

Tribe ANTHOPHILA.

Family Apidæ.

Genus XYLOCOPA.

Xylocopa olivacea, Spin. ; *vide suprà*, p. 54.

A single female, Uganda (*Crabtree*).

Genus PODALIRIUS, Latr.

Podalirius rapidus, Smith ; *vide suprà*, p. 56.

A single female, Johannesburg (*Ross*).

Genus CROCISA, Jurine.

Crocisa scutellaris, Fabr. ; *vide suprà*, p. 56.

A single male, Figtree Creek, Barberton (*Rendall*).

Genus MEGACHILE, Latr.

Megachile consanguinea, Smith ; *vide suprà*, p. 57.

A single male, Johannesburg (*Ross*).

IV.—*Descriptions of new Genera and Species of New Zealand Coleoptera.* By Capt. T. BROWN, F.E.S.

[Concluded from vol. xi. p. 618.]

Group Opatridæ.

Syrphetodes simplex, sp. n.

Opaque, fuscous ; sides of thorax and elytra, the legs, and antennæ rufescent ; densely clothed with variegate fuscous and ochraceous setæ.

Antennæ rather elongate and slender, club densely pubescent. *Thorax* nearly as long as broad, the anterior angles project as far as the front of the eyes, but are not widely distant from them ; the broadest part is behind the middle ; the sides in front are nearly straight, but they are a little sinuously narrowed towards the rectangular hind angles ; there is a slight median impression in front, and the disk behind the middle is obtusely elevated. *Elytra* oblong,

shoulders and apices rounded, nearly twice the width of the thorax; there are two elongate elevations on each near the base and one on top of the posterior declivity, besides some smaller ones; the punctuation is coarse and irregular, but the foveiform cavities along the explanate sides are serial. *Legs* maculate.

This does not closely resemble any other species. Its chief characteristics are the rather slender antennæ and comparatively inconspicuous nodiform elevations.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Picton.

Mr. J. J. Walker, during a recent collecting expedition, secured three or four specimens, one of which he placed at my disposal.

Group *Ædemeridæ*.

Thelyphassa fuscata, sp. n.

Elongate, depressed, infusate.

Head finely punctured. *Thorax* longer than broad, widest near the front, gradually narrowed behind, but with the basal margin somewhat thickened and prominent; its punctuation is similar to that of the head; near the sides there is some fine inconspicuous pubescence. *Scutellum* rather large. *Elytra* dull, elongate, with rounded apices; they are lightly but closely punctured and have two indistinct dorsal lines on each; they are covered with fine greyish hairs.

When compared with *T. diaphana* the opaque pale fuscous surface first strikes the eye. The thorax lacks the impressions and raised central space. The semicircular notch of the terminal joints of the male palpi is rather smaller, but deeper, and the inner margins are more swollen or angulate beyond the middle.

The apical ventral segment is quite uncovered in both sexes.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Westport.

One pair presented to me by Mr. J. J. Walker.

Techmessa longicollis, sp. n.

Elongate, moderately nitid; head and thorax black; elytra bluish black and with decumbent greyish-yellow pubescence; antennæ fuscous, but with the basal portion of each joint rufescent; legs and palpi yellow, tarsi infusate.

Head rather broader than the thorax, coarsely punctate,

the punctures much closer behind. *Epistome* pallid. *Thorax* a little longer than broad, rather wider just before the middle than it is elsewhere, suboviform; without depressions, its punctuation moderately coarse, quite dense near the sides; on the disk there are slight irregular smooth spaces. *Scutellum* closely but finely sculptured. *Elytra* elongate, parallel-sided, coarsely, moderately closely, and somewhat rugosely punctured. *Underside* nigrescent.

T. telephoroides has the thorax "distinctly wider than long"; in this species the reverse obtains. There are differences in coloration, and the eyes are rather larger and more prominent. The second joint of the antennæ is barely more than half the length of the third; this latter is only about one third shorter than the fourth.

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

Tarukenga, near Rotorua.

One example in my own collection, found about eight years ago.

Exocalopus antennalis, sp. n.

Elongate, subdepressed; head and thorax glossy black; elytra dark violaceous, sparingly clothed with fine, erect, infusate hairs; legs and antennæ fuscous.

Head, including the prominent eyes, broader than the thorax, obliquely narrowed behind; there is an almost diamond-shaped depression on the vertex, with slightly raised smooth borders extending towards the antennæ; the rest of its surface is distinctly and rather closely punctured. *Thorax* transverse, strongly rounded laterally; its whole surface is distinctly but not closely punctate and there is an irregularly formed fovea-like impression at each side. *Scutellum* punctate. *Elytra* elongate-oblong, parallel-sided, moderately coarsely, closely, and almost rugosely punctured.

