VII.—*Descriptions of new Genera and Species of New-Zealand Coleoptera.*—Part II. By FRANCIS P. PASCÖE, F.L.S. &c.

SCAPHIDIIDÆ.

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CUCUJIDÆ.

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ELATERIDÆ.

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— Candezei.

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CLERIDÆ.

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— electa.

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— æraria.

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TENEBRIONIDÆ.

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CEDEMERIDÆ.

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Mordella funerea.

— detracta.

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— parilis.

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— Huttoni.

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— hispidus.

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Aneuma, n. g.

— fulvipes.

Stephanorhynchus purus.

— brevipennis.

Hoplocneme punctatissima.

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Idotasia egena.

ANTHRIBIDÆ.

Aræocerus pardalis.

CERAMBYCIDÆ.

Ochrocydus, n. g.

— Huttoni.

LAMIDÆ.

Agapanthida scutellaris.

EROTYLIDÆ.

Triplax Brounii.

Scaphisoma tenellum.

S. nitidum, nigrum, pygidio pedibusque piceis; antennis pallidis, articulis quinque ultimis, basi apiceque exceptis, fuscis; capite prothoraceque impunctatis, hoc lobo scutellari scutellum obtegente; elytris impunctatis, stria suturali distincta; pygidio conico; corpore infra nigro; abdomine segmentis sex. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Auckland (Tairoa).

Longer than our *S. Boleti*, and the elytra, except in the sutural stria, impunctate; in my specimen the eighth joint of the antennæ is much narrower than the seventh or following joints. This character is found in other members of the genus, but it does not seem to be invariable even in the same species.

Dendrophagus capito.

D. parallelus, depressus, fulvus, parcim pilosus; capite prothoraci latitudine æquali, inter oculos plicato-rugoso; antennis corpori longitudine fere æqualibus, articulis secundo tertioque simul quarto paullo brevioribus, prothorace antice utrinque tuberculato producto, lateribus dentibus tribus parvis instructis; elytris pallidioribus, confertim fortiter lineatim punctatis, plagis fuscis obscuris notatis; pedibus pallidis, tarsis anticis articulo basali cordato-ampliatis, secundo minore, tarsis intermediis et posticis elongatis, linearibus. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 lin.

Hab. Otago; Lake Guyon.

Dendrophagus brevicornis, Wh., is a *Cryptamorpha*, a genus first discovered in Madeira by Mr. Wollaston (Ins. Mad. p. 156). *D. suturalis* and *D. umbrinus*, also from New Zealand, and each represented by a single specimen in bad condition in the British Museum, appear to me to be scarcely more than varieties. A species of the nearly allied genus *Prostomis* from New Zealand was sent to me many years ago by the late Dr. Howitt; but, excepting its larger size, I am unable to separate it from the European *P. mandibularis*.

AMYCHUS.

Caput parvum, inter oculos planatum. *Antennæ* breves, articulo primo valido, secundo quam tertio paulo brevior, cæteris, ultimo elliptico excepto, triangularibus, quam secundo haud longioribus. *Sulci* pectorales obsoleti. *Characteres* alii fere ut in *Lacone*.

The habit of the species described below is unmistakably that of *Lacon*; but it has only a very slight trace of the lateral prosternal groove destined for the reception of the antenna in repose. It was discovered in the Chatham Islands by Mr. Travers. I have dedicated it to Dr. Candèze, who has so elaborately monographed the insects of the family.

Amychus Candezei.

A. validus, modice convexus, fusco-tomentosus, pilis aurulentis parce adpersus; antennis fuscis, extus magis pubescentibus; prothorace amplo, subtransverso, basi fortiter trisinuato, angulis posticis productis; scutello scutiformi; elytris striatis, lateribus valde rotundatis, griseo subfasciatis vel plagiatis, punctis nitidis adpersis; corpore infra indumento fusco, verisimiliter sæpe detricto, induto. Long. 7–9 lin.

