy. Ereb. & Terr., Ins. p. 22.

The elytra have distinct, almost toothed humeral angles; but their outline is very oblique from the angle to the true base; each elytron has two small tufts of hair. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$–3 lines.

Port Nicholson; also Auckland (*Mr. Lawson*).

Somatidia ptinoïdes, n. sp.

S. cupreo-fusca, fulvo-griseo pubescens, setosa; thorace ovato, crebre grosse punctato; elytris a medio usque ad basin fortiter angustatis humeris nullis, macula utrinque exteriore basali, fascia mediana maculaque apicali suturali nigris, penicillis nullis; antennis et pedibus rufescentibus. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Auckland (*Mr. Lawson*); four examples. The fourth joint of the antennæ is very short.

STENELLIPSIS, nov. gen.

Corpus angustum, ellipticum, convexum, subtile tomentosum, læve. *Caput* exsertum, inter antennas modice late concavum, fronte quadrata. *Palpi* subelongati, robusti, articulis ultimis fusiformibus. *Thorax* transversus, antice et postice constrictus, medio convexo, lateribus tumidis, inermibus. *Elytra* convexa, prope basin transversim depressa, apice obtuse rotundata, fere truncata; stria suturali solum impressa, versus basin abbreviata. *Acetabula* antica et intermedia extus clausa. *Prosternum* inter coxas vix arcuatum, angustissimum, apice dilatatum; mesosternum oblongum, vix declive. *Mesothorax* paululum abbreviatus. *Pedes* elongati; coxæ magnæ, globosæ; femora fortiter clavata; tibiæ intermediæ extus leviter emarginatæ; tarsi vix elongati, articulo primo cæteris subæquali; ungues divaricati. *Antennæ* corpore triente longiores, graciles, sparsim ciliatæ; articulo primo basi extus subito sed modice dilatato, cæteris elongatis ab tertio gradatim brevioribus.

This genus has many of the peculiar characters of *Xylotoles*, and is evidently allied to it; but its facies is very different, resembling that of many *Acanthocininæ* (e. g. *Driopea*). The metathorax, without being conspicuously abbreviated as in the *Dorcadioninæ*, is so much shortened that the distance between the middle and posterior coxæ is somewhat less than that between the anterior and the middle. The prosternum also, although very narrow between the coxæ, is nearly plane as in *Xylotoles*. The head is of precisely the same shape.

Stenellipsis bimaculata.

Xylotoles bimaculatus, White, Voy. Ereb. & Terr., Ins. p. 22.

White's description, though brief, is sufficient to enable us to recognize his species, as he mentions the "bulging middle of the thorax," the anterior and posterior transverse impressions of the same part, and the tomentose yellow spot in the depressed part near the base of each elytron.

Auckland. Sent sparingly by Mr. Lawson.

Stenellipsis gracilis.

? *Xylotoles gracilis*, White, Voy. Ereb. & Terr., Ins. p. 22.

The above-cited description of this species leaves us in doubt whether it applies to our insect, as no mention is made of the "bulging" middle of the thorax, although it is as conspicuous as in the allied *S. bimaculata*. The elytra are more cylindrical and less ovate than in *S. bimaculata*, and are clothed with fine grey tomentum, prettily spotted with brown, and having a brown fascia across the middle and a streak of the same colour behind, near the suture.

Auckland. Several examples sent by Mr. Lawson.

Stenellipsis latipennis, n. sp.

S. latior, elytris oblongo-ovatis, ad humeros thoracis basi fere duplo latioribus. Chalybeo-nigra, subtiliter cinereo-pubescens, antennis (scapo excepto) tibiisque basi et unguibus castaneis; thorace breviore, medio rotundato, lævi; elytris cinereis, guttis majoribus rotundis lineatim ordinatis, ad basin, in medio et versus apicem in plagas aggregatis. Long. 3 lin.

A true *Stenellipsis*, although differing from its congeners by the broader shoulders of the elytra; the latter have an obtuse elevation near the scutellum and a few punctures arranged in rows; with this exception the body is smooth and clothed with very fine laid pile, as in the other species.

Auckland (*Mr. Lawson*); one example.

Psilocnæia, nov. gen.

Gen. *Xylotoli* affine, sed corpore lineari, et metasterno haud abbreviato. Linearis, subdepressa. *Antennæ* corpore paulo longiores; articulo primo basi extus subito dilatato, tertio et quarto cæteris multo longioribus. *Caput* exsertum, inter antennas vix concavum. *Thorax* fere cylindricus, inermis. *Elytra* humeris valde obliquis, apice singulatim rotundata. *Prosternum* inter coxas ut in *Xylotole* planum, apice fortiter dilatatum. *Acetabula* antica extus haud angulata; intermedia extus clausa. *Femora* gradatim incrassata. *Tibiæ* intermediæ extus emarginatæ. *Ungues* divaricati.

