

## **APPENDIX I**

Blanchard, E. 1853.

Voyage au Pole Sud. Zoologie. Description des Insectes.

422pp.

(Pages 34-35 reproduced)

**VOYAGE**  
**AU POLE SUD**  
**ET DANS L'OCÉANIE**

SUR LES CORVETTES

**L'ASTROLABE ET LA ZÉLÉE;**

EXÉCUTÉ PAR ORDRE DU ROI

PENDANT LES ANNÉES 1837-1838-1839-1840,

SOUS LE COMMANDEMENT

**DE M. J. DUMONT-D'URVILLE,**

Capitaine de vaisseau;

PUBLIÉ PAR ORDRE DU GOUVERNEMENT,

sous la direction supérieure

DE M. JACQUINOT, CAPITAINE DE VAISSEAU, COMMANDEMENT DE LA ZÉLÉE.

—  
**ZOOLOGIE,**

PAR MM. HOMBRON ET JACQUINOT.

—  
TOME QUATRIÈME.

**PARIS,**  
GIDE ET J. BAUDRY, ÉDITEURS,  
RUE BONAPARTE, 5.

—  
1855

**ZOOLOGIE.**



**DESCRIPTION**

**DES INSECTES**

**PAR**

**ÉMILE BLANCHARD.**

dian profond, régnant dans toute sa longueur et en arrière un court sillon de chaque côté. Élytres convexes, assez courtes, offrant des sillons profonds sans ponctuation, avec les intervalles lisses, très-convexes, en forme de côtes, et une rangée latérale de petites excavations inégales. Pattes noires avec les tarses plus bruns.

Ce bel insecte a été trouvé à Raffles-Bay, sur la côte nord de la Nouvelle-Hollande.

#### GENRE MECODEMA. †

Ce genre, que nous fondons uniquement pour l'espèce décrite ci-dessous, présente les caractères suivants :

Corps allongé. Tête plus large que longue. Antennes courtes, mouliiformes, ayant leur premier article épais, le second un peu plus long que le troisième, et celui-ci un peu plus que le quatrième ; tous les autres, arrondis et à peu près égaux ; le dernier plus ovoïde et terminé en pointe obtuse. Mandibules aussi longues que la tête, tranchantes, arquées et terminées en pointe aiguë. Mâchoires très-ciliées, terminées en pointe recourbée ; leurs palpes épais, avec le second article très-renflé et le dernier oblong. Menton profondément échancré, avec une large pointe dans son milieu ; leurs palpes labiaux allongés, ayant leurs deux derniers articles à peu près de la même longueur. Prothorax cordiforme. Élytres ovalaires, soudées, emboitant l'abdomen. Pattes fortes, avec les jambes antérieures échancrées et armées en dedans de deux très-fortes épines

Ce genre avoisine surtout les *Broschus*, mais il en diffère par presque tous ses caractères.

## MECODEMA SCULPTURATUM. †

Pl. 2, fig. 14.

*Niger, supra obscure æneus; capite crebre punctato-rugoso; prothorace cordiformi, medio sulcato, angulis posticis fossulato; elytris valde rugosis, quadricostatis, interstitiis subfossulatis; pedibus piceis, femoribus rubris.*

Long. 22 millim.

Corps élancé noir, en dessus d'un bronzé obscur. Tête légèrement bombée, rugueuse et criblée de gros points se confondant les uns avec les autres. Antennes noirâtres, poilues, surtout vers l'extrémité. Prothorax presque cordiforme, avec les angles postérieurs assez saillants, très-peu convexe, rugueux dans toute son étendue et comme plissé transversalement, ayant un sillon médian se terminant en arrière en une petite fossette et une cavité oblongue à chacun des angles postérieurs. Elytres ovalaires, médiocrement convexes, bronzées, comme la tête et le prothorax, très-fortement chagrinées dans toute leur étendue avec quatre côtes effacées avant l'extrémité; la plus rapprochée de la suture très-faible et la plus voisine du bord externe beaucoup plus saillante que les autres; les intervalles présentant une série d'impressions ou de fossettes peu profondes. Pattes d'un noir brunâtre avec les cuisses d'un rouge foncé. Abdomen noir, presque lisse.