Hab. Pitt's Island.

Limonius collaris.

L. gracilis, nitide fuscus, prothorace pedibusque fulvescentibus; antennis luteis, corporis dimidia longitudine, articulis secundo
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tertioque breviusculis, cæteris longiusculis, serratis; capite prothoraceque sat vage punctatis; elytris elongato-cuneiformibus, striato-punctatis; meso- metathoraceque nitide fuscis.

Hab. Auckland.

An elegant species, not agreeing well with *Limonius*, and probably belonging to a new genus.

PHYMATOPHÆA.

Caput antice modice productum. *Oculi* reniformes, transversi. *Antennæ* articulo basali elongato, valido, tertio ad octavum gradatim brevioribus; *clava* magna, laxè triarticulata, articulis duobus basalibus triangularibus, ultimo rotundato. *Palpi* articulo ultimo triangulari. *Prothorax* utrinque tuberculato-productus. *Elytra* supra inæqualia, basi prothoracis duplo latiora. *Pedes* modice elongati; *femora* fusiformia, anteriora crassiora; *tarsi* articulo basali oblecto; *unguiculi* basi dente instructi.

There is nothing in the sterna or abdomen different from *Scrobiger*, Spin., near which this genus may be placed. Its distinctive peculiarity is the large, loosely three-jointed club; but there is much to remind us of the West-African genus *Erymanthus*.

Phymatophæa electa.

P. modice elongata, fusca, subnitida, plagiis succineis ornata, pilis concoloribus adspersa; capite inter oculos nudo, bituberculato; prothorace antice tuberculis duobus succineis instructo; elytris inæqualiter rude impresso-punctatis, humeris tuberculisque succineis sex, *scil.* duobus subbasalibus, duobus ante medium, duobus sub apice positis, pone medium fascia obliqua elevata notatis; pedibus fusco variegatis; corpore infra nitide fusco. Long. 4–4½ lin.

Hab. Auckland.

EUMEDE.

Caput antice brevissimum. *Oculi* magni, leviter emarginati, tenuiter granulati. *Antennæ* breviusculæ, 11-articulatæ, articulis tribus ultimis clavam formantibus. *Palpi* maxillares articulo ultimo ovoideo, labiales securiformi. *Prothorax* capite angustior, basi modice latus. *Elytra* oblonga. *Pedes* graciles; *tarsi* articulo primo brevissimo.

The only exponent of this genus has somewhat the habit of *Lemidia*, from which it differs, *inter alia*, in its emarginate eye; while *Aulicus*, to which it slightly approximates, has all the palpi securiform.

Eumede æraria.

E. fusco-ænea, nitida, antennis, palpis pedibusque, femoribus exceptis, testaceis, pilis volitantibus aliisque albis subadpressis vestita;

antennis prothorace vix longioribus, articulis duobus basalibus validis, secundo dimidio brevioribus; prothorace paulo longiore quam latiore, lateribus rotundatis; elytris postice paulo gradatim latioribus. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Christchurch.

Eleale opiloides.

E. elongata, æneo-fusca, fulvo-varia, vage breviter pilosa; antennis modice elongatis, clava laxè articulata; capite prothoraceque confertim punctatis, hoc capite angustiore, basi angusto, in medio fulvo; scutello cordiformi; elytris fortiter punctatis, apicem versus paulo gradatim latioribus, fasciis duabus apiceque fulvis notatis; pedibus fulvis. Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Christchurch, Auckland.

Not unlike a small individual of *Opilus mollis*. The genus is somewhat doubtful.

ECTOMIDA.

Characteres generici fere ut in *Pristodero*, sed tarsis tibiisque aliis, scil. articulis duobus basalibus conjunctis triangulum breviusculum formantibus, tertio parvo, angusto; tibiis extus compressis, margine exteriorè denticulatis.

