

tulates, relatively magnified. Scale 1-48th to 1-6000th of an inch.

- Fig. 9.** The same, pore surrounded by ovoid cells, seen through the cuticula: *a*, ovoid cells; *b*, epithelial cells lining the pore. Scale 1-24th to 1-6000th of an inch.
- Fig. 10.** *Chondrilla australiensis*, n. sp., small specimen attached to a piece of oyster-shell: *a*, *Chondrilla*; *b*, oyster-shell; *c*, vent: magnified 2 diameters.
- Fig. 11.** The same, vertical section, nat. size.
- Fig. 12.** The same, vertical section (No. 11) magnified 8 diameters: *a*, cortical translucent rind; *b*, body-substance, opaque; *c*, oyster-shell; *d*, pore-tubes passing down vertically through rind; *e*, pore-tubes, enlarged, branching and apparently opening direct into excretory canal-system; *f*, excretory canal-system, segmented in the section; *g*, vent, or single termination of the same; *h*, sphæro-stellate and radio-stellate spicules imbedded in the cortex.
- The spicules, though really existing throughout the mass, are generally not inserted, for the sake of perspicuity, any more than the ovoid cells and opaque structure of the body-mass.
- Fig. 13.** The same, portion of the surface, showing pore-openings, vertical view: *a*, pore; *b*, surrounding granules. Scale 1-48th to 1-6000th of an inch.
- Fig. 14.** The same, portion of the body-substance, showing:—*a*, trama, consisting of fine fibrillæ or filaments and minute graniferous cellulæ; *b*, ovoid cells lined with cellulæ, situated in ovoid cavities of the trama; *c*, sphæro-stellate spicules. All relatively magnified; scale 1-48th to 1-6000th of an inch. (Compare with fig. 8, on the same scale, to show that the cells of *Corticium* are only half the size of those of *Chondrilla*.)
- Fig. 15.** *Corticium abyssii*, diagram of fragment of excretory canal-system, to show characteristic epithelial-cell lining: *a*, vent; *b*, "fragment." (In *Chondrilla australiensis* this cell lining is not present, probably from defective preservation.)
- Fig. 16.** *Chondrilla australiensis*, spicules of: *a*, sphæro-stellate; *b*, radio-stellate. Scale 1-12th to 1-6000th of an inch.
- Fig. 17.** *Rhabdolithes Schmidti*, Cart. Scale 1-12th to 1-6000th of an inch. (See Schmidt's figures and description, 'Annals,' 1872, vol. x. p. 359, pl. xvii.)
- Fig. 18.** *Sphærolithes abyssii*, n. sp., Cart., average largest size. Same scale. (The double line is a deception here; it should merely signify the outer boundary of the layer of cellulæ, in fact the capsule which is perfectly spherical.)

III.—*A Catalogue of the Neuropterous Insects of New Zealand; with Notes, and Descriptions of new Forms.* By ROBERT M'LACHLAN, F.L.S.

It has been represented to me that the entomologists of New Zealand are greatly in need of classified lists of the insects of that colony, and that any contribution in this way would be welcome. Acting upon this suggestion, I have drawn up a catalogue of the New-Zealand Neuroptera (in the Linnean

sense). The task has not been difficult; for, including three new species here described, the total number of insects of the order at present known to inhabit the colony barely exceeds forty-five species; and some of these are yet doubtful, pending further information. Nearly half of them are Trichoptera, which division appears to be the best-represented; or it may be that they are best known only because a friend, knowing my *penchant* for these insects, has collected them more assiduously.