Ce bel insecte a été pris à Otago (Nouvelle-Zélande).

## **APPENDIX II**

Broun, T. 1880

Manual of the New Zealand Coleoptera.

Wellington, NZ. 651pp.

(pages 7-8 reproduced)

nally, and deeply hollowed inwardly; their *tarsi* nearly always simple in both sexes, their soles not brush-like, and their three first joints sometimes slightly dilated among the males.

### Clivina.

*Latreille; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Col., Tom. I., p. 204.*

*Body* cylindrical; prothorax oblong, elytra cylindric. *Mentum* with the wings rounded externally, and obtusely rounded at their extremity; the tooth large, about as long as the wings. *Labrum* transverse, truncate in front. Mandibles broad and strong, externally curved. *Palpi* with the apical joints subacuminate. *Femora* wide, laterally compressed; anterior *tibiæ* palmated, terminating in two strong spiniform-spurs, with three more or less distinct teeth on the outer edge; intermediate *tibiæ* with long spur at apex, and notched above.

The thorax is joined to the elytra by means of a distinct neck; the antennæ are short and moniliform; the front tarsi of the males are not dilated; the genus is nearly allied to *Dyschirius*.

12. *C. rugithorax*, *Putzeys; Stett. Zeit., 1866, p. 37.* *Head* with a somewhat curved depression at each side extending to the occiput, and more or less uneven. *Prothorax* convex, considerably longer than it is broad, finely margined, the sides nearly straight to beyond the middle, narrowed anteriorly, and obliquely truncated behind towards the base; there is a straight dorsal line, and an angulated impression in front, which are well defined, and a few transverse, aciculate impressions on the disc, which, however, is not very obviously rugose. The *elytra* bear finely and closely punctured striæ, and a marginal row of catenulate impressions; the interstices are slightly elevated, rather broad, and the third bears four large punctures.

The body is of a moderately shining black colour, the legs are pitchy-red, the antennæ, tarsi, and palpi testaceous-red.

Length,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ —5 lines.

I have not seen the original description; the above corresponds with the specimens which I found at Auckland.

### Group—CNEMACANTHIDÆ.

*Ligula* free at its extremity, or soldered throughout its length to its paraglossæ. *Mandibles* short or moderate. *Elytra* oblong or oval, with indistinct shoulders. Anterior *tarsi* very rarely simple; their two, three, or four basal joints dilated among the males, and sometimes those of the intermediate; their clothing underneath consisting nearly always of hairs.

### Mecodema.

*Blanchard.*

*Mentum* deeply emarginate, the wings nearly straight inwardly and strongly curved externally; the central tooth is robust, rather short,

bilobed. *Palpi* robust, the last joint a little thickened towards the extremity and truncated, yet scarcely securiform. *Labrum* transverse, rounded outwardly. *Mandibles* strong, arcuated, the right strongly dentate at base. *Eyes* rather small, prominent, obsoletely faceted. *Antennæ* moniliform, second and third joints longest, the latter the longer of the two, joints, 5—11 pubescent, the others sparingly hispid. *Legs* moderate, femora not very much inflated; *tibiæ* a little dilated apically, the anterior armed internally with a strong apical process, and produced externally, the other two pairs with two stout spines; the four basal joints of the front *tarsi* are sub-cordate and of nearly equal size; the soles smooth, but hispid near their front angles.

*Head* rather short, not quite so wide as the thorax, which is cordiform; *elytra* oviform, somewhat narrowed in front. *Scutellum* proportionally small, sub-triangular.

I have not seen the diagnosis of this genus; the above characters have been derived from a specimen of *M. lucidum*, which had been found on the hills near Nelson by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman, F.L.S.

(See p. 10, note to *M. alternans*.)