Dermestes scaber, Fab. *, is congeneric with *Pristoderus antarcticus*, White; Erichson's *Ulonotus* is probably founded on one of these two (he does not describe any species); Lacordaire, indeed, suggested the identity of these genera. In *Pristoderus* the tarsi are simply linear, and the tibiæ filiform, not denticulate externally. The species here described is remarkable on account of the dilatation, deeply divided into lobes, of the sides of the prothorax; the insect varies in colour from uniform yellowish testaceous to brownish or with brownish patches.

Ectomida lacerata.

E. oblonga, depressa, subtestacea, aliquando infuscata vel fusco variegata, subtiliter tomentosa; capite tuberculis parvis instructo; antennis articulis duobus basalibus crassis, tertio ad octavum gradatim brevioribus, clava fusca, articulis duobus basalibus valde

* "*Nova Hollandia*" is given as the habitat; but the type in the British Museum is the only individual I have seen. *Dermestes limbatus*, Fab. (Ent. Syst. i. p. 234) is either my *Phycosecis discoidea* or *P. atomaria* (ante, vol. xvi. pp. 213, 214). I incline to the former; but Mr. C. O. Waterhouse, who has carefully compared them, thinks it is the latter; the two specimens in the British Museum are barely recognizable. Fabricius must have been labouring under difficulties when, in describing these two species from the Banksian collection, he referred them to *Dermestes*, with which, it is almost needless to say, they have no affinity.

transversis, ultimo rotundato; prothorace rugoso, lateribus foliaceis, trilobis, lobo anteriore tripartito, lobis duobus posticis multo minoribus; scutello parvo; elytris striato-punctatis, seriatim tuberculatis, tuberculis interioribus quatuor, quorum tribus majoribus, marginibus externis serratis, apicibus divergentibus. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 lin.

Hab. Auckland (Tairoa).

Adelium bullatum.

A. nitide nigrum, vel subnigrum; capite prothoraceque subtiliter punctatis, hoc transverso, in medio leviter canaliculato, lateribus rotundato, basi sat lato, angulis posticis subacutis; scutello parvo, transverso; elytris elongato-cordatis, leviter irregulariter punctatis, spatiis inter puncta lævibus ovatis, plurimis oblongis vel linearibus; pedibus lævigatis, nitidis; corpore infra nitido, abdomine reticulato-punctulato. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Otago.

Adelium is a common Australian genus; but it has not previously been found in New Zealand. This species may be placed after *A. proximum*, although it is not closely allied. The sculpture of the elytra is very distinctive (lines of fine punctures embracing oval, oblong, and a few linear spaces, all of a very irregular character). *Seirotana*, to which *A. proximum* was referred, should, I think, be united to *Adelium*, its principal character (the "contiguity" of the prothorax to the elytra) being in some species rather difficult to determine, although Lacordaire lays great stress on it. *Amarosoma*, Redt., is the same as my *Pheloneis* (Journ. of Entom. vol. ii. p. 483); his species, *A. simulans*, is or was known to Australian entomologists as *Adelium harpaloides*, White; but White's species is much less convex, with more parallel sides, and larger. The two species should therefore stand as *P. harpaloides*, Wh., and *P. simulans*, Redt.

Salpingus bilunatus.

S. fuscus, subnitidus; antennis articulis quatuor ultimis perfoliatis, fuscis; capite prothoraceque fortiter punctatis, hoc utrinque rotundato, basin versus multo angustiore; scutello transverso; elytris confertim striato-punctatis, macula magna semilunari, ad suturam contigua, ornatis; corpore infra pedibusque fulvescentibus, vel aliquando infuscatis. Long. $1-1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Auckland.

This species has quite the outline of our *S. æreus*; but it is scarcely half the length (*i. e.* eight times less in bulk), and well

marked by the large semilunar patch on the elytra extending from the shoulder to near the apex and meeting its fellow at the suture.

Sessinia pauperata.

