

Body depressed, with a slightly elevated centre, with the inter-ambulacral area rather more depressed, the ambulacral and inter-ambulacral area nearly equal, the ambulacra not converging together at the end.

LIST of the ANNULOSE ANIMALS hitherto recorded as found in NEW ZEALAND, with the Descriptions of some New Species by Messrs. ADAM WHITE and EDWARD DOUBLEDAY, Assistants in the Zoological Department of the British Museum.

Class CRUSTACEA.

1. *Paramithrax Gaimardii*. *M. Edwards*. Hist. Nat. des Crust., i., p. 325.
Inhabits New Zealand. *M. Edwards*.
2. *Chlorodius eudorus*. *M. Edw.*, l. c. i., p. 402. Cancer eudora. Herbst. iii., pl. 51, f. 3.
Inhabits New Zealand. *M. Edwards*.
3. *Portunus catharus*. *White*, n. s.
Inhabits New Zealand. Collection of the British Museum. *Dr. Andrew Sinclair*, R.N.

This species comes near *P. marmoreus*, *Leach* (Malac. Pod. Brit. Tab. viii., f. 1, 3), differing from the European species in being wider, in having 4 teeth in front of the carapace, the intermediate pair close together. There are 5 teeth on the sides of the carapace, and 1 tooth on the outer part of the sinus over the eye. The carapace is very smooth, has two impressed lines converging behind, and widest in front. The colour of the carapace is brownish yellow, spotted with minute brown dots; the dots forming a lunated line between the impressions on back the most distinct; the penultimate joint of the tail the largest and narrowed in front. Breadth of carapace of a male specimen, 1 inch 2 lines. Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

"Common Crab." *Polack* (New Zealand, i., p. 326) speaks of this as inhabiting New Zealand.

4. *Grapsus strigilatus*. *White*. In *Gray's Zool. Misc.*, 1842, p. 78.

Inhabits New Zealand. *Dr. Dieffenbach*.

Carapace with the front part depressed, horizontal, and occupy-

ing more than half its breadth in front, measuring from spine to spine; lateral margins in front with three teeth; many striæ on the sides; hands large, swollen; sides very smooth; upper edge with a few wart-like excrescences.—Colour: sides of carapace red, slightly mottled with yellow; in front and on the back black, with large yellow marks; legs reddish, tinged with blue.

A species in form, &c. agreeing with *G. varius*.

5. *Cyclograpsus sexdentatus*. *M. Edw.*, l. c. ii., p. 79.
Inhabits New Zealand. *M. Edw.*
6. *Plagusia clavimana*. *Latr. Desm. Consid.*, p. 127.
M. Edw., l. c. ii., p. 92. "Cancer planissimus.
Herbst. pl. 59, fig. 3." Var. *Pl. serripes*. *Lam.*
Seba, t. iii., pl. 19, fig. 21.
Inhabits New Zealand. *M. Edw.* British Museum.
Dr. Sinclair, R.N.
7. *Leucosia?* *orbiculus*. *Cancer orbiculus*. *Fabr. Ent.*
Syst. 402, 13.
Inhabits New Zealand. *Fabr.*
8. *Pagurus cristatus*. *M. Edw.*, l. c. ii., p. 218. *Edw.*,
Ann. des Sc. Nat., ser. 2, vi., p. 269.
Inhabits New Zealand. *M. Edw.* Brit. Museum *Dr.*
Sinclair.
9. *Pagurus pilosus*. *M. Edw.*, l. c. ii., p. 233. *Ann. Sc.*
Nat., vi., p. 282, pl. 14, f. 1.
Inhabits New Zealand. *M. Edw.*
10. *Porcellana elongata*. *M. Edw.*, l. c. ii., p. 251.
Inhabits New Zealand. *M. Edw.*
11. *Palinurus?* sp. "Lobster, or Sea Cray-fish." *Cook*.
"Cancer homarus, L." *Forster*, *Voy.*, i. p. 144.
"Kohuda, or cray-fish," *Kohura. Dieffenbach.*
Polack, i. p. 326.