13. *M. sculpturatum*, Blanch.; *Voy. au Pôle Sud*, Zool. iv, 35, 1853. Black, above dull bronze, head generally punctate-rugose; prothorax cordate, grooved on the middle, posterior angles slightly notched. *Elytra* strongly rugose, quadri-costate, intervals slightly excavated. *Tarsi* pitchy-black; femora red.

Length, 22 mil.

*Body* slender; *head* slightly convex, rugose, and covered with large confluent punctures. *Antennæ* blackish, hairy, especially at the extremities. *Prothorax* almost heart-shaped, with the posterior angles rather prominent, very little convex, rugose over its whole surface, having a median groove terminating behind in a slight cavity, and an oblong fovea near each posterior angle. *Elytra* oval, slightly convex, bronzed, like the head and thorax very strongly shagreened (punctate?) with four obscure costæ in front of the extremity; the sutural indistinct, those nearer the margin much more prominent than the others; the interstices with a series of impressions, or rather, deep excavations. *Tarsi* brownish black, thighs deep red. *Abdomen* black, almost smooth.

Taken at Otago.

14. *M. howittii*, Castelnau; *Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict.*, vol. viii., p. 159. Dark copper; forehead almost smooth, but strong transverse striolæ cover the anterior parts of the *head*; *thorax* broad and cordiform, rather smooth with some transverse irregular striolæ, on its anterior margin the striolæ are longitudinal, the margins are entire; *elytra* oval, rather long, covered with longitudinal lines, rather elevated, and with their intervals most irregularly but strongly punctated and granulated.

Length, 13—16 lines.

Christchurch.

Syn. *M. rectolineatum*, Putz., *Stett. Zeit.*, 1868, p. 317.

15. *M. rectolineatum*, Castelnau; *Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict.*, vol. viii., p. 160. Nearly allied to *sculpturatum*, but the thorax more smooth,



### **APPENDIX III**

Broun, T. 1917.

New Zealand Institute Bulletin No. 1 Part V

(pages 351-2 reproduced)

puncture near each eye and on the side of the forehead. Thorax of about equal length and breadth, base and apex subtruncate, its indefinitely crenulate sides rather wider near the front than elsewhere, gradually narrowed backwards, more strongly behind the middle, nearly straight at the base, and with distinct, rectangular, subacute angles there; disc nearly plane, obsoletely transversely striate, with many short, distinct, longitudinal striae in front, those near the base less regular, the central channel well marked but not attaining the base or apex; basal fossae rather large and deep, a third of the entire length, more or less rugosely punctate, similar but finer sculpture exists near the anterior angles, and near each side, before the middle, there is a more or less obvious fovea; the lateral channels are somewhat expanded in front. Elytra oblong-oval, rather more than double the length of thorax, a third broader, with curvedly narrowed shoulders; they slope gradually towards the sides, so that the margins and nearly flat channels are quite conspicuous throughout when looked at from above; they are not perceptibly striate, but each has 4 inner series of fine punctures, the 5th and 6th are slightly coarser, and the latter is bordered externally by an indefinite costa, the lateral 3 series of punctures are more irregular and a little larger but neither very deep nor coarse, and the usual smooth space near the side is absent or hardly discernible; interstices nearly plane, with dense, fine coriaceous sculpture.

Legs moderately stout, anterior and intermediate tibiae somewhat prominent at the outer extremity, posterior simple. Antennae pubescent from the 5th joint onwards, their last joint reaches the middle of the thorax.

Underside glossy black, the sides of the breast and basal ventral segment more or less irregularly but not coarsely punctured, remaining segments finely transversely strigose, the terminal with a pair of apical punctures at each side of the middle.

A careful examination of the elytra, of their sides particularly, will at once enable students to separate this from our recorded species.

Length, 30-32 mm.; breadth, 10 mm.

Hollyford, north-west of Lake Wakatipu. Mr. T. Hall found four, half of them damaged, at a height of 3,500 ft., on the 19th February, 1914.

3785. *Mecodema chiltoni* sp. nov.

