Descriptions of Two New Genera and Species of New Zealand Beetles, and Notes on Other Described Species.

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CARABIDAE.

Carabinae.

Pamborini.

Genus Maoripamborus nov.

Head narrow, elongated. Antennae, first four joints glabrous, clavate, fifth to eleventh subparallel, pubescent, setose. Second joint of labial palpi small, terminal large. Terminal joint of maxillary palpi similar to labial, second longer. Labrum emarginate, deeply impressed in centre and bearing three setigerous punctures and one on each outer side close to base of mandibles. Mandibles robust, their extremities acuminate; there is an acute process on each, midway between extremities and base. Eyes large, prominent.

Prosternal plate broadly rounded, margined, bent downwards between coxae. Mesosternum narrow, roundly hollowed between middle coxae, margined. Metasternum triangular, last ventral segment has two setigerous punctures on each side, and several smaller ones along the middle of the others, apparently without setae. The first three are obliquely compressed and punctate near their lateral borders.

Anterior tibiae notched and produced at their upper extremity to almost the length of the first tarsal joint; armed with two stout spines, the upper one about the middle, the other at the lower extremity.

Genotype: *Maoripamborus fairburni* sp. nov.

Maoripamborus fairburni sp. nov. Fig. 1.

Elongate, shining, dark violaceous, lateral marginal grooves of thorax and elytra viridescent; mandibles, palpi, antennae and tarsi rufopiceous. Antennae extending back to beyond middle of thorax, basal joint stout, second short, about half length of first, third as long as fifth, fourth shorter, fifth to tenth sub-equal, terminal a little longer. Head very narrow, a little constricted between the eyes, flatly convex, smooth. Thorax elongate, narrowed to base and front, but wider than occiput by about half its width, sides rounded, narrowly reflexed, widest behind middle, apex emarginate with deflexed angles, base bisinuate, angles quadrate, dorsal line well impressed, extending to basal and apical margins, basal fovae deep, elongate, lateral margins have four small setigerous punctures on each side. Surface ornamented with transverse striolae. Elytra ovally rounded, lateral areas reflexed, more widely at the humeral angles, which are rounded, base truncate, apices rounded, each bears ten well impressed punctate striae, the punctures encroaching on interstices giving them a crenulate appearance; towards apical areas they become broken and form an irregular reticulate pattern. Femora

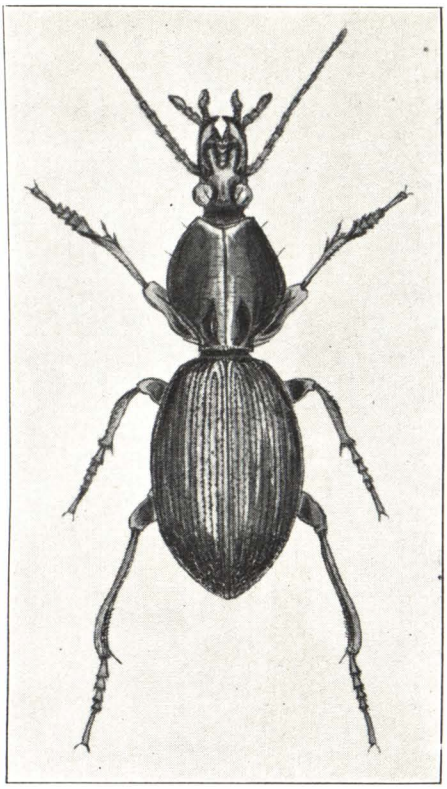

FIG. 1.
Maoripamborus fairburni n.gen., n.sp.
(× 3).
A. E. B. del.

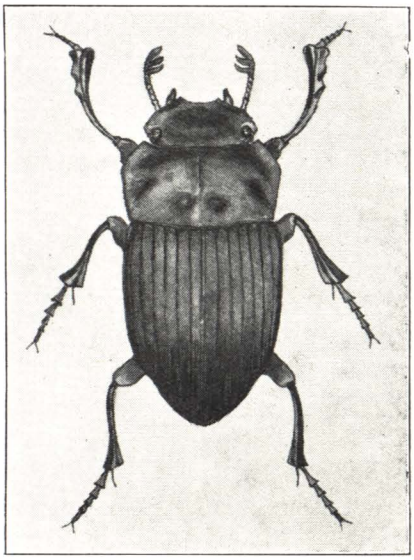

FIG. 2.
Saphobiamorpha maorianus n.gen., n.sp.
(× 3).
A. E. B. del.