S. testacea, parce pubescens; antennis articulo tertio quam quarto paulo brevior; capite prothoraceque subtiliter et confertim punctatis; scutello majusculo, transverso; elytris brevibus, subpunctato-striatis, interstitiis alternis multo latioribus. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Christchurch.

This very distinct species may at once be known by its short elytra. The genus *Sessinia* was published by me in January 1863 (Journ. of Entom. ii. p. 45, note). *Ananca*, Fairm. et Germ. (Ann. Soc. Ent. de Fr. 4^e sér. iii. p. 267, 1863), must have been published some months later, as a subsequent paper (p. 293) was read at the "séance" of the 10th June in the same year. *Dryops lineata*, Fab. (Ent. Syst. i. pt. 2, p. 76), and *Dryops strigipennis*, Wh. (Ereb. and Terror, p. 12), belong to *Sessinia*. The genus is differentiated from *Nacerdes* by its two-spurred tibiæ. *Selenopalpus chalybæus* and *subviridis* are probably only varieties of *S. cyaneus*, Fab. (*Dryops*).

Mordella funerea.

M. nigra, subtilissime squamulosa, elytris in medio maculis duabus fasciaque flexuosa postica, ad suturam interrupta, albo-pubescentibus, sed in certa luce evanescentibus; antennis, articulis quatuor basalibus exceptis, serratis; capitis fronte subtilissime punctata; tibiis fere ecalcaratis; tarsis quatuor anterioribus breviusculis; aculeo paulo recurvo; corpore infra nitide nigro. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Waikato.

About the size and general appearance of the Australian *M. 10-maculata*, Fab., but, *inter alia*, minutely scaly, except the white spots and band, not pubescent, and the tibial spurs nearly obsolete.

Mordella detracta.

M. nigra, pube, in certa luce grisea, subtiliter vestita; elytris fascia flexuosa ante medium maculisque duabus posticis albis ornatis; antennis minus serratis; capite antice valde convexo; tarsis quatuor anterioribus valde elongatis; aculeo recto, breviusculo; corpore infra griseo-sericante. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Waikato.

About the size and general appearance of our *M. fasciata*, but the elytra narrowing much more posteriorly and differently marked.

IRENIMUS.

Rostrum parum elongatum, modice robustum, versus apicem manifeste crassius, apice triangulariter emarginato; *scrobes* breves, apicales. *Antennæ* graciles; *scapus* prothoracem attingens; *funiculus* articulo primo vix incrassato; *clava* distincta. *Oculi* subtenuiter granulati. *Prothorax* subcylindricus, basi rotundatus, lobis ocularibus parum prominulis. *Elytra* elongato-cordata, basi prothorace manifeste latiora, humeris obliquis. *Femora* crassa; *tibiæ* flexuosæ, posticæ corbellis subcavernosis. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis. *Corpus* squamosum.

Allied to the Australian genus *Perperus*, differing principally in the base of the elytra exceeding the width of the prothorax at the base. This is a character on which Lacordaire lays great stress; but in many genera it really seems to be only of specific importance.

Irenimus parilis.

I. oblongus, niger, squamis obscure cervinis omnino dense tectus, setulisque nigris adpersus; rostro capite duplo longiore, antice carinato; antennis ferrugineis; scapo squamoso; funiculo articulis tribus basalibus sensim brevioribus, cæteris obconicis; prothorace parum longiore quam latiore, lateribus rotundatis, pone medium subparallelis; scutello invisio; elytris seriatim punctatis, interstitiis vix convexis, tibiis subbisinuatis, apice subacuminatis. Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Christchurch.

LYPEROBIUS.

Molyti affinis. *Rostrum* validum, rotundum; *mandibulæ* lamelliformes; *scrobes* obliquæ, oculos vix attingentes; *clava* distincta. *Prothorax* lobis ocularibus paulo prominulis. *Elytra* ovalia. *Femora* incrassata; *tibiæ* apice haud laminatæ. *Abdomen* segmento secundo quam tertio paulo longiore.