Antennæ almost as long as the body, with very short pubescence; basal joint pyriform, second and third castaneous, transverse, and, conjointly, shorter than first; joints 4-10 slender and equally elongate, each of these has a filiform appendage quite twice the length of the joint itself; the eleventh is about double the length of the preceding one.

Female.—The antennæ attain the middle femora or just beyond them, their second joint is bead-like; the third, though distinctly longer than the preceding, is obviously shorter than the following one; joints 4-10 are elongate and moderately serrate, the eleventh elongate-oval. This sex is rather larger than the male; the thorax and head are more coarsely punctured and the legs are paler.

This species is shorter than *E. pectinatus*, the head and thorax are differently sculptured and have more limited smooth areas. The antennal appendages, instead of springing from the middle of the joints, as they do in the typical form, proceed from near the base and are twice as long; the antennæ of the male therefore are even more elegant.

♂. Length $2\frac{1}{8}$, breadth nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Tarukenga, near Rotorua.

I found one male and two females about eight years ago.

Group Otiorhynchidæ.

Cecyropa lineifera, sp. n.

Robust, convex, opaque; densely covered with minute, circular, depressed, grey and fuscous scales; those of the latter colour occupy most of the dorsum; there are also numerous short erect setæ there; legs and antennæ dark ferruginous.

Rostrum less than half a line long, its apical portion rufo-piceous, punctate, and nearly nude; along the middle a fine groove extends as far as the back part of the eyes. *Scape* slightly and very gradually incrassate; it bears grey squamæ and outstanding setæ. *Funiculus* sparsely setose, second joint slightly shorter and obviously more slender than the first, seventh larger than the intermediate ones; club quadri-articulate, short-oval, finely pubescent. *Eyes* transversely oval, the space between each and the thorax equal to its own width. *Thorax* one third broader than long, its sides strongly curved, the base evidently wider than the apex; it has an ill-defined dorsal groove; all other sculpture is concealed by the squamosity; along each side there are many elongate grey setæ. *Elytra* broader than thorax, widest, and almost prominent, a short distance behind the obliquely rounded shoulders, much narrowed posteriorly; three or four striæ are visible on each near the suture and four or five near the apex, these have rather narrow and moderately distant punctures; towards the sides the punctures are serial, but nowhere coarse. *Legs* stout, clothed with grey scales and setæ; anterior tibiæ flexuous, their frontal or outer dilatation overlaps the basal tarsal joint; third tarsal joint expanded to more than twice the width of the second; claws small. *Metasternum* and basal abdominal segment broadly impressed along the middle.

Of about the same size as *C. maritima*, but with a longer rostrum, more convex eyes, and quite dissimilar sculpture.

Length (rostr. incl.) $3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Westport.

One example from Mr. J. J. Walker.

Cecyropa striata, sp. n.

Convex, opaque, covered with minute, dull, dark grey or almost infusate squamosity, the sides of thorax and hind body with rather short erect setæ; the elytral interstices bear short, almost brassy setæ; legs and antennæ rufescent.

Rostrum sparsely squamose, nearly bare in front, with a well-marked linear impression nearly reaching the back part of the head. *Eyes* obliquely oval. *Scape* but little thickened apically, with a few grey squamæ and slender setæ. *Funiculus* finely setose, second joint about as long as the first, but only about half as thick, seventh broader than the preceding one; club short, oval, finely pubescent. *Thorax* one fourth shorter than broad, its sides strongly rounded, the apex rather narrower than the base, without evident sculpture, but probably with punctures underneath the scales. *Elytra* broader than thorax at the base, shoulders oblique; the three punctated striæ near the suture on each are fairly well marked throughout; the external ones almost assume the form of rather narrow serial punctures.

This can be best compared with the eastern *C. setigera* (no. 1617); in that species, however, joints 3-7 of the funiculus are more transverse and moniliform, the thorax is more gradually narrowed anteriorly and continues broad to within a short distance of the base, the elytral striæ are less distinct and their punctures are still finer, the groove on the rostrum is quite abbreviate, and the eyes are less convex. In *C. striata*, moreover, the ocular lobes, though rather feeble, are certainly more apparent than they are in *C. setigera*.

Length (rostr. incl.) $2\frac{1}{8}$, breadth $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Westport.

This is another of Mr. J. J. Walker's captures during a short stay in that neighbourhood. I have seen one individual only.

Brachyolus albescens, sp. n.