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moderately stout, anterior tibiae dilated apically, and tarsi transversely dilated. First joint as long as two following taken together, second broadest, fourth short, fifth as long as three preceeding, first four joints densely pubescent on under side. Intermediate tibiae asperate, setose, dilated outwardly at extremities, sides punctate and upper edge with row of orange coloured vestiture; posterior elongate, slender, sinuous, sides punctate and setose. Intermediate and posterior tarsi slender. Underside piceous, metasternal epimeron coarsely punctate. First ventral segment widest, second and third about equal, fourth almost as wide as first, truncate, transversely striolate.

Holotype ♂, in author's collection.

Length, including mandibles, 19 mm.; breadth, 6·5 mm.

Allotype ♀, in Fairburn collection.

Similar to male in form and sculpture, larger, palpi not so stout, anterior tarsi not dilated.

Length, including mandibles, 21 mm.; breadth, 7.25 mm.

Paratype ♂, in author's collection.

Length, including mandibles, 19.5 mm.; breadth, 6·75 mm.

Habitat: Waimatenui, North Auckland.

This is a most interesting addition to our coleopterous fauna, and is closely allied to the Australian genus **Pamborus** of Latreille, but differs mainly in its narrower convex form, longer occiput, larger and more prominent eyes, and deflexed prosternal plate. The first specimen was discovered by Mr. E. Fairburn (Allotype) on October 10, 1931, another (Holotype) on July 26th, 1932, and the third (Paratype) was sent to me for identification in 1933. Fearing that it was another introduced species, I sent the specimen to Mr. Britton, of the British Museum, who kindly informed me that it was unknown there. Recently Mr. C. E. Clarke informed me that he had collected several specimens at the type locality some years ago, but on another trip made a few months ago he was unable to locate it. It is evidently a rare species and confined to dense forest in a very restricted area.

SCARABAEIDAE.

COPRINAE.

Genus SAPHOBIAMORPHA nov.

Antennae nine-jointed, inserted below clypeus; first slender, elongate, medially compressed; second about one-third length of first and as stout as that joint at its extremity; third more slender; second, third, and fourth sub-equal in length; fifth slightly shorter; sixth very short, transverse; seventh to ninth forming an elongated three-leaf club. Basal joint of labial palpi slender, second stouter, elongate, cylindrical. Mouth organs hidden from above. Clypeus transverse. Eyes small, not prominent. Thorax transverse. Elytra as wide as thorax at base, considerably obliquely inflexed, lateral margins at edges acute. Femora moderately stout, anterior lightly excavated in front, intermediate and posterior more deeply beneath for reception of tibiae. The sides of the frontal portion of prosternum deeply and widely hollowed for reception of femora and

bordered by distinct carina. Prosternal plate triangular. Mesosternum transverse, convex. Metasternum obliquely rounded in front, convex, hollowed posteriorly, sides sinuate, narrowly truncate behind. First four ventral segments transverse, greatly narrowed medially, fifth strongly transversely arched, convex longitudinally; sixth very steeply arched. Anterior coxae contiguous; middle widely separated, obliquely elongated; posterior moderately so. Apterous.

Genotype: *Saphobiamorpha maorianus* sp. nov.

Saphobiamorpha maoriana sp. nov. Fig. 2.

Dull blackish-brown, elongate, antennae and palpi fulvus, anterior and last joints of intermediate and posterior tarsi piceorufous. Head widest just in front of eyes, where it is roundly angulate and flatly depressed, obliquely narrowed in front and behind, clypeus emarginate, depressed, forming distinct angles with the sides, base rounded, whole surface finely rugosely punctate.