With nearly all the characters of the European *Molytes*, this genus is principally distinguished by the tibiæ being without that peculiar external prolongation of the lamina which normally forms the floor of the hollow (corbel) above which the tarsus is inserted, and also by the club of the antennæ being distinctly marked off from the funicle. The fine species constituting the only exponent of the genus at present has been recently discovered by Capt. Hutton at Tairāwhiti, near the head of the river Wairau, in the Nelson province. "It lives on the spear-grass (*Aciphylla Colensoi*), and sucks its turpentiney juices. The plant only grows on the mountains from 2000 to 5500 feet elevation." The insect is entirely black; but some of the specimens are sprinkled with a few fine straw-coloured hairs.

Lyperobius Huttoni.

L. ovalis, niger, nitidus; capite antice convexo; rostro tenuiter punctato, basi fovea profunda impresso; oculis valde angustis; antennis piceis; scapo apice sensim incrassato; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus æqualibus, reliquis submoniliformibus; clava breviter ovata, tomentosa; prothorace inæqualiter convexo, leviter vage punctato; elytris striato-punctatis, punctis approximatis, interstitiis planatis, tertio quintoque multo latioribus; corpore infra nitido, subtiliter punctato; pedibus tenuiter vage setulosis. Long. 9–11 lin.

Hab. Tarndale.

PÆDARETUS.

Caput parvum; *rostrum* modice elongatum, apicem versus crassius; *scrobes* præmedianæ, obliquæ, ante medium oculorum desinentes. *Oculi* ovales, grosse granulati. *Scapus* oculum vix attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulo primo magno, cæteris transversis. *Prothorax* amplus, utrinque rotundatus, basi leviter bisinuatus. *Scutellum* invisum. *Elytra* breviter cylindrica, basi prothoracis latiora. *Coxæ* anticæ haud contiguæ; *femora* mutica; *tibiæ* cylindricæ, unco valido armatæ; *tarsi* breves; *unguiculi* liberi. *Propectus* haud excavatum. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis.

I can only compare this genus to the Australian *Psaldus*, from which it is at once differentiated, *inter alia*, by its normal scrobes and propectus (the latter without the slightest trace of a canal). *Syagrius* has a different rostrum and the tibiæ not armed with a hook.

Pædaretus hispidus.

P. breviter cylindricus, fuscus, squamulis erectis piliformibus, rostro incluso, vestitus; antennis nitide subferrugineis, clava ovata; prothorace latitudine longitudini æquali, lateribus valde rotundatis, supra confertim fortiter punctato; elytris fortiter striatis, striis punctis remotis impressis; corpore infra fortiter punctato; tarsis fulvis. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Auckland.

Erirhinus acalyptoides.

E. ovatus, fulvus, parce sericeo-pilosus, prothorace fusco; rostro gracili, prothoraci longitudine æquali, modice arcuato, basi striato; antennis fere in medio rostri insertis, clava majuscula, fusca; prothorace transverso, utrinque valde rotundato, sat vage punctato; scutello rotundato; elytris prothorace multo latioribus, striato-punctatis, apice rotundatis; pedibus fulvis; corpore infra infuscato. Long. $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Otago.

I can see nothing to differentiate this pretty little species generically from *Erirhinus*. It is very similar in appearance to our *Acalyptus Carpini*.

ANEUMA.

Rostrum cylindricum, tenue, arcuatum; *scrobes* antemedianæ, laterales. *Scapus* oculum attingens; *funiculus* articulo primo elongato, crasso; *clava* distincta. *Oculi* rotundati, fortiter granulati. *Prothorax* transversus, basi truncatus, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Elytra* elongato-cordata, prothorace multo latiora. *Pectus* antice emarginato-canaliculatum. *Coxæ* anticæ contiguæ, intermediae modice approximatae; *femora* incrassata, infra dente minuto instructa; *tibiæ* breviusculæ, rectæ; *tarsi* normales. *Abdomen* segmento secundo haud ampliato, duobus sequentibus conjunctim longiore. *Corpus* pilosum.