"The highest luxury which the sea afforded us was the lobster, or sea cray-fish, which are probably the same that, in the account of Lord Anson's Voyage, are said to have been found at the island of Juan Fernandez, except that, although large, they are not quite equal in size. They differ from ours in England in several particulars: they have a greater number of prickles on their backs, and they are red when first taken out of the water. These we

also bought everywhere to the northward, in great quantities, of the natives, who catch them by diving near the shore, and finding out where they lie with their feet."—*Hawkesworth, Voyage of Lieut. Cook*, iii., p. 440, and vol. ii., pp. 325 and 328.

Captain Cook called a place where he and his party partook of these cray-fish "Luncheon Cove." i., p. 78 (London edition, 1777).

12. *Paranephrops planifrons*. *White*, in *Gray's Zool. Miscell.*, p. 79.

Inhabits New Zealand, R. Thames. *Dr. Dieffenbach*.

The eyes are large, as in *Nephrops*: the sides of the second thoracic segment, in the middle in front, with a spine, as in *Potamobius*, and a shorter one beneath it: the lamellar appendage of the outer antennæ extends considerably beyond the thickened basal joints of these antennæ, and on the inside is nearly straight, and margined with longish hairs: the first two joints of the outer "foot-jaws" are spined within: the sides of the abdominal segments are not nearly so acutely angulated as in *Nephrops*: the middle plate of the tail is of one piece, as in *Nephrops*, and has the spine removed further back from the much-rounded extremity: the first pair of legs is rather more slender than in *Nephrops*; the claws inside are nearly straight, and furnished with moderate-sized teeth; the hands are but slightly grooved, and have a few rows of spines, largest on the inside: the second pair of legs is the shortest of the four hind pair (while in *Nephrops* the fifth are so), the second are the longest, the fourth and fifth being nearly equal in length.

This species, from the River Thames in New Zealand, connects the two genera *Potamobius* and *Nephrops*, in having the habit of the former, and combining the characters of both.

The carapace of this species is almost cylindrical; the beak reaches beyond the pedicel of the inner pair of antennæ, is straight, broad, flattened, and somewhat hollowed out above; the sides have three teeth; at the base to the side are two teeth, one placed before the other; at the base of the beak, in the middle, there is a slight longitudinal abbreviated ridge; the sides of the carapace, outside the outer jaw-feet, have many short bent spines; the abdominal segments are smooth above; the caudal appendages are finely striated at the end, and tinged with pinkish-red; the thorax covered with minute hairs; the abdomen is of a yellowish, somewhat mottled colour; each segment behind with a very narrow

edge of pink. Length of largest specimen, 3 inches 8 lines, from the end of the tail to the end of the beak; length of smallest 2 inches 8 lines.

13. *Hippolyte spinifrons*. *M. Edw.*, l. c. ii., p. 377.

Inhabits New Zealand. *M. Edw.*

14. *Palæmon Quoianus*, *M. Edw.*, l. c. ii. p. 393.

Inhabits New Zealand. *M. Edw.*

“*Shrimps*.”

The quantities of shrimps and their families are unbounded. *Po-lack*, i., 326.

15. *Talitrus brevicornis*. *M. Edw.*, l. c. iii., p. 15.

Inhabits New Zealand. *M. Edw.*

16. *Orchestia Quoyana*. *M. Edw.*, l. c. iii., p. 19.

Inhabits New Zealand. *M. Edw.*

17. *Cilonera MacLeayi*, *Leach*?

This, or an allied species, was found by Dr. Sinclair on the New Zealand coast. Dr. Leach's specimen exists in the British Museum Collection, but whether he described it or not I have not been able to ascertain. It will come after the genus *Olencira* of Leach (*Dict. des Sc. Nat.* xii., p. 350).

18. *Æga seu Sphæroma*? *Oniscus imbricatus*. *Fabr.*,
Syst. Ent. 296. 2.

Inhabits New Zealand. *Fabr.*

19. *Sphæroma armata*. *M. Edw.* l. c. iii., p. 210.

Inhabits N. Zealand. *M. Edw.*

20. *Dinemoura affinis*. *M. Edw.*, l. c. iii., p. 465, pl. 38,
f. 15-18.