Thorax transverse, flatly convex, widest before the middle, front broadly emarginate, base as wide as that of elytra, angles quadrate, sides explanate; obliquely broadened from base for more than half their length, then obliquely narrowed to the rounded prominent frontal angles. Behind the middle near the lateral margins there is a shallow depression, and one on each side of the middle. The dorsal area has a very short ridge in front quite clear of the apical margin, sculpture similar to head. Elytra two and a-quarter times length of thorax, flatly convex, sides and sutural area slightly raised, very little wider before middle than at base, sides very gradually rounded to behind posterior femora, where they are compressed and narrowed to apices, posterior slope gradual from middle to the compressed sides and then more steeply. Each elytron has six sinuous narrow striae, which appear to be composed of three microscopic thread-like ridges broken irregularly at very short intervals, interstices broad, flatly convex, with row of minute granules along centre. Whole surface microscopically granulate, sutural area with larger transverse sculpture. The sides, more particularly on the declivity, have some dark fulvus erect setae. Anterior femora robust, roundly ridged beneath, acutely in front, grooved on top, tibia curved inwardly, extremity flatly expanded, bluntly rounded inwardly, obliquely truncated outwardly, armed with three low rounded processes, upper hind edge flattened and carinated. Intermediate and posterior femora less robust than anterior, excavated for reception of tibiae, tibiae gradually broadened to extremity, ridged, grooved on upper and lower edges, upper edges produced, forming a short spinal process, lower edge of intermediate only, armed likewise, and immediately above a moderately long spine, posterior also armed with a similar shorter spine, corbels cavernous, their surrounding edges spinous. Anterior tarsi short, fifth joint as long as first four combined, intermediate and posterior slightly ridged above, first joint as long as second and third taken together, fifth slender, as long as third and fourth combined, under side setose, sides of joints at their extremities spinous, claws simple, slender. Under side aeneo-piceous, punctate. The inflexed sides of elytra

have three rows of fine elongate punctures, the inner row and edge bordered by a carina, lateral edges with short transverse sculpture, intermediate trochanters armed with a spinal process.
Holotype ♂, in author's collection.

Length, 13 mm.; breadth, 6·5 mm.

Habitat: Styx Saddle, near Ross, Westland, 2,800 feet.

This specimen was taken on March 18, 1910, by Messrs Simmonds and Hamilton, who shook it from the body of a dead kea. It was given to Mr. A. C. O'Connor, of Wellington, who sent it to me some considerable time ago, but I refrained from describing it until further specimens were discovered. During the early part of this year Mr. C. E. Clarke, in company with others, discovered this remarkable beetle on the summit of Mt. Greenland, Ross, Westland, at an elevation of 2,900 feet. No near ally of this curious beetle is known to me, but although I have at present placed it in the Coprinae, it is doubtful if it can remain there. It is evidently of archaic origin, and in this respect may be associated with *Amychus candezei* Pascoe (= *Psorochroa granulata* Broun) an apterous member of the Elateridae living in rock crevices on the Brothers, and Stephen Islands, Cook Strait.

NOTES ON OTHER DESCRIBED AND INTRODUCED SPECIES.

CICINDELIDAE.

CICINDELINI.

Genus CICINDELA Linné, 1758.

Cicindela ezonata Broun. (No. 4155.)

This was described from a single specimen, labelled " Greymouth," in the Dominion Museum, Wellington. At the request of the late Dr. W. Horn, of Berlin, the eminent authority on the Family at that time, and through the courtesy of Dr. Oliver, the Director of the Museum, I compared the type with *C. vitiensis* Blanchard, from Fiji, and found it to be conspecific with that species as suspected by Dr. Horn. It will now have to be deleted from the New Zealand List.

Cicindela brevilunata W. Horn, Ent. Blatt., vol. 22, p. 168, 1926.

This is an East Coast species inhabiting beaches in northern districts. In 1914 I sent specimens to the late Major Broun, who determined them as *C. perhispida* Broun, a West Coast species, but the difference is obvious. The species was described from specimens in the Broun collection, now housed in the British Museum, collected by the writer. There is some confusion in Horn's statement in his " Check List of the Cicindelidae of Oceania," published by the Bishop Museum in 1936, which reads as follows, " But since both *C. brevilunata* and *C. perhispida* are taken together in flight, and are both found at Hokianga, it is possible that Broun confused the two forms." The type of *C. perhispida* is from Hokianga, on the west coast, and that of *C. brevilunata* from Waipu, on the east coast. I did not at any time collect specimens at Hokianga, as stated by Horn, and I feel certain that the two species under review are confined to their respective coast lines. This species has been omitted from Hudson's List.

BYRRHIDAE.

LIMNICHINAE.

Genus LIMNICHUS Latreille, 1829.

Limnichus australis Erichson, *Wiegm. Arch.*, 1842, I., p. 153.

This is a Tasmanian species that has been introduced. In 1938 I collected a number of specimens under drift-wood, partly embedded in silt, in the bed of the Motu River, Bay of Plenty. As I suspected this was probably another introduction, I sent specimens to the late Mr. A. Lea, at that time Entomologist at the Adelaide Museum, who kindly determined them as above. This is the first record of the species in the Dominion. There are other, unrecorded, introduced species in my collection which will be dealt with in a future paper.