Convex, subovate, completely covered with white and brassy squamæ; these occupy irregular, somewhat transverse areas, but do not form spots; antennæ and tarsi ferruginous.

Rostrum shorter than thorax, dark red and pilose in front, squamose behind. *Scrobes* open above, curvate at the sides, with a distinct squamose space between them and the eyes. *Scape* very gradually thickened, clothed with scales and short curled setæ. *Funiculus* evidently longer than scape, red, with fine grey setæ; basal two joints about equal in length, 3-7 almost moniliform. *Club* oval, infusate.

Eyes oblique, not prominent, just free. *Thorax* with well-developed ocular lobes, one fifth broader than long, widest before the middle, rounded there, slightly narrowed but straight behind; there is an ill-defined dorsal groove, an oblique impression near each side in front, and one on each side below; the lateral margins near the base are somewhat plicate, but the punctuation is invisible from above. *Elytra* broadly oval, shoulders so rounded that they scarcely exceed the thorax in width; the series of punctures are coarser towards the sides than those nearest the suture; the third interstices are obtusely elevated near the base, nearly plane on the disk, and end in nodosities on top of the declivity; there is a swelling of each side outside these, but no nodosity. There are a few grey setæ on the thorax and on the sides of the elytra, but no regular series.

Var.— $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1$ line; this bears three fuscous spots on the base of the thorax.

In *B. elegans* (no. 2115) the third interstices are raised throughout, the nodosities are relatively larger and situated higher up, and the suture is nodiform near the apex. The scrobes are shorter. No. 2386 (*B. viridescens*) has stouter legs, broader tarsi, and a longer club. The five species described by Dr. Sharp all differ from this.

Length (rostr. incl.) 2, breadth $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Karori and Wadestown (*Mr. G. V. Hudson*).

Brachyolus cervicalis, sp. n.

Opaque, densely covered with fawn-coloured scales above, the posterior declivity with grey; there are series of decumbent setæ on the elytral interstices and others on the front of the thorax, some of these are greyish; antennæ and legs ferruginous.

Rostrum shorter than the thorax, with a central carina, along each side of the latter there is a broad shallow groove, but the rostrum is not distinctly tricarinate. *Scrobes* short, almost foveiform. *Funiculus* with fine grey setæ, basal two joints equal, the second but little more slender than the first, third also elongate yet shorter than the preceding one, fourth longer than broad. *Eyes* not contiguous with thorax, oblique, broadly oval. *Thorax* subquadrate, slightly broader than it is long, widest before the middle, its sides rounded there but nearly straight behind, the surface uneven but without well-marked sculpture. *Elytra*, at the middle, nearly twice the width of the thorax, almost parallel-sided there; shoulders so narrowed as not perceptibly to exceed the breadth of the

thorax at the base, the posterior declivity much narrowed; apices slightly divergent; dorsum rather flat, with serial punctures, the two sutural rows on each elytron are very small; the third and fifth interstices are very indistinctly elevated but terminate behind in horizontal projections, those on the third much larger than the others, the suture is a little raised at the summit of the hind declivity, and halfway down there is a crest. Legs and tarsi stout.

B. posticalis is a smaller and more brightly coloured insect with scattered, but conspicuous, white setæ; joints 3-7 of the funiculus are bead-like, and the whole sculpture is different. Sharp's *B. punctipennis* has the elytra wider than the thorax at the base, and his *B. longicollis* (No. 2120) is without nodosities.

Length (rostr. incl.) $2\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Karori and Pakuratahi.

One example from Mr. G. V. Hudson.

Aphela pictipes, sp. n.

Subovate, convex, slightly nitid, sparsely setose; pale testaceous, the tip of the rostrum, tarsi, and extremity of the tibiæ dark fuscous.

Rostrum a little contracted towards the antennal insertion, longitudinally rugose, with irregular smooth spaces. *Antennæ* sparingly setose; first joint of funiculus thick, second rather longer but more slender at base, joints 3 to 6 very short, seventh broadest; club compact, finely pubescent. *Thorax* broader than it is long, apex truncate, base moderately rounded so as to be closely adapted to the elytra, it is widest before the middle, the sides, nevertheless, are but little curved; its surface coarsely and rugosely punctured. *Elytra* slightly wider than thorax at the base, shoulders somewhat narrowed; their grooves crenate rather than coarsely punctate; interstices with short, erect, pallid setæ, sometimes appearing as if crossed with linear impressions.

Legs stout; anterior tibiæ expanded at the extremity. Tarsi broad, basal two joints very short and widely emarginate so as to be almost lunate, third deeply bilobed, fourth as long as the preceding two conjointly, stout; claws short and stout.