Inhabits New Zealand. *M. Edw.*

- *20. *Cypris Novæ Zelandiæ*. *Baird*. MSS.

“Shell ovate, elongated, both extremities of the same size; somewhat turgid, and slightly sinuated in centre of anterior margin; white, smooth and shining, perfectly free from hairs. Approaches *Cyp. detecta* of Müller, but differs in the shell not being flat, as in that, but turgid or rounded, being less sinuated on anterior margin, and more rounded on dorsal surface. The shell does not appear to be transparent.” *Baird*.

Inhabits New Zealand. British Museum. *Dr. Stanger*.

(CIRRHIPIDES.)

21. *Anatifa spinosa*. Quoy et Gaim., Voy. Astrol., iii., 629, t. 93, f. 17.

Inhabits New Zealand.

22. *Anatifa elongata*. Quoy et Gaim., Voy. Astrol., iii., 635, t. 93, f. 6.

Inhabits Bay of Islands.

23. *Anatifa tubulosa*. Quoy et Gaim., Voy. Astrol., iii., 643, t. 93, f. 5.

Inhabits New Zealand.

24. *Lepas balænaris*. Gmelin. Chemn. viii., t. 99, f. 845-6. *Balanus circulus*. Mus. Genev.

Inhabits New Zealand. Dr. Dieffenbach.

25. *Tubicinella trachealis*. *Lepas trachealis*. Shaw, N. Miscel. xvii., t. 726. *L. tracheæformis*. Wood. Conch. 31, t. 10, f. 1-3. *Tubicinella major* et *T. minus*. Lam., Ann. Mus. H. N., vi. 461, t. 30, f. 1-2.

Inhabits the Skin of Whales. New Zealand.

26. *Elminius plicatus*. Gray, n. s.

Inhabits New Zealand. Mr. Yate and Dr. Dieffenbach.

"Valves yellow, strongly plicated and folded, especially at the base; opercular valves thick.

The apical part of the valves are generally much worn; like *E. Kingii*, the valves are solid and not cellular. When young the valves of these shells are purplish white and low. There is another species of this genus found on the *Concholepas*, which is folded below like this, but purple and depressed." *E. Peruviana*. Gray.

27. *Conia depressa*. Gray.

Inhabits New Zealand, on *Haliotis Iris*, Bay of Islands. Dr. Sinclair

28. *Balanus*. —?

Inhabits New Zealand, on *Mytilus smaragdus*.

29. *Balanus*. —?

Inhabits New Zealand.

Class MYRIAPODA.

30. *Scolopendra rubriceps*, ♂. *Newport*. MSS.

Inhabits New Zealand. British Museum. *Dr. Dieffenbach*.

"Head, labium, and mandibles very dark red; body blackish brown, somewhat flattened; very much narrowed in the anterior, but dilated in the posterior segments. Antennæ and legs reddish olive. Posterior pair of legs, on the under surface, with 7 spines arranged in two oblique lines, and 3 spines on the internal superior margin. Length $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches." *Newport*.

Polack (i. p. 322) speaks of a species of "innocuous" centipede as occurring in New Zealand.

31. *Spirotreptus antipodarum*. *Newport*. MSS.

Inhabits New Zealand. British Museum. *Dr. Sinclair*.

"Brown, with the head smooth, and deeply excavated at the sides behind the antennæ; first segment with the sides triangular, subacute without plicæ; anterior portion of each segment substriated diagonally, and mottled with orange; posterior portion almost smooth, with very faint longitudinal striæ. Preanal scale short, rounded."

"These specimens are in their immature state, and have but 35 segments to the body, the adult number being about 50, and the length of the individual from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches." *G. Newport*.

Class ARACHNIDA.

A spider in New Zealand (at Mawi) is named *pon-uerewere*. *Walckenaer*, Apt. ii., p. 519.

32. *Mygale antipodiana*. *Walck*. Apt. i., p. 230.

Inhabits New Zealand. *Walck*.

33. *Segestria saeva*. *Walck*. Apt. i., p. 269.