This genus partakes of the characters of *Xylotoles* and *Tetrorea*, and is equally allied to both these genera, which have been placed by Lacordaire in two widely separated subfamilies.

Psilocnœia linearis, n. sp.

P. linearis, pube adpressa cinerea vestita; elytris plaga utrinque laterali fusca, interdum obsoleta, basi sparsim lineatim punctatis, stria suturali fortiter impressa. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

The ground-colour, visible only on portions of the thorax and head and in abraded parts, is of the same coppery brown as prevails in the genus *Xylotoles*; the head is of precisely similar form. The transverse impressions of the thorax are only vaguely marked; the fuscous lateral streak on each elytron is generally varied with grey spots, and is sometimes reduced to a few dark lineated spots, or disappears altogether; the legs and antennæ are partly reddish testaceous; the pubescence of the thorax is somewhat lineated and denser on the sides.

Auckland. Mr. Lawson has sent home a very large number of specimens.

SPILOTROGIA, nov. gen.

Gen. *Stenellipsi* affine, sed facies multo diversa. Cylindrica, subtilissime pubescens. *Antennæ* graciles, corpore duplo longiores, vix pubescentes; scapo basi extus gradatim dilatato. *Caput* inter antennis concavum, fronte infra paulo angustata. *Thorax* cylindricus. *Elytra* cylindrica, basi thorace distincte latiora, humeris fere rectangulis, apice declivia obtuse rotundata, supra prope basin transversim depressa, stria suturali solum distincta. *Pro-* et *mesosterna* angusta, plana. Cætera ut in *Stenellipsi*.

Belongs to the same group as *Stenellipsis*, from which it differs in the mesosternum between the coxæ being nearly as narrow as the prosternum, and in the thorax and elytra being cylindrical; the metathorax appears somewhat shortened, the distance between the anterior and middle coxæ being no less than that between the middle and the hind pair.

Spilotrogia maculata, n. sp.

S. ochraceo-testacea, subnitida, capite thoracisque disco obscurioribus; elytris castaneo-fusco maculatis, interdum plaga majore transversa communi pone medium. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$–2 lin.

The maculation of the elytra is peculiar in this little Longicorn, as it is the derm and not the pubescence merely which is variegated in colour; the spots are very irregular, and lie

chiefly near the suture, the yellow ground-colour prevailing on the sides.

Auckland (*Mr. Lawson*).

Eurychæna, nov. gen.

Gen. *Enicodi* affinis, sed elytris ♂ haud prolongatis. *Corpus* parvum, sublineare, sericeo-pubescens. *Caput* subretractum, inter oculos latum, planum, ore (♂) latissimo, labro parvo quadrato, mandibulisque vix exsertis. *Antennæ* corpore vix longiores, graciles, sparsim ciliatæ; articulo primo subcylindrico, basi extus angustato, tertio et quarto modice elongatis. *Thorax* quadratus, inermis. *Elytra* apice singulatim rotundata, lateribus verticalibus; dorso planato, stria suturali solum impresso. *Pedes* parum elongati; femora clavata; tibiæ intermediæ extus emarginatæ; tarsorum ungues divaricati. *Metathorax* nullomodo abbreviatus. *Pro-* et *mesosterna* inter coxas angusta sed plana. *Acetabula* antica et intermedia extus clausa.

♀. Capite antice haud dilatato, ore normali.

Belongs to the same group as the curious New-Caledonian *Enicodes*, but differs totally from that genus in facies and in the narrow pro- and mesosterna. The head of the male is very similar, the orbit of the eyes being abruptly salient, and the mouth, though narrow, extremely broad; the eyes are simply reniform, with the upper portion rather narrow.

Eurychæna fragilis, n. sp.

E. fusco-testacea, pube subtili olivaceo-cinerea vestita, antennis pedibusque olivaceo-testaceis; thorace lævi, antice et postice transversim leviter impresso; elytris basi thorace latioribus, humeris exstantibus, supra, basi excepta, punctulatis; corpore subtus plus minusve rufo-testaceo. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$–3 lin. ♂ ♀.

The elytra in the male taper a little towards the apex; in fine fresh examples they have a few dark brown spots and an oblique fascia of the same colour after the middle.

Auckland (*Mr. Lawson*).

Eurychæna Feredayi, n. sp.