Length (rostr. incl.) $1\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Sumner.

Three examples from Mr. J. J. Walker.

The discovery of this species would seem to invalidate my genus *Stygeopetes*. The eyes are rather less convex than

these organs in *Stygeopetes littoralis*, so that the head seems less abruptly broader than the rostrum; the thorax is obviously more transverse and its punctuation is not quite so deep and less disposed in series. The front tibiæ at the lower or inner extremity terminate in a short calcar. The coloration is uniformly paler and never rufescent as is sometimes the case in *S. littoralis*. The dark tarsi are distinctive.

Group *Cylindrorhinidæ*.

Anagotus pallescens, sp. n.

Opaque, black, densely covered with minute, depressed, rounded, greyish squamæ, and a few coarse setæ of an ochraceous hue.

Rostrum dilated in front, of the same length as the thorax, with an elevation at each side over the point of the antennal insertion, the intervening space apparently concave, and with a fine central carina extending as far as the eyes. *Head* narrowed anteriorly. *Eyes* slightly convex, transverse, as far apart above as they are distant from the thorax. *Thorax* just as long as broad, widest near the front, narrowed, yet nearly straight-sided behind; there are two prominent elongate tubercles on the middle of the front, two more rounded ones close behind these, one on each side at the broadest part, and a pair of smaller ones near the base. *Scutellum* subtriangular. *Elytra* slightly wider than thorax at the base, shoulders narrow, much narrowed posteriorly, sides almost vertical but sloping inwards; each elytron with three large tubercles near the suture, a rather smaller lateral one in line with the third, which is situated at the summit of the posterior declivity, a small one near the apex, two series near the side, and two series of still smaller ones between these last and the suture.

Scape gradually incrassate, touching the centre of the eye, and bearing depressed elongate ochraceous scales. *Funiculus* piceous, hispid, second joint distinctly longer than first, the seventh longer and broader than the intermediate joints; club elongate-oval, densely and finely pubescent. *Legs* elongate, simple; the femora with an indistinct pale band, on each, beyond the middle. *Tarsi* slender, setose; their third joint broadly excavate above, but without obvious lobes.

Prosternum deeply emarginate. *Ocular* lobes moderately developed. *Abdomen* elongate, second segment hardly as long as the third and fourth conjointly. Near the tip of the rostrum there are some outstanding yellow setæ.

The smaller bulk, different squamosity, &c. distinguish this from the typical species, No. 2144.

Length (rostr. incl.) 8, breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Te Oneroa.

I am indebted to Mr. Percy Seymour for the only specimen I have seen.

SARGON, gen. nov.

Rostrum moderately elongate, subparallel, only slightly dilated in front. *Scrobes* deep in front and visible from above, they extend to the front of the eyes. *Scape* gradually thickened, reaching just beyond back of eye. *Funiculus* 7-articulate, basal two joints about equally elongate. *Club* elongate-oval. *Eyes* quite lateral, rotundate, moderately convex, not angulate below. *Thorax* truncate at base and apex, without distinct ocular lobes. *Elytra* moderately long, rather broader than thorax. *Femora* medially incrassate. *Tibiae* flexuous; anterior inwardly produced, with a short calcar; the posterior dilated at extremity, with a narrow groove between the double series of external cilia. *Tarsi* normal.

Prosternum only slightly emarginate at apex; coxæ contiguous. Intermediate coxæ slightly separated. Basal ventral segment longer than second; third and fourth equal, each more than half the length of second.

Resembles *Inophlæus inuus*, but the scrobes, eyes, rostrum, and abdomen differ, and as the type of *Sargon* is almost destitute of ocular lobes it cannot be associated with *Inophlæus*.

Sargon carinatus, sp. n.

Opaque, piceous, densely covered with small depressed greyish scales.

Head and rostrum as long as the thorax; rostrum with an abbreviated central carina. *Eyes* moderately convex, distinctly faceted, distant from thorax. *Antennæ* nigrescent, club densely and finely pubescent. *Thorax* subquadrate, slightly wider before the middle than it is elsewhere, with a well-marked dorsal furrow; the squamæ are nearly round, and many exhibit a pinkish hue. *Elytra* a little rounded towards the base, which, however, is slightly wider than that of the thorax; disk nearly plane, posterior slope moderately abrupt, sides nearly vertical but inclined inwards, apices acutely rounded and divergent but not prolonged; they are striate, the third and fifth interstices are gradually raised backwards and end suddenly on the summit of the declivity

without forming nodiform elevations; the scales are more elongate than those of the thorax. *Legs* stout, with elongate squamæ and setæ.