Owing to the proximity of New Zealand to the Australian continent, and to the fact that some few species are common to both, it may not be uninteresting to give a brief comparative sketch of the various Neuropterous families as regards their numerical strength in the two districts, so far as present knowledge will permit. The physical conditions of Australia and New Zealand are so different that a considerable discrepancy might naturally be expected; but, owing to its ramified water-system and comparative freedom from drought, the advantage ought to be on the side of the latter. Let us see, then, how this idea is affected by the apparent facts. I will commence with the Odonata (Dragonflies). In Australia all the tribes (excepting Calopterygina) are tolerably abundant. From New Zealand I know of only eight species; the great tribe Libellulina is wholly absent; the Corduliina are represented by three species of Australian facies; the *Æschnina* by one Australian species; the Gomphina by one (*Uropetala*), a magnificent insect of an Australian group; the Calopterygina are absent, but are almost so in Australia; of the Agrionina there are only three species. Of other Pseudo-Neuroptera the Termitidæ, Ephemeridæ, and Perlidæ have a few representatives in both; the Psocidæ are not known from New Zealand, and but few have been noticed in Australia; but this is probably owing to their minute size. Among the Planipennia, New Zealand and Australia have each a species of Sialidæ (*Chauliodes*); the former has only one ant-lion (Myrmeleontidæ), though they are common in the latter; Ascalaphidæ appear to be wanting in the former and tolerably well represented in the latter; and the same remark will apply to Chrysopidæ and Mantispidæ. Australia has one species of Nemopteridæ and a few Panorpidæ, neither of which are known from New Zealand; while Hemerobiidæ and Osmylidæ are feebly represented in both; the Nymphidæ, an almost peculiarly Australian family, are unknown in New Zealand. In Trichoptera alone does New Zealand appear to have the advantage over Australia.

The paucity of species of Dragonflies is very remarkable; and one is tempted to believe that in New Zealand there must

be a scarcity of aquatic insects both as larvæ and otherwise, and of those aerial insects upon which the perfect Dragonflies prey. Another point strikes me; and that is the small number of aphidivorous Planipennia, the chief of which (the Chrysopidæ) are unrepresented. Can it be that indigenous Aphides are happily almost unknown there? It may be that the ideas here thrown out are based upon erroneous premises; and if so it behoves the entomologists of New Zealand to set me right by producing a fair sample of the insect fauna of their colony.

The list of Trichoptera here given is scarcely more than a reprint of that already published by me in the 'Journal of the Linnean Society' (Zoology), vol. x. Much of the material from which the entire list is compiled has been received from my friend Mr. R. W. Fereday of Christchurch, and from Mr. H. Edwards, who was for some time at Auckland; nor must the collections formed by Dr. Sinclair, Mr. Colenso, Dr. Hooker, Col. Bolton, the naturalists of the 'Novara,' &c. be forgotten. No special localities are given, because many of the insects are noted simply as from New Zealand without further indication.

In the references I have indicated by an asterisk where the best description of each species may be found; and if this sign occurs so frequently in connexion with my own descriptions, the reader must please consider that I do not claim for them any special excellence, and that it is owing to the fact that in most cases no others exist.

## PSEUDO-NEUROPTERA.

### Termitidæ.

#### Genus CALOTERMES, Hagen.

##### 1. *Calotermes insularis*, White.

*Termes insularis*, White, Zool. of Voyage of 'Erebus' and 'Terror' †; Walk. Brit. Mus. Cat. Neuropt. pt. iii. p. 522. *Calotermes insularis*, Hagen, Linnæa Entomologica, Band xii. p. 42 \*; *id.* Brit. Mus. Cat. Neuropt. (Termit.), p. 2.

Also found in New Holland.

##### 2. *Calotermes improbus*, Hagen.

*Calotermes improbus*, Hagen, Linnæa Entomologica, Band xii. p. 44 \*; *id.* Brit. Mus. Cat. Neuropt. (Termit.), p. 6; Brauer, Reise der 'Novara,' Neuropt. p. 45.

Hagen described a wingless example from Van Diemen's Land. Brauer described the winged form of what he considers to be the same species from New Zealand.

† I have not been able to verify this reference.

## Genus STOLOTERMES, Hagen.

3. *Stolotermes ruficeps*, Brauer.

*Stolotermes ruficeps*, Brauer, Reise der 'Novara,' Neurop. p. 46.\*

## Perlidæ.

## Genus STENOPERLA, M'Lachlan.

4. *Stenoperla prasina*, Newman.

*Chloroperla prasina*, Newman, Zoologist, 1845, p. 853.\* *Hermes prasinus*, Walk. Brit. Mus. Cat. Neuropt. pt. ii. p. 206. *Stenoperla prasina*, M'Lachl. Trans. Ent. Soc. ser. 3, vol. v. p. 354.\*

## Genus PERLA, Geoffroy.

5. *Perla* (?) *Cyrene*, Newman.

*Chloroperla Cyrene*, Newman, Zoologist, 1845, p. 853.\* *Perla* (?) *Cyrene*, Walk. Brit. Mus. Cat. Neuropt. pt. i. p. 168.