In this genus the head is deeply inserted into the prothorax, and, although it is much bent inwards, the rostrum is not received in the pectoral canal, the latter being bounded behind by the anterior coxæ. The presence of this canal prevents the genus being associated with *Eirrhinus*, to which otherwise it might have been referred.

Aneuma fulvipes.

A. ovalis, supra subtestacea, nigrescenti-nebulosa, pilis griseis sat sparse vestita; rostro prothorace brevior, basi lineis elevatis instructo; antennis subtestaceis, apicem versus infuscatis; funiculo articulis secundo, tertio quartoque gradatim brevioribus, tribus ultimis transversis; prothorace utrinque rotundato, leviter punctulato; elytris confertim striato-punctatis, interstitiis convexis; corpore infra piceo-testaceo; pedibus fulvescentibus, sparse pilosis. Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Christchurch.

Stephanorhynchus purus.

S. fere omnino griseo squamulosus; rostro vix compresso, antice haud cristato, fronte super oculos leviter bituberculata, tuberculis haud setosis; clava antennarum elongato-ovata, tomentosa, arcte articulata; prothorace nonnihil subquadrato, sed antice subito constricto, supra vix tuberculato; scutello parvo, transverso; elytris elongato-subcordatis, supra subplanatis, leviter tuberculatis, striatis, interstitiis alternis elevatis, lateribus subito deflexis, apicibus divergentibus; femoribus posticis dente minus prominente; abdomine segmentis tribus ultimis esquamosis, infuscatis; tarsis articulo penultimo nigro. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Pitt's Island.

In *S. attelaboides*, Fab., the only species hitherto described, the upper surface is very irregular, the rostrum with a sharply raised longitudinal crest, the prothorax conical, &c. It varies in colour, being sometimes uniformly grey, as in the species before us; but its normal state is well represented in Mr. White's figure (Ereb. and Terror, tab. 3. fig. 11).

Stephanorhynchus brevipennis.

S. squamulis filiformibus brevibus fere omnino tectus; rostro capite paulo longiore, antice gibboso, fronte super oculos leviter bituberculata, tuberculis haud setosis; occipite longitudinaliter excavato; clava antennarum elongato-ovata, arcte articulata; prothorace capite minore, conico, pone apicem strangulato; elytris brevibus, leviter striatis, singulis quadrituberculatis, tuberculo juxta suturam pone medium majore, vel cristam triangularem formante, apicibus rotundatis; tibiis fulvis, posticis valde curvatis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Christchurch.

Well differentiated, *inter alia*, by its short elytra, rounded at the apices.

Hoplocneme punctatissima.

H. nigra, vel purpureo-nigra, vix nitida, femoribus apice, tibiis tarsisque subferrugineis, supra confertim punctata; capite inter oculos haud excavato, collo valde constricto; clava antennarum majuscula; prothorace subcylindrico, angulis anticis rotundatis; scutello parvo; elytris sat ampliatis, haud striatis. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Otago.

Smaller than *H. Hookeri*, Wh., from which it may be at once known by the irregularly crowded punctures on the elytra without any trace of striæ, instead of being in regular lines. Mr. White refers *Hoplocneme* to the neighbourhood of *Orchestes*, with which it has nothing to do; it is one of the *Eirrhiniæ*, and allied to the same writer's *Stephanorhynchus*. The funicle in *Hoplocneme* is six-jointed, and the club is four-jointed.

PACTOLA.