E. fragili similis, at differt colore obscuriore; elytris fusco-submaculatis; capite, corpore subtus, femoribus et tarsis nigro-fuscis; antennarum articulis apice fusco-maculatis. Long $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♀.

Christchurch (*Mr. Fereday*); one example.

Tetrorea cilipes, White, Voy. Ereb. & Terr., Ins. p. 21, t. 4. f. 9.

Auckland (*Mr. Lawson*).

HYBOLASIUS, nov. gen.

Gen. *Hebeseci* affine. *Corpus* oblongum, tomentosum. *Caput* retractum, fronte quadratum. *Antennæ* corpore paulo longiores, ciliatæ; scapo quam articulo tertio multo breviore, breviter clavato; articulis tertio et quarto cæteris singulis multo longioribus, hoc paulo curvato. *Thorax* lateribus tuberculatis. *Elytra* apice rotundata, basi utrinque cristata. *Pedes* robusti; femora clavata; tibiæ gradatim dilatatæ, intermediis vix emarginatis.

This genus is founded on a common New-Zealand insect, the *Lamia crista* of Fabricius, which White placed in the genus *Pogonocherus*. It agrees with *Pogonocherus* in many essential characters—such as the structure of the sterna, the form of the sockets of the anterior and middle coxæ, and the divaricate claws; but the antennæ resemble much more nearly those of *Hebesecis* and the allied genera, differing chiefly in the shorter and more regularly clavate scape. There is, however, scarcely any difference in the formulæ given by Lacordaire of the two groups *Hebesecides* and *Pogonocherides*, although he places them so widely apart. The genus is also closely allied to the Chilian *Œctropsis*, placed by Lacordaire in the *Exocentrides* group.

Hybolasius crista.

Lamia crista, Fab. Syst. Entom. p. 170.

Fabricius describes the basal tubercles of the elytra as tridentate; but, as I have satisfied myself by examination of his type specimen in the Banksian collection, they are not toothed at all, but surmounted by a compressed pencil of hairs. This type is a large form of the species (3¾ lines), of tawny brown colour, with the narrow black posterior fascia unaccompanied by a broader dark belt. Most of the examples I have seen (from Auckland) are smaller, about 3 lines, with much darker brown elytra, having the shoulders and an apical spot tawny, and a broad posterior blackish fascia, the anterior margin of which is black, margined again anteriorly with light tawny. But all connecting gradations occur, and I believe they form only one variable species. It may be known from its congeners by the elevated penicillated crests, the robust acute lateral thoracic tubercles, and the finely striated integument of the thorax.

Hybolasius viridescens, n. sp.

H. subdepressus, hirsutus, fuscus; elytris herbaceo-viridibus, medio dorsi fulvescentibus, strigaque obliqua nigra; thoracis tuberculis lateralibus magnis obtusis, dorso haud striato, medio trituberculato;

elytris cristis basalibus parvis vix penicillatis, costa marginali altera flexuosa dorsali obtusis. Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Auckland (*Mr. Lawson*).

Distinguishable from *H. crista* at once by the small basal crests of the elytra, which have a minute pencil of hairs, sometimes absent; the thorax has not the finely sculptured transverse striæ of that species, and the lateral tubercles are not pointed. The elytra are depressed, coarsely and sparsely punctured, with a raised flexuous dorsal costa; their colour is brassy green, especially visible on the base and sides, the middle of the back being tawny with an oblique dusky belt, sometimes absent. The antennæ are much longer than the body, but of the same form and proportions as in *H. crista*, the cilia only being longer; they are dull reddish, varied with dusky.

Hybrlasius simplex, n. sp.

H. gracilior, piceo-rufescens, sparsim griseo-pubescens; elytris subconfertim punctatis, haud costatis, cristis basalibus fere obsoletis, parum convexis, haud penicillatis; thorace angustiore, fere nudo, subtilissime et confertissime punctulato-rugoso, tuberculis lateralibus conicis. Long. $2\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Auckland (*Mr. Lawson*); three examples.

Much more slender than *H. crista*, and less convex; distinguished also by the absence of penicillated crests, which are replaced by obtuse elevations. The general colour is pitchy or chestnut-red, lighter on the antennæ, and darker on the undersides of the body and femora and at the apices of the tibiæ; the thorax is minutely sculptured throughout, and has rudiments of three small discoidal tubercles; the pubescence is very scant; the antennæ have the same form and proportions as in *H. crista*; and there can be little doubt of the near affinity of these two extreme species, notwithstanding the great difference in the elytral crests.

PŒCILIPPE, nov. gen.