This insect is certainly not a *Chloroperla*, nor is it a *Perla* as restricted. The wings are densely reticulate with cross veinlets. I have seen no examples in good condition.

## Genus LEPTOPERLA, Newman.

6. *Leptoperla opposita*, Walker (?).

*Perla opposita*, Walk. Brit. Mus. Cat. Neuropt. pt. i. p. 171.

Walker mentions two examples from Van Diemen's Land and one from New Zealand; but I much doubt if this latter is specifically identical with those from Tasmania.

I have seen two or three more species of Perlidæ from New Zealand, but await additional information before describing them. One is an insect with the *facies* of *Nemoura* or *Tæniopteryx*, but with short caudal setæ.

## Ephemeridæ.

Genus LEPTOPHLEBIA, Westwood;  
Eaton, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1871, p. 77.7. *Leptophlebia dentata*, Eaton.

*Leptophlebia dentata*, Eaton, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1871, p. 80, pl. iv. figs. 18 & 18 a-d (details).\*

8. *Leptophlebia nodularis*, Eaton.

*Leptophlebia nodularis*, Eaton, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1871, p. 81, pl. iv. figs. 20 & 20 a-c (details).\*

Genus COLOBURUS, Eaton, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.  
1871, p. 132.

9. *Coloburus humeralis*, Walker.

*Palingenia humeralis*, Walk. Brit. Mus. Cat. Neuropt. pt. iii. p. 552 (♀ subimago). *Baetis remota*, Walk. *op. cit.* p. 564 (imago). *Coloburus humeralis*, Eaton, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1871, p. 132, pl. iii. fig. 3 (wing), pl. vi. figs. 6 & 6 a, b (details).\*

I possess yet two species of Ephemeridæ from New Zealand, one of which may be the Australian *Leptophlebia costalis*, Burmeister.

Odonata.

Tribus CORDULIINA.

Genus CORDULIA, Leach, Selys.

10. *Cordulia Smithii*, White.

*Cordulia Smithii*, White, Zoology of Voyage of 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' pt. xi. pl. vi. fig. 2 (♀); Selys, Syn. Cordulines, p. 27. *C. novæ-zealandiæ*, Brauer, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1865, p. 501; *id.* Reise der 'Novara,' Neuropt. p. 78, t. ii. figs. 3-3b.\*

Genus EPITHECA, Charpentier.

11. *Epitheca Grayi*, Selys.

*Epitheca (Somatochlora) Grayi*, Selys, Syn. Cordulines, p. 49.\*

12. *Epitheca Braueri*, Selys.

*Epitheca (Somatochlora) Braueri*, Selys, Syn. Cordulines, p. 50.\*

Tribus GOMPHINA.

Genus UROPETALA, Selys.

13. *Uropetala Carovei*, White.

*Petalura Carovei*, White, Zoology of Voyage of 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' pt. xi. pl. vi. fig. 1 (♂); *id.* in Dieffenbach's Travels in New Zealand, vol. ii. p. 281; Selys, Syn. Gomphines, p. 92. *Uropetala Carovei*, Selys, Mon. Gomphines, p. 370, pl. xix. fig. 2 (details)\*; *id.* Secondes Addit. Syn. Gomphines, p. 42.

Tribus ÆSCHNINA.

Genus ÆSCHNA, Fabricius.

14. *Æschna brevistyla*, Rambur.

*Æschna brevistyla*, Ramb. Hist. Névropt. (Suites à Buffon), p. 205.\*

I received three examples of this Australian species from Mr. Henry Edwards, labelled "New Zealand;" and although

that gentleman also collected in the neighbourhood of Melbourne, there is no reason to suspect any confusion of locality. The *Æschnina* are insects of notoriously wide distribution and great power of wing.

Tribus *AGRIONINA*.

Genus *LESTES*, Leach.

15. *Lestes Colenisonis*, White.

*Agrion Colenisonis*, White, Zoology of Voyage of 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' pt. xi. pl. vi. fig. 3 (♂). *Lestes Colenisonis*, Selys, Syn. Agrion. (*Lestes*), p. 44.\*

Genus *TELEBASIS*, Selys †.

16. *Telebasis zealandica* ‡, n. sp.