Underside clothed like the upper surface but more rufescent, the abdomen, however, bears hair-like squamosity.

Length (rostr. incl.) 7, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Wanganui.

Two examples were given to me several years ago by Mr. Marshall of the Collegiate School.

Group Rhyparosomidæ.

MEMES, gen. nov.

Body convex, subovate. *Rostrum* longer than thorax, slightly arched, parallel, very slightly expanded just before the middle. *Scrobes* straight, almost attaining the front of the eyes, they begin near the apex (about one third of the length of the rostrum) and at that part are open and visible from above. *Eyes* depressed, their greatest bulk is from above downwards; they are widely separated, and not quite free from the thorax. *Scape* moderately incrassate at the extremity, it almost touches the eye. *Funiculus* rather longer than the scape, basal articulation rather larger than the second, both longer than broad; joints 3-7 transverse. *Club* compact, oval, indistinctly articulated. *Thorax* about as long as it is broad, with ocular lobes. *Elytra* apparently connate, humeral angles obtusely prominent, scutellar region depressed. *Legs* long and stout. Femora slender near the base, much dilated medially, arched above, with a strong dentiform projection underneath. *Tibiæ* flexuous; the anterior deeply incurved, inwardly, near the base, broadly expanded below, and terminating in a stout curvate frontal spur. *Tarsi* slender, their third joint deeply excavate above, with short lobes; claws small and slender.

Prosternum deeply emarginate. Front *coxæ* contiguous, middle pair moderately, the posterior widely separated. *Sternum* longitudinally impressed. *Abdomen* with short intermediate segments.

This genus should be located near *Bantiades*. Although the legs are similar in both genera, yet there are other material differences. *Bantiades* has a shorter and thicker rostrum with deep polished scrobes, the antennal insertion is subapical, the body is broader and more densely and coarsely clothed, and the shoulders are not free.

Memes rufirostris, sp. n.

Fuscous, slightly shining, sparsely setose; the rostrum, antennæ, legs, and an ill-defined fascia in line with the posterior femora more or less ferruginous.

Rostrum almost nude, punctate behind, its frontal sculpture linear. *Scape* glabrous; funiculus with some slender grey setæ, club finely pubescent. *Thorax* truncate and somewhat rufescent in front, this portion constricted, sides moderately rounded; there is an obscure, central, smooth space which can scarcely be termed a carina, and a few inconspicuous tubercular elevations, the rest of its surface has shallow punctures and the middle of the base is depressed. *Elytra* wider than the thorax at the base, which is incurved, their sides nearly straight, slightly wider near the hind thighs, narrowed behind, shoulders reddish; each elytron has five or six series of coarse discoidal punctures, but the posterior sculpture assumes the form of striæ; the clothing consists principally of decumbent, slender, greyish or yellowish, setæ, which are somewhat concentrated near the top of the hind declivity, whilst the basal half appears as bare as the thorax. The *legs* bear short erect setæ.

Length (rostr. incl.) $2\frac{1}{8}$, breadth $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Westport.

Found by Mr. J. J. Walker; one example only.

Group *Erirhinidæ*.

XEROSTYGNUS, gen. nov.

Body moderately elongate, slightly convex, densely squamose. *Rostrum* nearly as long as the thorax, a little arched, subparallel, slightly wider in front than behind. Scrobes extend from near the apex to the eyes, well marked throughout, and at the antennal insertion are open and discernible above. *Eyes* transverse, distinctly faceted, fringed with setæ behind, not prominent, just free from the thorax, widely separated above. *Scape* slender, thickened at extremity, almost touching the eye. *Funiculus* 7-articulate, first joint rather larger than the second, seventh a little larger than the preceding one. *Club* oval, three-jointed. *Thorax* subquadrate, gently narrowed anteriorly, base feebly bisinuate, apex truncate, with ocular lobes. *Scutellum* oviform. *Elytra* oblong, gradually attenuate posteriorly, shoulders oblique, rather wider than the thorax at the base. *Legs* elongate. *Femora* medially clavate, notched and grooved below near the extremity. *Tibiae* somewhat flexuous, with a minute

calcar at the outer angle. *Tarsi* pilose underneath, basal two joints cordiform, third bilobed; claws simple.

Prosternum deeply emarginate. Front *coxae* prominent and contiguous, the intermediate slightly separated, the posterior widely. *Metasternum* scarcely longer than the basal segment of the abdomen, second segment as long as the following two taken together, the apical subconical.