Inhabits New Zealand. *Walck*.

34. *Lycosa nautica*. *Walck*. Apt. i., 340.

Inhabits N. Zealand. *Walck*.

"*Aranea viatica*—the wandering spider." Polack speaks of this being met with continually in New Zealand (i. p. 321). It may be some species of the genus *Lycosa*.

35. *Dolomedes mirificus*. *Walck*. Apt. i., 355.

Inhabits New Zealand. *Walck*.

36. *Attus abbreviatus*. Walck. Apt. i., p. 477.
Inhabits New Zealand. Walck.
37. *Attus Cookii*. Walck. Apt. i., p. 478.
Inhabits New Zealand. Walck.
38. *Tegenaria Australensis*. Walck. Apt. ii., p. 12.
Inhabits New Zealand. Walck.
39. *Epeira antipodiana*. Walck. Apt. ii., p. 93. Epeire plumipede. Latr., Hist. Nat. des Ins., t. vii., p. 275, No. 86.
Inhabits New Zealand. Walck.
40. *Epeira crassa*. Walck. Apt. ii., p. 127.
Inhabits New Zealand. Walck.
41. *Epeira verrucosa*. Walck. Apt. i., p. 135.
Inhabits New Zealand. Walck.
42. *Tetragnatha (Deinagnatha) Dandridgei*. White,
n. s.
Inhabits New Zealand. Brit. Mus. Dr. Sinclair, R.N.

Brownish yellow, hooks of chelicera and ends of the legs darker ; eyes black (in one specimen pink). The chelicera are longer than the cephalothorax, narrowest at the base, with five spines at the end, the three on the upper side larger than the rest ; inner edge with two rows of small teeth, the under row containing more than the upper ; the claw is very long and curved at the base, the tip also is slightly bent. Eyes eight, placed on two slightly-lunated parallel lines, the two middle eyes of anterior line nearer each other than they are to the side eyes ; they are placed on the sides and the base of a slight projection. Maxillæ long, sinuated on the outer margin, dilated at the ends, which are abrupt and very slightly rounded on the angles ; palpi, with the second joint very long, the third thickest at the end, and shorter than the fourth, which is hairy and considerably thickened at the end ; the globular process in the male near the base of fifth joint, much as in *Dolomedes mirabilis* (Clerck, Aran. Suec. tab. 5, fig. 4), only much more complicated. Mentum rounded at the end, with an impressed line near the margin going round it : there is a slight impressed line down the middle. Cephalothorax of a longish oval figure, narrowed in front, depressed, with two deep impressions about the middle. Legs long, first pair the longest, the fourth

apparently longer than the second, the third very short. Length of a shrivelled-up male from end of body to end of chelicera 6 lines.

I have named this spider after one, many of whose drawings and descriptions seem to me to have been copied by Eleazar Albin, in his 'Natural History of Spiders,' published in 1736. Bradley, in his 'Philosophical Account of the Works of Nature' (1721), refers to "the curious Mr. Dandridge, of Moorfields," as having "observed and delineated" "a hundred and forty different kinds" of spiders "in England alone" (pp. 130 and 131). The Baron Walckenaer, in his elaborate list of arachnologists (Aptères, i., pp. 24-29), has not included Dandridge, though, had he been aware of his labours, he would doubtless have given him a distinguished place amongst his "Aptéristes iconographes, descripteurs et collecteurs." I have formed a new subgenus for this spider, which, with the *Tetragnatha* (*Anetognatha*) *bicolor* of Tasmania (Annals and Mag. of Nat. Hist., vii., p. 475), will form two sections of this family.

"*Aranea calycina*."

Mr. Polack (New Zealand, i., p. 321) says that in New Zealand "the innumerable spider-webs (*aranea calycina*) have the resemblance, when the morning sun shines on them, loaded with the dew of the preceding night, of so many hyads or watery stars."

"Spiders are found in vast abundance amongst the fern." Yate, p. 73.

"*Scorpion*," "small and harmless."

Inhabits New Zealand (under bark of trees). Polack, i., p. 321.

Class INSECTA.

COLEOPTERA.