♂. Caput supra nigrum, longe brunneo-pilosum, antice et postice cum nasi margine labroque (macula mediana nigra excepta) sanguineum; ore flavido. Pronotum nigrum, marginibus maculisque tribus sanguineis; margine postico fere semicirculari. Thorax supra niger, inter alas sanguineus, lineis duabus sanguineis; ad latera rubescens, lineis duabus brevibus ad alarum bases nigris. Pedes sanguinei, nigro-spinosi, tarsorum apicibus nigro-terminatis. Abdomen sanguineum, ad apicem obscurius; macula quadrata ad basin segmenti basalis, juncturis lineaque utrinque apicem versus nigris; segmento ultimo supra in medio exciso; appendicibus superioribus parvis, sanguineis, intus tuberculo nigro instructis; inferioribus elongatis, subforcipatis, sanguineis, nigro terminatis. Alæ vitreæ; pterostigmate rufo-brunneo vel flavido.

♀. Caput thoraxque fere ut in ♂, sed colore sanguineo in flavum mutato; labro postice evidenter nigro-marginato. Pedes pallidiores; femoribus supra infuscatis. Abdomen supra nigrum, juncturis (ad apicem exceptis) flavis; infra flavum.

♂. Long. corp. 14–15''' , long. abdom. 11–12''' ; exp. alar. 16–17''' , long. alæ postic. 8–8½''' . ♀. Long. corp. 15''' , long. abdom. 11½''' ; exp. alar. 19''' , long. alæ postic. 9''' .

*Male*. Head and thorax above black, with long brownish hairs. Hinder and anterior margins of the head, the front margin of the nasus, and the labrum wholly (excepting a black spot in the middle) red; under lip yellowish; second joint of the antennæ red, black at the apex. Pronotum with the margins and three discal spots red; posterior margin nearly

† The characters of *Telebasis* are briefly indicated in a note appended to the introduction to his 'Synopsis des Agrionines,' 5<sup>m</sup>e légion, p. 4. The chief character is that the wings are petiolated up to the first basal postcostal nervule.

‡ De Selys, MS.

semicircular, very slightly produced in the middle. Two bright red lines on the thorax above; the sides reddish, with two short black streaks, one under the base of each wing; there is also an appearance of two lines paler than the ground-colour. Legs bright red, with black spines; the tips of the tarsal joints black. Abdomen bright blood-red; a quadrate black spot above at the base of the first segment; the sutures of all the segments with a black ring; on the sides a black subapical line, commencing at the apex of segment 6, continuous on segment 7, and nearly so on segment 8, but not there reaching the margins; segment 10 excised in the middle above; superior appendages short, only slightly exerted, subtriangular, red, with a black tubercle internally; inferior appendages somewhat forcipate, long, red, with the tips black and pointed. Wings hyaline, narrow; veins black, slightly reddish at the base; pterostigma reddish brown (yellowish in immature examples), in the form of an irregular lozenge, the upper edge much longer than the lower, surmounting one cellule; in the anterior wings the upperside of the quadrilateral is more than one half shorter than the lower, in the posterior wings about one third shorter; thirteen to fourteen post-cubital nervules in the anterior wings; three cellules between the quadrilateral and the nodus.

*Female.* All the markings of the head and thorax that are red in the male are here yellow; the base of the labrum has a distinct black line; on the prothorax there are only two spots instead of three. Legs yellowish, the femora fuscous above. Abdomen bronzy black above, pale yellowish beneath; segments 1-6 above with a yellow half-ring at the base of each; appendages short, conical, blackish; vulvar valves yellow, the terminal appendages black.

I have examined several males and females of this species.

#### 17. *Telebasis sobrina*, n. sp.

♂. *T. zealandica* valde affinis, sed major; appendices superiores multo longiores, inferioribus dimidio tantum breviores. Long. corp. 18<sup>'''</sup>, long. abdom. 15<sup>'''</sup>; exp. alar. 22<sup>'''</sup>, long. aë postic. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>'''</sup>.

Very closely allied to *T. zealandica*, but considerably larger; on the abdomen the basal spot at the base of segment 1 is divided; the superior appendages are much exerted, scarcely one half shorter than the inferior, subtriangular, the lower edge concave, hence the tips are much curved downward (the black tubercle is present as in *T. zealandica*). There are four cellules between the quadrilateral and the nodus in all the

wings, and the pterostigma is larger and surmounts fully two cellules; fifteen postcubital nervules in the anterior wings.