Xerostygnus binodulus, sp. n.

Elongate-ovate, opaque, fuscous; uniformly and closely covered with small, round, depressed scales of a tawny or yellowish-grey colour, and with some fine setæ; legs and antennæ rufescent, the tarsi sometimes piceous.

Rostrum stout, with a feeble central carina, its apical portion nude, pitchy, and punctate. *Thorax* slightly narrowed towards the front; there is a smooth linear space on the middle, but the punctuation is quite concealed by the squamosity. *Scutellum* elongate, oval, squamose. *Elytra* broader than the thorax at the base, a little emarginate there; they are punctate-striate, the punctures, however, are not easily seen, there is a series of short greyish setæ on each of the interstices, and the fifth interstices terminate below the summit of the hind slope in small nodosities, one on each.

Underside clothed with squamæ and decumbent setæ, the latter are almost confined to the abdomen and middle part of the metasternum. The basal two segments are broadly impressed, and the terminal has a median depression at its apex.

Length (rostr. incl.) $3\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 1 line.

Auckland.

My first specimen, much mutilated, was received from Dr. Harold Swale, and two others were afterwards given to me by Mr. J. J. Walker. All were found frequenting rushes at the margins of Lake St. John.

Stephanorhynchus pygmæus, sp. n.

Opaque, nigrescent, the elytra and front of thorax reddish, scutellum grey; sparingly clothed with depressed grey setæ.

Rostrum parallel-sided, rather shorter than the head. *Funiculus* somewhat shorter than the scape, second joint about half the bulk of the first, 3-7 transverse. *Head* elongate, much contracted behind, rather coarsely and closely punctured. *Eyes* large, widely separated above, placed in front of the broad anterior part of the head. *Thorax* of nearly the same length and breadth, much narrowed

anteriorly, constricted there, its punctuation transverse and rugose. *Elytra* oblong, nearly double the width of thorax at the base, gradually narrowed backwards; they are striate-punctate, each bears a small elevation in line with the hind thighs, and another, nearer the side, near the top of the hind slope. *Femora* clavate, the posterior with a large angulation or tooth underneath. *Tibiae* flexuous. *Tarsi* slender, the anterior with very narrow basal articulations, third joint expanded, with elongate lobes.

This is a minute member of the *S. Lawsoni* series. It may be at once distinguished from *S. nigrosparsa* by its small size, the slender second joint of the tarsi, and by the entire absence of the broad groove along the middle of the head.

Length (rostr. excl.) $1\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Mount Arthur.

One example from the collection made by Messrs. Cheeseman and Adams.

Group *Cerambycidae*.

DROTOTELUS, gen. nov.

Head broad, nearly vertical, and prolonged anteriorly, contracted behind so as to form a short neck. *Eyes* distinctly faceted, large, sublunate, deeply emarginate in front, their greatest bulk in front. *Antennae* inserted in projections close to the ocular emarginations, as long as the body; basal joint stout, curvate, its length twice the breadth, second very short, joints 3–11 filiform, third longer than first but shorter than fourth, fifth to seventh each longer than fourth. *Thorax* elongate, deeply constricted before and behind the obtusely dilated postmedian part of its sides. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* with obtusely prominent shoulders, they taper gradually backwards, apices nearly truncate. *Legs* slender, pilose. *Tarsi* setose above, anterior densely clothed underneath with squamiform setae, and fringed laterally, basal joint rather larger than second, the third cleft to the base, with long slender lobes.

Front *coxae* prominent, situated at the base of the prosternum, almost contiguous, being separated by the thin margins of the cavities only. *Metasternum* convex, medially canaliculate. *Abdomen* elongate and narrow, basal segment hardly twice the length of the second, third and fourth decrease, fifth about as long as the preceding one, rounded and ciliated at the extremity.

This seems to be a quite isolated form. It may be described. *Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 7. Vol. xii.*

tinguished from *Calliprason* and its allies by its broad perpendicular face, antennal prominences, attenuate elytra, &c. *Drotus* has a similarly formed thorax, but, otherwise, is essentially different. The nearest Australian genus is, perhaps, *Stenoderus*, but here again the disparities are important.

Drototelus politus, sp. n.

Elongate, almost wholly nude, smooth and shining; head and thorax castaneo-rufous; the dilated sides of the latter, the forehead, base of femora, and hind tarsi pale yellow; antennæ infusate; legs reddish, the two front pairs of tarsi fusco-castaneous; elytra testaceous, irregularly stained with reddish.