Rostrum capite brevius, cylindricum; *scrobes* obliquæ, infra oculos desinentes. *Antennæ* subterminales; *scapus* elongatus, pone oculos superans; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulo primo majusculo, quatuor ultimis transversis; *clava* magna, ovata, concreta. *Oculi* prominuli, laterales, rotundati, grosse granulati. *Prothorax* angustus. *Elytra* ampliata, supra irregularia, humeris callosis. *Pedes* quatuor anteriores mediocres, *femoribus* simplicibus, *tibiis* subrectis; *pedes* posteriores majores, *femoribus* fortiter clavatis, infra dente magno armatis, *tibiis* arcuatis, haud compressis, omnibus apice muticis; *tarsis* articulo tertio late bilobo; *unguiculi* subdentati; *coxæ* anticæ contiguæ, intermediae et posticæ late distantes. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus valde ampliatis.

It is with some doubt that I refer this genus to the *Eirrhiniæ*. In the form of the hind legs it approaches the two preceding genera; but the head, not constricted behind to

form a neck, would seem to indicate a different type. *Ixalma*, another anomalous genus, with somewhat similar legs, but having a free pygidium, I refer to the neighbourhood of *Tachygonus*. M. Roelofs (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xvii. p. 126) places his genus *Celia**, apparently identical with *Ixalma*, among the "Eugnomides," i. e. with the Erirhininæ. These are all isolated forms; but I think the pygidium offers a more important character than the separation or the contiguity of the anterior coxæ. The species described below differs considerably in coloration, some individuals being of an almost uniform dark brown, others pale brown on the disk of the elytra; some have the elytron prettily variegated—a central dark triangular spot with a light semicircular line behind, and other variations.

Pactola variabilis.

P. oblonga, fusco- vel brunneo-squamosa, aliquando variegata; antennis fulvis, apicem versus infuscatis; prothorace subcylindrico, in medio bituberculato; elytris basi prothorace fere triplo latioribus, supra tuberculatis, antice subdepressis, late striato-punctatis; corpore infra sparse punctato. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Auckland.

Idotasia egena.

I. elliptica, nitide nigra; rostro pone basin fortiter arcuato, dimidio basali antice punctis magnis oblongis approximatis impresso; oculis grosse granulatis; antennis fulvo-ferrugineis; clava oblongo-ovata; prothorace sat vage punctato; elytris vage leviter punctulatis; pedibus piceis. Long. $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Waikato.

This species is more nearly allied to the Batchian *I. scaphioides* than to either of the Australian members of the genus; it is, however, broader and less convex, the posterior portion of the elytra less attenuated, the intervals of the punctures on the rostrum less decidedly elevated or cariniform, &c. *Idotasia* now contains nine species—five from New Guinea and the neighbouring islands, two from Queensland, one from New Caledonia, and the above. They are very homogeneous, except the one from New Caledonia, but are differentiated by well-marked characters.

Aræocerus pardalis.

A. dense pubescens, fuscus, albido maculatus; antennis breviusculis, nitide fulvis, articulis tertio ad quartum paulo elongatis; clava

* *Celia* has long been used for a genus of Carabidæ.

infuscata, articulis perfoliatis, duobus basalibus valde transversis, ultimo rotundato; prothorace transverso, basi quam apice fere duplo latiore; scutello minuto; elytris oblique striato-punctatis, humeris paulo callosis; pedibus pallidis, tibiis apicem versus leviter incrassatis, tarsis articulo basali modice elongato. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Auckland.

Probably introduced, as this species has also been found in Ceylon; but it has not, I think, been described. It is like *A. Coffea*, but smaller, with shorter antennæ, the club stouter and more compact, the tarsi not nearly so long, &c.

OCHROCYDUS.