43. *Cicindela tuberculata*. Fabr., Syst. Ent. 225.
Oliv. 11, t. 3, f. 28.

Inhabits New Zealand. Fabr.

Mr. Charles Darwin and Dr. A. Sinclair also found specimens there which they presented to the British Museum collection.

44. *Cicindela Douei*, Chenu. Guerin. Mag. de Zool. 1840, pl. 45.

Inhabits New Zealand. Chenu.

45. *Cymindis Dieffenbachii*. White. *C. australis*. *Hombron* and *Jacquinet*, (nec Dej.) D'Urv. Voy. au Pole Sud, Ins. pl. 1, f. 7.
Inhabits Otago. Messrs. *Hombron* and *Jacquinet*.

46. *Lebia binotata*. *Hombron* and *Jacquinet*. D'Urv. Voy. au Pole Sud, Ins. pl. 1, f. 8.
Inhabits Akaroa. Messrs. *Hombron* and *Jacquinet*.

47. *Heterodactylus Nebrioides*. *Guerin*, Rev. Zool. Cuv., 1841, p. 214.
Inhabits Auckland Islands. *Guerin*.

48. *Promecoderus Lottini*. *Brullé*, Hist. Nat. des Insectes, iv., p. 450.
Inhabits New Zealand.

Mr. Waterhouse regards this as "a true species" of Mr. G. R. Gray's genus *Cnemacanthus*. Charlesworth's Mag. of Nat. Hist., 1840, p. 355.

49. *Anchomenus atratus*. *Hombron* and *Jacquinet*. D'Urv. Voy. au Pole Sud, Ins., pl. 1, f. 15.
Inhabits New Zealand. Messrs. *Hombron* and *Jacquinet*.

50. *Feronia (Platysma?) australasiæ*. *Guerin*, Rev. Zool. Cuv., 1841, p. 120.
Inhabits New Zealand (Bay of Islands), Portotago. *Guerin*. British Museum.

51. *Feronia (Platysma?) subænea*. *Guerin*, Rev. Zool. Cuv. 1841, p. 122.
Inhabits New Zealand (Portotago).

52. *Oopterus clivinoides*. *Guerin*, Rev. Zool. Cuv., 1841, p. 123.
Inhabits Auckland Islands (*Guerin*).

53. *Staphylinus oculatus*. *Fabr.*, Syst. Ent. 265, 4. *Oliv.*, t. 11, f. 19. *Boisd.*, Voy. Astrol. ii., 54, t. 9, f. 1. *Erichs.*, Staphyl., p. 352.
Inhabits New Zealand. *Boisd.*

54. *Micronyx chlorophyllus*. *Boisd.* Voy. Astrol. ii. 189. Rutele chlorophylle, t. 6, f. 18.
Inhabits New Zealand. *Boisd.*

55. *Stethaspis suturalis*. (Fabr.) Hope. Coleopt. Manual, i., pp. 104, 404. *Melolontha suturalis*. Fabr., Syst. Ent. 34. 12.

Inhabits New Zealand. Fabr.

56. *Cheiroplatys truncatus*. (Fabr.) Kirby. Hope. Coleopt. Manual, i., p. 29 and 84. *Scarabæus truncatus*. Fabr., Syst. Ent. 6-12.

Inhabits New Zealand. Fabr.

57. *Pyronota festiva*. (Fabr.) Boisd. ii., 214. *Melolontha festiva*. Fabr., Syst. Ent. 36, 23; Oliv. i. t. 5, f. 48. *Calonota festiva*. Hope, Col. Man. i., p. 40. Var. *Melolontha læta*. Fabr. Syst. Ent. 36, 24. Oliv., i. t. 6, f. 56. *Pyr. læta*. Boisd. ii., 214. *Calonota læta*. Hope. Col. Man. i., p. 41 and 107.

Inhabits New Zealand. Fabr. British Museum.

Dr. Sinclair found this species abundantly at the Bay of Islands, but did not bring the variety. The Rev. F. Hope has given the generic characters in a much more detailed manner than Dr. Boisduval, who merely indicates the genus. Boisduval's name, however, is, I believe, prior to that given by Mr. Hope.