Head with a deep inter-antennal channel, the parallel-sided neck finely punctate. *Thorax* as broad as it is long, strongly, yet obtusely, dilated at the sides just behind the middle, deeply constricted near the base and in front of the lateral prominences, apex truncate, base somewhat bisinuate; at its widest part, on the dorsum, there is a pair of moderate obtuse elevations, the broad depression in front of these does not extend backwards. *Elytra* nearly truncate and twice the width of the thorax at the base, humeral angles slightly raised and obtusely prominent, the sutural margins almost cariniform, lateral margins sharply defined, most distinct behind the posterior femora, apical region slightly swollen. *Antennæ* dull, with very short pubescence, but the basal joints are nearly glabrous, finely punctate and shining.

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

Karori, Wellington.

I am indebted to Mr. G. V. Hudson for my specimen.

Group **Lamiidæ**.

Hybolasius cognatus, sp. n.

Variagate, rufo-piceous, with yellowish-grey pubescence; the crests, and some patches on the hind slope, of the elytra somewhat rufescent; antennæ rufo-castaneous, with infusate hairs; legs pitchy red, with grey villosity.

Head densely sculptured, with an inter-antennal depression and smooth frontal line. *Thorax* almost as long as it is broad, lateral tubercles distinct but rather small, behind these it is constricted, the disk is a little uneven, depressed before and behind, with its surface closely rugose. *Scutellum* large, fringed with yellowish hairs. *Elytra* convex, slightly attenuate posteriorly, with obtuse but prominent shoulders;

near the base and suture there is a pair of strongly elevated crests, and nearly in line with these, in front of the apical slope, there is a pair of elongated swellings, between which the suture appears a little thickened and carinate; their punctuation is irregular, coarse on some parts and finer on others, but it does not extend beyond the posterior inequalities, the apices are reddish and strongly rounded. *Femora* strongly dilated; the *tibiæ*, more particularly the intermediate, bear short black hairs near the extremity; the *tarsi* are darker than the legs. *Antennæ* rather longer than the body, basal joint strongly clavate and dark red, third rather longer than fourth, the latter somewhat curvate, the following joints differ but little.

This might be looked upon as a diminutive form of *H. cristus*, the thorax, however, is relatively longer and narrower, the punctures on the hind body are comparatively coarser, and there are some other minor differences.

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

Wadestown, near Wellington.

One example from Mr. G. V. Hudson.

Hybolasius laticollis, sp. n.

Subdepressed, oblong; thorax and basal three joints of antennæ pale chestnut-red, the legs of a similar hue, but the *tibiæ*, like the remaining joints of the antennæ, are infuscate towards the extremity; elytra variegated with pale fuscous and light green, the latter colour conspicuous at the sides and base; the pubescence is rather scanty, decumbent, and greyish, but the legs and first four joints of the antennæ bear outstanding, elongate, grey hairs.

Head finely sculptured, with a central linear impression extending from the thorax to the muzzle, the antennal tubercles are flattened so that the vertex seems plane. The ninth joint of the *antennæ* attains the apex of the elytron, their basal joint is rather long and more oviform than clavate, the third slightly exceeds the fourth in length. *Thorax* strongly transverse, the width being double the length, lateral tubercles small and inconspicuous; its surface is slightly uneven, with rather fine rugæ, and has a minute polished nodule just behind the middle. *Scutellum* medially concave. *Elytra* but little broader than the thorax, moderately coarsely punctured, the punctures are closer before the middle than elsewhere, and become quite distant and scattered behind; near the base there is an obtuse rounded swelling, on each, and an elongate one halfway between

the middle and apex. *Femora* moderately inflated, *tibiæ* rather slender.

The remarkably broad and short thorax, peculiar coloration, and inconspicuous antennal tubercles will enable this species to be identified. We have no similar species. *H. viridescens* is twice the bulk of this little beetle and has well-developed thoracic tubercles and longer antennæ.

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

Pipiriki, Wanganui River.

Mr. Hudson sent me a specimen under the number 405.

Hybolasius gracilipes, sp. n.

Elongate, subopaque, pitchy red, legs and antennæ castaneo-rufous; sparingly clothed with depressed, but not short, yellowish pubescence, the legs and antennæ with long upright white hairs.

Antennæ slender, longer than the body; basal joint moderately stout but not clavate and rather elongate; third and fourth long, so that the latter reaches backwards to the hind thighs. *Thorax* subquadrate, rather narrower in front than it is behind, with a small obtuse nodosity at each side not far from the base; its surface is a little uneven and apparently densely punctate-granulate. *Elytra* oblong, rather closely and moderately coarsely punctured, they are wider than the thorax at the base, with obtusely rectangular shoulders, there is a pair of small nodosities near the base, the central portion appears somewhat depressed, but there are no distinct elevations besides the basal ones; the pubescence though irregularly distributed does not form spots, the apices are infusate red and closely punctured.