Gen. *Nicippæ* et *Disternæ* prima facie simile, sed antennis basi haud approximatis, acetabulis intermediis fere clausis et elytris apice rotundatis. *Caput* ut in gen. *Hybolasio*, inter antennas concavum, fronte quadrata. *Antennæ* corpore longiores, graciles, ciliatæ; articulo primo quam tertio multo breviore, clavato, basi extus magis angustato, tertio et quarto cæteris singulis multo longioribus. *Thorax* brevis, antice et postice transversim fortiter impressus, medio utrinque tuberculo forti acuto armatus. *Elytra* elongato-subtrigona, modice convexa, tubere utrinque basali elevato. *Pro-* et *mesosterna* inter coxas angusta. *Ace-*

tabula antica extus angulata, intermedia fere clausa. *Femora* clavata; tibiæ intermediæ extus perparum emarginatæ; tarsi breves, articulo primo omnium breviter triangulari. *Ungues* divaricati.

Although resembling the Australian *Disternæ* in general appearance, this genus differs much from them in structural characters and approaches much more nearly *Hybolasius*, the form of the scape of the antennæ being very nearly the same. The thorax, however, is much shorter, and has a far larger and more acute median spine. The apical ventral segment is much elongated and broadish at the apex in my single specimen; but I suspect this is a sexual character; otherwise it would be a good structural distinction from *Hybolasius*.

Pœcilippe stictica, n. sp.

P. nigro-fusca, nitida, antennis pedibusque castaneis; thorace sparsim ochreo-pubescente, impunctato, tuberculis discoidalibus tribus parvis; elytris apice obtuse rotundatis, grosse punctatis, punctis versus apicem sparsioribus; griseo maculatim pubescentibus, maculaque tomentosa ochracea reniformi utrinque ad trientem longitudinis ornatis. Long. 4 lin.

Auckland (*Mr. Lawson*); one specimen.

The close grey pubescence of the elytra is divided by the large punctures, producing a spotty appearance; these large punctures are very dense near the base, but become confined to lines posteriorly, leaving smooth spaces, and as such extend to the apex.

Lamia flavipes, White, Voy. Ereb. & Terr., Ins. p. 21.

I have not seen this insect, which, from the description, resembles somewhat the *Pœcilippe* above described.

Diastamerus tomentosus, Redtenb. Reise Novara, Col. p. 177, t. v. f. 1.

The intermediate tibiæ are without notch, the claws divaricate, and the pro- and mesosterna broad and plane, with a declivity on their opposing extremities. The genus is very distinct, and approaches the *Hebesecinæ* in its chief characters, with some resemblance to *Ranova* and *Tetradia*. I am indebted for a specimen to Mr. Pascoe.

Tympanopalpus dorsalis, Redtenb. Reise Novara, Col. p. 180, t. v. f. 3.

The cicatricized apex of the scape of the antennæ and general

form show that this very remarkable genus belongs to the *Monohamminæ*, or some group nearly allied thereto.

Note.—*Dorcadida bilocularis*, mentioned by White as a New-Zealand insect, is from Tasmania, and was doubtless introduced by White into the New-Zealand fauna by error.

Hesperophanes unicolor (*Saperda unicolor*, Fab. Mant. i. p. 147), cited as from New Zealand in Harold and Gemminger's 'Catalogus,' t. ix. p. 2808, does not belong to that country, being, as Fabricius states, from Amsterdam Island. According to the type, still preserved in the Banksian collection, the species belongs to the genus *Ceresium* or *Diatomocephala*, and is distinguished by its clothing of long hairs.

XVI.—*Descriptions of two new Species of* Fulgora *from India.*

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The two following species have been procured from Mr. Whitely subsequent to the publication of my monographic list of the species (P. Z. S. 1874, pp. 97–102). They are both referable to the subgenus indicated in my paper at p. 101.

Fulgora curtiprora, n. sp.

Closely allied to *F. gemmata* of Westwood, but with the cephalic process one third shorter, and the colouring different: tegmina with corium bright green speckled with black, area beyond black; the veins green, becoming ochraceous near apex; the entire surface covered, as in *F. gemmata*, with small orange spots; wings shining black, varied with pale transparent green as in *F. gemmata*; cephalic process, head, and thorax testaceous, thorax spotted with black; abdomen black, the segments edged with green above, with ochreous below; legs and anus red.

Length of body, including cephalic process, 11 lines, of cephalic process 4 lines; expanse of wings 2 inches.

Hab. Sikkim. Type, B.M.

The above will come into my Section 4, next to *F. gemmata*.

Fulgora cardinalis, n. sp.

Allied to *F. pyrrhochlora* and *F. virescens*, but differing structurally from both in its short, abruptly compressed