Notwithstanding the great similarity I must, for the present, consider this insect specifically distinct from *T. zealandica*. Only one male has been examined, and that rather immature, the red markings on the head and thorax not being fully developed and more or less yellowish, and the pterostigma dusky yellow.

## PLANIPENNIA.

### Sialidæ.

Genus CHAULIODES, Latreille.

#### 18. *Chauliodes diversus*, Walker.

*Hermes diversus*, Walk. Brit. Mus. Cat. Neuropt. pt. ii. p. 205. *H. dubitatus*, Walk. *op. cit.* p. 204 \* (cf. M'Lachlan, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. July 1869, pp. 37 & 39).

This insect varies much in size. Of five individuals in my collection the smallest (male) has an expanse of wings of only 25", the largest (female) expands to 41". The structure of the antennæ is the same in both sexes.

### Myrmeleontidæ.

Genus MYRMELEON, Linné, Hagen.

#### 19. *Myrmeleon acutus*, Walker.

*Myrmeleon acutus*, Walk. Brit. Mus. Cat. Neuropt. pt. ii. p. 377.\*

Appears to be the sole representative in New Zealand of this extensive family. The hind wings of the male possess a "pelote" or knob at the extreme base of the inner margin, as in many other species.

### Osmylidæ.

Genus STENOSMYLUS, M'Lachlan.

The New-Zealand species might be transferred to a new genus on account of the subfalcate wings and excised apical margin; but the Australian *S. pallidus* is in some respects intermediate between them and the typical species; hence their retention in this genus will answer every purpose, at any rate for the present.

#### 20. *Stenosmylus incisus*, M'Lachlan.

*Osmylus incisus*, M'Lachl. Journ. of Entom. vol. ii. p. 112, pl. vi. fig. 1 \* (cf. M'Lachl. Entom. Monthly Mag. vol. vi. p. 195).

21. *Stenosmylus citrinus*, n. sp.

*S. forma S. incisi.* Citrinus. Frons obscurior, supra nigricans. Thorax utrinque niger. Tibiæ anticæ et intermediæ (femoraque postica) ad apices et in medio fusco semicinctæ. Alæ anticæ punctis nigris conspersæ; macula discali subapicali, nonnullisque parvis ad marginem apicalem et internum albidis, nigro marginatis: posticæ pallidiores, punctis nigris subobsoletis solum ad costam, maculis albidis nullis. Abdomen infuscatum. Long. corp. 7<sup>'''</sup>; exp. alar. 27<sup>'''</sup>.

The whole insect is of a delicate citron colour, excepting the abdomen, which is infusate; but the colour of this part is probably changed in dry examples. On the face the colour becomes obscured, and below the base of the antennæ it is blackish. On the pronotum anteriorly there is a trace of a black median longitudinal line, and the sides are broadly black, with black hairs; the meso- and metanota have the sides broadly infusate, bordered by a black line. The anterior and intermediate tibiæ have a black spot at each end and in the middle; the posterior femora are somewhat infusate, darker at each end, and with a trace of a black spot in the middle; all the legs are clothed with citron-coloured hairs. The anterior wings have many small black dots, those below the radius, and two discal ones, larger than the others; at the end of the first branch of the sector and the upper cubital vein, before the apex, is a conspicuous irregular whitish spot margined with black, and along the excised apical margin and on the inner margin are smaller whitish spots, margined with blackish internally, or with a blackish dot on each side; the sector has sixteen principal branches; the inner series of gradate nervules is rudimentary. The posterior wings are paler than the anterior, without whitish spots; and the black dots are only faintly indicated on the costal margin.

A very beautiful insect, of the same form as *S. incisus*.

**Hemerobiidæ.**

Genus **DREPANOPTERYX** †, Leach.

22. *Drepanopteryx instabilis*, M'Lachlan.

*Drepanopteryx instabilis*, M'Lachl. Journ. of Entom. vol. ii. p. 115, t. vi. fig. 4.\*

Found also in Australia without apparent specific difference. Most of the New-Zealand examples (but not all) pertain to the

† According to the characters of the genera *Drepanopteryx* and *Megalomus* as laid down by Brauer (cf. 'Verhandl. zool.-bot. Gesellschaft in Wien,' 1866, p. 987), the two New-Zealand species and the Australian *D. binoculus* ought perhaps to be placed in the last-named genus.

variety indicated at fig. 4\*, with a large whitish costal spot in the fore wings; but at present I see nothing to indicate that these form a distinct species.