In some respects this species resembles *H. gnarus*, but its clothing is more conspicuous, its legs are more elongate and slender, the thorax is slightly shorter, the humeral angles and elytral elevations are more prominent, and the coloration is brighter.

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

Pipiriki.

From the same source as the preceding species and bearing the same number.

Hybolasius genalis, sp. n.

Elongate, subopaque, piceo-rufous, antennæ uniformly infusate red, legs rufescent, the *tibiæ* blackish towards the extremity; pubescence variegated.

Head as wide as the front of thorax, closely sculptured, with a distinct inter-antennal channel, its pubescence yellow; within the emargination of the eye, and on the gena behind it, there is some adpressed brassy pubescence. *Thorax* rather broader than long, with an obtuse but distinct tubercle at each side behind the middle, the basal region therefore seems constricted; the disk is not flat, it is closely punctured, and its clothing is like that of the head. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* parallel-sided to within a short distance of the apices, wider than the thorax at the base, with two small obtuse prominences there, their punctuation appears to be irregular and is not easily detected; their surface is rather thickly covered with yellowish-grey decumbent hairs, but on the apical portion there are about a dozen bare small reddish spots, and between the posterior femora there is a broad fuscous fascia which almost forms two sides of a triangle. The *legs* bear upright grey hairs and the thighs are clavate; the tarsi are dark brown. *Antennæ* elongate, basal joint stout but not clavate, with yellow pubescence; joints 3 and 4 about equally long and slender.

H. fasciatus, No. 1321, though somewhat similar as regards markings, is a broader and flatter insect, with a more transverse thorax, much less prominent lateral tubercles, and more acutely rounded elytral apices, and, moreover, it lacks the distinctive ocular and genal pubescence of the present species.

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

Pipiriki.

One individual kindly forwarded by Mr. G. V. Hudson, also labelled No. 405.

Group *Cryptocephalidæ*.

EUALEMA, gen. nov.

Antennæ elongate, filiform, inserted close to the front part of the eyes; basal joint stout, curvate, second half the length of the third. *Eyes* large, transverse, thicker below than above, but not quite reniform. *Femora* simple. *Tibiæ* without spines, grooved at the extremity only. *Tarsi* with triangular basal articulations, second rather shorter and more slender at the base than the first, third transverse, not at all lobate but slightly excavate above, fourth slender and elongate, the hind tarsi nearly similar. *Claws* appendiculate or thickened at their basal half.

Head immersed up to the eyes. *Thorax* strongly transverse, being twice as broad as long, posterior angles rectangular, the anterior obtuse but prominent, apex widely incurved. *Scutellum* distinct, triangular. *Elytra* ample, broader and five times longer than thorax.

Notwithstanding evident discrepancies, this genus should, I think, be located near *Alema* in the New Zealand list. The structure of the underside in the only mounted specimen extant cannot, at present, be ascertained.

Eualema Walkeri. sp. n.

Suboblong, convex, nude, variegate, shining; head and thorax irregularly fusco-testaceous; elytra testaceous, but with a small detached spot on each shoulder, a broad oblique space extending from each of these to the suture, an irregularly formed mark at each side reaching from the shoulder to just beyond the hind thigh, and a large space on the posterior declivity glossy æneo-fuscous, all these marks of more or less ragged outline, but always conspicuous; legs testaceous, but with a dark spot at the base of each tibia.

Head finely and rather indefinitely punctured. *Antennæ* finely pubescent, basal four joints piceous, but with the base of each quite red, the others are nearly ferruginous. *Thorax* very slightly uneven above, moderately finely and irregularly punctured, finely margined throughout, its sides not quite straight, being widest at the middle and a little narrowed towards the front and base. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* wider than thorax at the base, the humeral angles rounded, their sides very little curved, the posterior portion sinuously narrowed so that the obtuse apices appear prominent: they are not striate, but bear series of fine punctures; these, however, are almost entirely absent from the dark polished lateral and apical marks.

Length 4, breadth 2 lines.

Westport.

This is without doubt the most conspicuous of the New Zealand Phytophaga. I have named it after its discoverer, Mr. J. J. Walker, F.L.S., of H.M.S. 'Ringarooma.'

Auckland, N.Z.,
16th Sept., 1902.



Broun, Thomas. 1903. "Descriptions of new Genera and Species of New Zealand Coleoptera." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 12, 69–86.

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