Caput breve. *Oculi* permagni, subtenuiter granulati; *epistoma* distincta; *labrum* parvum; *labium* membranaceum, bifidum; *maxillæ* lobo interiore triangulari. *Palpi* elongati, omnes fere æquales. *Antennæ* (♂) corpore longiores, 12-articulatæ, articulo basali mediocri, obconico, tertio paulo brevior, cæteris (ultimo excepto breviusculo) parum longioribus, subæqualibus, unilateraliter dilatatis; (♀) corpore breviores, 11-articulatæ. *Prothorax* transversus, depressus, muticus. *Elytra* prothorace latiora, elongata, subparallela. *Pedes* tenuati, elongati; *femora* linearia; *tibiæ*, posticæ flexuosæ exceptæ, rectæ, apice bispinosæ; *coxæ* anticæ transversæ. *Prosternum* elevatum, postice rotundatum. *Abdomen* molle, lævigatum.

The only exponent of this genus retains the name of *Aphanasium australe*, Boisd., in the British Museum*, and as such was referred by Mr. White to the Prionidæ. It is probable that Lacordaire, had he known it, would have placed it in his "Monodesmides." I do so now with some hesitation in consequence of the absence of the lateral ridges separating the pronotum from the sides of the prothorax, and the presence of the inner maxillary lobe.

Ochrocydus Huttoni.

A. fulvescens, elytris nitide testaceis; capite prothoraceque sat sparsim, pectore dense, villosis; prothorace angulo antico rotundato, lateribus subparallelis; elytris sat confertim punctatis, apicibus ad suturam spinosis; pedibus tenuiter pilosis; tarsis intermediis et posticis articulo primo quam secundo longiore; segmento ultimo abdominis in fœmina solum detecto. Long. (♂) 12 lin., (♀) 15 lin.

Hab. Waikato; Wellington.

* It was this that led me to describe the true *Aphanasium australe* as a new species under the name of *Solimnia sublineata*, a mistake which I afterwards corrected (Journ. Linn. Soc. ix. p. 134).

Agapanthida scutellaris.

A. oblonga, depressa, rufo-castanea, antennis pedibusque dilutioribus, supra confertim punctata, griseo variegata; scutello nigro, subscutiformi, in medio excavato; elytris apice paulo dehiscentibus, sutura canaliculata. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Waikato.

Judging from Mr. White's figure of *A. pulchella* ('Voyage of the Erebus and Terror,' Entom. tab. 4. fig. 10), this species differs, it might be thought almost generically, in its shorter and much thicker femora. The derm in my unique example (apparently a female) seems to be covered with a membranous sort of integument, peeling off in patches; but, from the regularity on both sides, the variegation does not seem to be due solely to that cause. The slight intervals between the punctures on the elytra have a granulated appearance. *Agapanthida* differs from *Phlyctænodes* in its finely faceted eyes, an exceptional character in its own and allied groups.

Triplax Brounii.

T. obovata, fusco-castanea, nitida, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis, illis articulo ultimo apice obliquo, palpis maxillaribus articulo ultimo valde transverso; capite prothoraceque subtiliter, elytris fere obsolete punctatis; tibiis modice triangularibus; prosterno postice paulo bilobo. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Auckland.

Rather narrower than *T. ænea*, and the elytra more cuneate. The nearly allied Australian genus *Thallis*, Er., has filiform palpi. I have named this interesting species after Captain Broun, whose numerous discoveries are adding so much to our knowledge of the insect-fauna of New Zealand.

VIII.—*Contributions to the Study of the chief Generic Types of the Palæozoic Corals.* By JAMES THOMSON, F.G.S., and H. ALLEYNE NICHOLSON, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., Professor of Natural History in the University of St. Andrews.

[Continued from vol. xvi. p. 429.]

[Plates VI. & VII.]

Genus CYATHOPHYLLUM.

Cyathophyllum, Goldfuss (in parte), Petref. Germ. vol. i. p. 54, 1826.

Gen. char. Corallum simple or compound, with a well-developed epitheca. Tabulæ not complete, but well developed and occupying a central area, which is surrounded by a more

Pascoe, Francis P. 1876. "VII.—Descriptions of new genera and species of New-Zealand coleoptera.—Part II." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 17, 48–60.

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