Elongate, moderately convex and nitid; black, tips of palpi rufescent, elytral interstices faintly so.

Head narrower than the thoracic apex, with longitudinal rugae in front and a few irregular ones near the prominent eyes, elsewhere smooth and impunctate. Thorax a fourth broader than long, base and apex subtruncate and with fine ferruginous cilia, very gradually narrowed from the front backwards, somewhat abruptly contracted near the base, but without sharply defined angles there; disc apparently smooth, the central groove well marked but hardly reaching the base or apex, basal fossae rather small; lateral margins simple, the channels rather broader in front than behind. Elytra elongate, rather wider than the thorax and almost thrice its length; each tricostate, 3rd little more than half the breadth of the 1st and with 4 or 5 punctures, the intermediate sometimes bipunctate; between these and the almost equally costiform suture there are double series of rather indistinct fine punctures, on the interval between the 3rd costa and the usual smooth sublateral space the punctation is very irregular, and, though coarser, not very deep; the whole sculpture becomes indistinct near the extremity.

Legs and antennae and the setigerous punctures on the head similar to those of *M. laterale*.

Underside shining, moderately finely but not closely punctate near the sides of the sternum and basal abdominal segment, terminal segment quadripunctate at the apex.

*M. costellum* (2595), from Stephen Island, is of about equal size; in it, however, the sculpture of the head and thorax is very different, the elytral costae are much less elevated and almost linear, and the interstices are distinctly, closely, and irregularly punctured.

*M. costipenne* (3388) is obviously less elongate, the sculpture of the head and thorax is dissimilar, the sides of the latter are almost regularly curvedly narrowed backwards so that the basal angles are almost obsolete, and the punctuation of the elytral interstices more nearly resembles that of *M. costellum*.

Length, 36 mm.; breadth, 11 mm.

Mount Dick, Lake Wakatipu. One found on the 11th March, 1914, by Mr. T. Hall, who shares my pleasure in being able to name this handsome insect in honour of Professor Charles Chilton.

3786. *Mecodema politanum* sp. nov.

Oblong, slightly convex; very brilliant black, antennae, tarsi, and palpi piceous, these last paler at the extremity.

Head, including the prominent eyes, as broad as the front of thorax, almost quite smooth, having only a few minute scattered punctures behind; there are no interocular rugae, and only a single broad groove on each side of the forehead; when under a powerful lens many minute punctures may be detected. Thorax of almost equal length and breadth, widely but not deeply incurved in front, base subtruncate; sides finely crenulate, gently curved, distinctly narrowed behind the middle, deeply sinuate near the base, with subacute prominent angles; disc apparently smooth, with some very short basal striae, a slight impression near each anterior angle, and the common abbreviated discal groove, basal fossae deep, neither rotundate nor very elongate. Elytra oblong-oval, rather broader than thorax, not thrice its length, nearly as broad behind as at the middle; on each there are 5 series of slight slender punctures, these become striae behind but obsolete at the base, 6th series rather more distinct and deeper and separated from the 7th by the subcostate interval, the 7th and 8th form somewhat irregular but distinctly though not very coarsely punctured striae; the side is smooth above but has some coarse distant punctures below, the apical sculpture is irregular and coarsely punctiform; the dorsal interstices are plane, but the 7th has 3 or 4 very conspicuous punctiform impressions.

Legs stout, posterior tibiae simple, the others prominent at the outer extremity. Last 6 joints of antennae obviously pubescent.

Underside glossy, nearly smooth, having only a few fine shallow punctures, last segment of abdomen with fine transverse wrinkles and quadripunctate at apex. Mentum obtusely convex in the middle, with a deep frontal puncture, but not distinctly bifid there.

Readily distinguishable from *M. laevicolle* (3166) by its broader form, very brilliant surface, finely crenulate sides, and prominent basal angles of the thorax, and different elytral sculpture; and from *M. ambiguum* (3682) by its lustre, deeply sinuate sides and prominent posterior angles of