58. *Opatrum lævigatum*. Fabr., Ent. Syst. i. 89. 5.

Inhabits New Zealand. Fabr.

59. *Opilus violaceus*. Fabr. Klug. Abhandl., Berlin, 1840. p. 391. *Notoxus violaceus*. Fabr., Syst. El. i., 297, 2.

Inhabits New Zealand. Fabr.

60. *Notoxus porcatus*, Fabr.

Inhabits New Zealand. Hope, Col. Man. iii., p. 137.

61. *Dryops lineata*. Fabr., Syst. El. ii., 68, 4. *Lagria lineata*. Fabr., Syst. Ent. 124. 3. *Nacerdes* sp.? Steph. Dej.

Inhabits New Zealand. Fabr. Brit. Museum. Dr. Sinclair.

62. *Pseud-helops tuberculatus*. Guerin, Rev. Zool. Cuv. 1841, p. 125.

Inhabits Auckland Islands.

63. *Brentus barbicornis*. Fabr. Oliv. Curculio barbicornis. Fabr., Syst. Ent. 134. 41. Ent. v., t. 1, f. 5, t. 2, f. 5. Schænh. i., p. 353; and v., p. 578.

Inhabits New Zealand. Fabr. British Museum.

Dr. Sinclair, in company with Dr. Joseph Hooker, found a specimen of this species in a chink between the bark and wood of the Cowrie (*Damara Australis*): it is now in the British Museum collection.

64. *Brentus assimilis*. *Fabr. Oliv.* Ent. v., p. 433, pl. 2, f. 6. *Curculio assimilis*. *Fabr. Syst. Ent.* 134. 42. *Schænh.* i., p. 356.

Inhabits New Zealand. *Fabr.*

65. *Brentus cylindricornis*. *Fabr. Schænh.* i., p. 368. Inhabits New Zealand. *Fabr.*

66. *Rhadinomus acuminatus*. *Schænh.*, *Curc.* vi., p. 473. *Leptosomus acuminatus*. *Schænh.*, *Curc.* ii. p. 169. *Waterhouse*, *Trans. Ent. Soc.* ii., pl. 17, f. 2, pp. 192, 193. *Curculio acuminatus*. *Fabr.*, *Syst. Ent.* 152. 132.

Inhabits New Zealand. *Fabr.* British Museum.

67. ————. *Rhynchænus bidens*. *Fabr.*, *Syst. El.* ii. 457, 96. *Curculio bidens*, *Fabr.*, *Syst. Ent.* 136. 51. *Oliv.* *Coleopt.*, pl. x., f. 113.

Inhabits New Zealand.

68. *Cryptorhynchus? bituberculatus*. *Curculio bituberculatus*. *Fabr.*, *Ent. Syst.* ii., 414. 90.

Inhabits New Zealand.

69. *Cryptorhynchus? modestus*. *Curculio modestus*. *Fabr.*, *Ent. Syst.* ii. 453. 250.

Inhabits New Zealand.

70. *Psepholax sulcatus*. *White*, n. g., n. s.

Inhabits New Zealand. British Museum. *Dr. Sinclair.*

Beak short, perpendicularly bent down, wide, somewhat dilated at the end, near which arise the antennæ. Antennæ spring from the end of a deep groove, twelve-jointed; first joint as long as the next seven taken together, the tip nearly, if not quite, reaching the eye, very smooth, and gradually thickened to the end; the second joint minute; the five preceding the club somewhat moniliform; club large, oval, pointed at the end, (of four joints?) covered with minute hairs. Eyes roundish, of an ovate-elliptical form. Thorax behind nearly as wide as the elytra at base; elytra widest a little behind the base. Legs rather stout. Femora thick-

ened, those of the first pair with the margin sinuated, bulging into a broad blunt tooth; tibiæ of second pair with a strong tooth near the end.

This little Curculionideous genus comes, I believe, near *Gronops* and *Aterpus* of the scientific Schœnherr (Gen. et Spec. Curc. ii., pars 1, pp. 250—252).