23. *Drepanopteryx humilis*, M'Lachlan.

*Drepanopteryx humilis*, M'Lachl. Journ. of Entom. vol. ii. p. 116, pl. vi. fig. 5.\*

Found also at Moreton Bay. The smaller size seems to indicate that this is not a form of *D. instabilis*.

Genus MICROMUS, Rambur.

24. *Micromus tasmanicæ*, Walker.

*Hemerobius tasmanicæ*, Walk. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. ser. 2, vol. v. p. 186.\*

I have two examples which scarcely appear to differ specifically from others from Australia; but it is desirable that long series of both Australian and New-Zealand specimens should be compared. The insect has the costal area of the fore wings narrowed at the base, and without a recurrent nervule, and hence is a *Micromus* and not a *Hemerobius* as restricted.

TRICHOPTERA.

Sericostomatidæ.

Genus ŒCONESUS, M'Lachlan.

25. *Œconesus maori*, M'Lachlan.

*Œconesus maori*, M'Lachl. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. ser. 3, vol. i. p. 303\*;  
id. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. vol. x. p. 211, pl. ii. fig. 1 (neuriation), ♂.

I now possess the female of this insect; it differs from the male in its larger size; the neuriation of the anterior wings is regular; and in the posterior wings there are two additional apical forks. The maxillary palpi are 5-jointed, the basal joint very short, the second slightly longer, the third to fifth still longer and nearly equal *inter se*.

Genus OLINX, M'Lachlan.

26. *Olinx Feredayi*, M'Lachlan.

*Olinx Feredayi*, M'Lachl. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. vol. x. p. 198, pl. ii. figs. 2-2 d (details).\*

Genus PYCNOCENTRIA, M'Lachlan.

27. *Pycnocentria funerea*, M'Lachlan.

*Pycnocentria funerea*, M'Lachl. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. ser. 3, vol. v. p. 252, pl. xviii. fig. 1 (details).\*

28. *Pycnocentria evecta*, M'Lachlan.

*Pycnocentria evecta*, M'Lachl. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. vol. x. p. 199  
pl. ii. fig. 3 (details).\*

29. *Pycnocentria aureola*, M'Lachlan.

*Pycnocentria aureola*, M'Lachl. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. vol. x. p. 200,  
pl. ii. figs. 4 & 4 a (details).\*

## HELICOPSYCHE.

This term was applied to certain cases of the larvæ of Trichoptera found in Europe, which depart from the usual forms and assume a spiral condition, thus resembling small Helices, formed of sand grains neatly cemented together; and this resemblance has often deceived conchologists, who have described them as shells. They have since been found in streams almost all over the world, and their real nature has long been known. Recently in North America the perfect insect of one species has been bred. Three forms occur in New Zealand (*cf.* M'Lachlan, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. vol. x. p. 200). There is yet much mystery about the species that form them; and it is possible that they are the work of more than one genus of Sericostomatidæ. The European forms have not been referred to any particular insects; and in Europe no insect has been discovered that absolutely agrees generically with that bred in America. The same remark applies to those from New Zealand; and I have a suspicion that they may be the work of species of *Pycnocentria*. It is much to be desired that colonial entomologists will investigate this matter; the cases are probably found attached to stones in streams.

## Leptoceridæ.

## Genus TETRACENTRON, Brauer.

30. *Tetracentron sarothropus*, Brauer.

*Tetracentron sarothropus*, Brauer, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. in Wien, 1865,  
p. 418; *id.* Reise der 'Novara,' Neurop. p. 12, t. i. fig. 5 (details).\*  
*Pseudonema obsoleta*, M'Lachl. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. ser. 3, vol. i.  
p. 305 (*cf.* M'Lachl. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. vol. xi. p. 128).

31. *Tetracentron amabile*, M'Lachlan.

*Tetracentron amabile*, M'Lachl. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. vol. x. p. 201,  
pl. ii. figs. 5-5 d (details).\*

## Genus NOTANATOLICA, M'Lachlan.

32. *Notanatolica cognata*, M'Lachlan.

*Leptocerus cognatus*, M'Lachl. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. ser. 3, vol. i.  
p. 306.\* *Notanatolica cognata*, M'Lachl. *loc. cit.* vol. v. p. 258.

33. *Notanatolica cephalotes*, Walker.