The species is of a deep pitchy brownish black; the thorax above with three distinct brownish ashy lines; the lateral ones broadest and somewhat irregular. These lines are formed by distinct coloured scales. The elytra are ribbed, each having, at least, six raised ribs, two of which meet at the end; some of them have erect scales along the irregular edge; between each is a line of impressed points. The sides of the elytra, at the broadest part, are especially hairy. The legs are punctate, and, like the under surface of the body, have brownish ashy hairs, longest on the posterior part of the tibiæ and tarsi. Length about four lines.

71. *Aterpus*? or *Hipporhinus*? *Curculio tridens. Fabr.*
Inhabits New Zealand.

72. *Eurhamphus fasciculatus. Shuck.*, Ent. Mag. v., p. 506, pl. 18.
Inhabits New Zealand. *Shuckard.*

73. *Nitidula abbreviata. Fabr.*, Syst. El. i., 348. 5.
Inhabits New Zealand.

74. *Apate minutus. Fabr.*, Syst. Ent. 54. 4.
Inhabits New Zealand. *Fabr.*

75. *Dermestes carnivorus. Fabr.*, Syst. Ent. 55. 2.
Inhabits New Zealand. *Fabr.*

76. *Dermestes navalis. Fabr.*, Syst. Ent. 56. 9.
Inhabits New Zealand. *Fabr.*

77. *Pristoderus scaber. (Fabr.) Hope, Col. Man.*, iii., p. 181, and p. 81. *Dermestes scaber. Fabr.* Syst. Ent. 57. 16.
Inhabits New Zealand. *Fabr.*

78. *Dermestes limbatus. Fabr.*, Ent. Syst. Eleuth. i., 318. 36. Inhabits New Zealand.

79. *Prionoplus (Prionus. auct.) reticularis. White, n. s.*
Inhabits New Zealand. British Museum. *Dr. Sinclair.*
Pitchy brown; the margins of the abdominal segments beneath

paler; the elytra margined, and of a lighter colour, with three longitudinal veins springing from the base, and connected together by yellowish nervures, forming irregular reticulations, not corresponding on each elytron; the elytra have a short spine at the end close to the suture. The head, thorax, and general surface of the elytra are irregularly punctured and vermiculated.

The thorax is short, transverse, not nearly so wide as the elytra, and covered with many short woolly-like hairs, which give it a brownish hue, and seems to have a longer tuft on each side behind; the sides have a strongish spine about the middle, which spine is angulated at the base.

The femora have two spines at the end, and the tibiæ have three spines, two shorter on the inside at the end, and a longer one on the outside.

The face between the antennæ is hollowed out; the shortish strong angulated mandibles are punctured on the outside; the trophi are prominent, and somewhat clubbed at the end. The eyes are large, and are separated both above and beneath by a rather narrow division. The antennæ are somewhat more than three-quarters the length of the insect; the first joint is strong, short, and thickest at the end; the second is very small, and somewhat cup-shaped; the next eight have a spine at the end of each, the third being the longest joint of the antennæ, and the others gradually shorter; the terminal joint is bluntish at the end; the last joints are somewhat flattened. The sides of the scutellum are nearly parallel, the end abruptly rounded, and down the middle there is a smoothish ridge. The elytra are longish, rounded at the end, and narrowest there; the margin is slightly turned up. Length 1 inch 6 lines; greatest breadth of elytra about $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This *Prionus* forms a section or subgenus distinct from *Sceleocantha* and *Toxentes* of Newman (Annals and Magazine of Nat. Hist., v. pp. 14, 15), the latter founded on the Australian *Prionus arcuatus*, Fab.; it differs essentially from *Malloderes Dupont* (Guerin, Mag. de Zool., 1835, pl. 125) and *Aulacopus*, Serville (Annales de la Soc. Entom., 1832, pp. 144, 145), of the characters of the species of which it partly partakes.

80. *Callichroma* (*Calliprason*) *Sinclairi*. White, n. s.

Inhabits New Zealand. British Museum. Dr. Sinclair.

Above of a grass green, beneath silvery-grey, with silky scales or hairs; the abdomen is reddish-brown where seen through the