*Leptocerus cephalotes*, Walk. Brit. Mus. Cat. Neuropt. pt. i. p. 73 (cf. M'Lachl. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. vol. x. p. 213).

A doubtful species.

## Genus LEPTOCERUS, Leach, Hagen.

34. *Leptocerus* (?) *alienus*, M'Lachlan.

*Leptocerus* (?) *alienus*, M'Lachl. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. vol. x. p. 202.\*

This insect is not a true *Leptocerus* as restricted.

## Genus SETODES, Rambur.

35. *Setodes unicolor*, M'Lachlan.

*Setodes unicolor*, M'Lachl. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. vol. x. p. 203, pl. ii. fig. 7 (details).\*

## Hydropsychidæ.

## Genus HYDROPSYCHE, Pictet, Hagen.

36. *Hydropsyche fimbriata*, M'Lachlan.

*Hydropsyche fimbriata*, M'Lachl. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. ser. 3, vol. i. p. 309.\*

37. *Hydropsyche colonica*, M'Lachlan.

*Hydropsyche colonica*, M'Lachl. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. vol. xi. p. 131, t. iv. fig. 16 (details).\*

## Genus POLYCENTROPUS, Curtis.

38. *Polycentropus puerilis*, M'Lachlan.

*Polycentropus puerilis*, M'Lachl. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. vol. x. p. 204, t. ii. figs. 8-8 b (details).\*

## Genus HYDROBIOSIS, M'Lachlan.

39. *Hydrobiosis frater*, M'Lachlan.

*Hydrobiosis frater*, M'Lachl. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. vol. x. p. 207, t. ii. figs. 9-9 b (details).\*

40. *Hydrobiosis umbripennis*, M'Lachlan.

*Hydrobiosis umbripennis*, M'Lachl. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. vol. x. p. 208, t. ii. figs. 9 c, d (details).\*

## Genus PSILOCHOREMA, M'Lachlan.

41. *Psilochorema mimicum*, M'Lachlan.

*Psilochorema mimicum*, M'Lachl. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. ser. 3, vol. v. p. 274, pl. xviii. fig. 4 (details).\*

42. *Psilochorema confusum*, M'Lachlan.

*Psilochorema confusum*, M'Lachl. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. vol. x. p. 210, t. ii. figs. 10-10 b (details).\*

**Rhyacophilidæ.**

Genus PHILANISUS, Walker.

43. *Philanisus plebejus*, Walker.

*Philanisus plebejus*, Walk. Brit. Mus. Cat. Neuropt. pt. i. p. 116. *Anomalostoma alloneura*, Brauer, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. in Wien, 1865, p. 422; *id.* Reise der 'Novara,' Neurop. p. 16, t. i. fig. 6 (details).\*

**Hydroptilidæ.**

Genus OXYETHIRA, Eaton.

44. *Oxyethira albiceps*, M'Lachlan.

*Hydroptila albiceps*, M'Lachl. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. ser. 3, vol. i. p. 304. *Oxyethira albiceps*, Eaton, *loc. cit.* 1873, p. 145.\*

This species was accidentally omitted in my list in 'Journ. Linn. Soc.,' Zool. vol. x.

IV.—*Description of two new Species of Bush-buck (Cephalophus) from Western Africa.* By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

IN the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society' for 1871, p. 588, I published some notes on the *Cephalophi*, and described two new species which had been sent home from Africa by M. du Chaillu as materials for stuffing out the skin of the bongo (*Eurycerus eurycerus*). I now add the descriptions of two others from the inside of the same skin, which I did not notice at the time because I hoped to have additional specimens in confirmation of their distinctness; but second consideration has induced me to believe that they are the evidence of the existence of two other species in that country, though M. du Chaillu said that there were no antelopes in Western Africa, and confirmatory of the idea that he obtained the chief of his collections from native collectors and he really did not know what he had brought home.

1. *Cephalophus aureus*.

Fur on the sides of the body rather elongate and soft, of the head and neck shorter and more rigid, pale bay. The crown of the head and long hairs between the horns black; spot over the eye deep bay; front part of the body and front part of the fore legs darker brown, varied with blackish hairs, which are

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*Bibliography of the Neuropterida Reference number* (r#):  
3879

***Reference Citation:***

McLachlan, R. 1873 [1873.??]. A catalogue of the neuropterous insects of New Zealand; with notes, and descriptions of new forms. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (4)12:30-42.

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