Illustrated Catalogue and Type Designations of the New Zealand Zopheridae
(Coleoptera: Tenebrionoidea)

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Abstract

This paper provides a comprehensive catalogue of the New Zealand members of the family Zopheridae Solier (Coleoptera: Tenebrionoidea) in an effort to stabilize the nomenclature preceding extensive revisionary taxonomy within the group. A checklist of the 17 New Zealand zopherid genera and an account for each of the 189 species (by current combination) is provided. Type material for nearly all species was examined, and type specimens are designated herein (90 confirmed holotypes, 3 confirmed paratypes, 102 lectotypes, 280 paralectotypes). Images of all primary type specimens and labels examined are provided. *Pycnomerus sulcatissimus* Sharp, 1886 is a junior synonym and secondary homonym of *Pycnomerus sulcatissimus* (Reitter, 1880). One replacement name is proposed, *Chorasus buckleyi* new name, for *Chorasus subcaecus* (Broun), and 23 new combinations are given.

Key words: Coleoptera, Tenebrionoidea, New Zealand

Introduction

Zopheridae (=Colydiidae) are cosmopolitan, litter-dwelling or saproxylic beetles that feed on dead plant material or fungi. Of a total of 190 genera and over 1,700 species, a disproportionate diversity (nearly half) is restricted to the Australo-Pacific region (Ślipiński and Lawrence 2010). Zopherids are well-represented in New Zealand in particular, constituting the fourth most speciose family (Leschen et al. 2003). Based on the current classification (Ślipiński and Lawrence 2010; Bouchard et al. 2011), the New Zealand fauna consists of species contained in both subfamilies: Zopherinae (*Pycnomerodes* Broun, *Pycnomerus* Erichson) and Colydiinae (all other genera). Despite their extraordinary diversity in New Zealand, the family has not been studied in great detail and no new species have been described since Broun (1923).

Several workers documented the New Zealand fauna fragmentally; six different workers described a total of 16 species prior to 1880; David Sharp described a large portion (33 species) from the mid-1870s through to the mid-1880s; the remaining species were described by the prolific Thomas Broun. In one of his earlier works on the fauna, Sharp (1876: 18) listed 24 species of Zopheridae and speculated that the number of known colydiids was sure to increase (“...highly probably even quadrupled”), and “...it is pretty certain that, like the Atlantic islands, New Zealand will prove to be very rich in species closely allied to Tarphius Erichson...I anticipate that some very interesting comparisons will be suggested when the New Zealand forms of the family are better known, as I hope may soon be the case.” Thomas Broun, a New Zealand beetle specialist, military man, and teacher, had initially sent specimens to the British Museum of Natural History. He was soon encouraged by Sharp to describe the fauna, and Broun did so impetuously (though not without some early objections by Sharp 1882: 73–76), describing large numbers of New Zealand Zopheridae (=Colydiidae) from 1880 until 1923. Altogether, Broun described 146 species of zopherids. Surprisingly, all but three (as secondary homonyms) of Broun’s names are currently valid, but revisions are needed for species validations and generic assignments. Description of New Zealand zopherids ended with Broun’s last publication in 1923. Thereafter, work on the fauna was nil, though species were catalogued or listed by Hutton (1904), Hudson (1923), Hetschko (1930), and Maddison (2010) with numbers of species from Hudson (1923) recapitulated in Watt (1982a), and Klimaszewski and Watt (1997).

Ślipiński and Lawrence (1997) presented a comprehensive generic revision and a key to the Australo-Pacific colydiine genera, providing a suitable starting point for focused studies of the New Zealand species. Most species can readily be identified to genus, though some difficulties are encountered, especially with smaller specimens and those covered by waxy excretions and encrustations (*e.g.* Figs. 39, 121, 158, 169). Closer examination of the
named species, notably the type material, yields further problems with identification. For example, in related population studies (Marske et al. 2011), a cursory examination types and dissections of Epistranus Sharp and the Pristoderus bakewelli group (= Enarsus Pascoe) did not indicate well-defined species breaks that correlated with well-supported haplotype lineages. Phenotypic variation, therefore, requires careful scrutiny, especially in lineages of New Zealand saproxylic beetles that have been subjected to a rather unique set of geographic, climatic, and geologic processes confined to a relatively small landmass separated from the rest of Gondwana for some 65–80 my (Marske et al. 2012).

We are part of a small team of researchers studying the systematics of New Zealand zopherids employing a combined morphological and molecular approach to document species diversity, classification, and their evolution in New Zealand (a sister study is under way by our counterparts in Australia; e.g., Turco et al. 2012). Because of the hyperdiversity that exists in New Zealand, it is imperative that sound taxonomic work begins with a study of the primary literature and museum specimens. For this paper, we examined nearly all types, photorecorded primary types and associated labels, designate lecto- and paralectotypes, and provide synonymies and replacement names where necessary. The purpose of this paper is to stabilize the nomenclature of the New Zealand species in a critical foundational step before proceeding with revisionary studies. This paper does not attempt to make any taxonomic changes outside of the new combinations, a synonymy, and a single replacement name given via an application of current genus-group names.

**Materials and Methods**

**Literature and format**

Most relevant taxonomic and primary literature for New Zealand Zopheridae was checked by the authors, including major catalogues and checklists (e.g. Hutton 1904; Hudson 1923; Hetschko 1930; Ivie and Ślipiński 1990). An attempt was made to include all spelling errors within publications and the Zoological Records. Pagination of combinations given in abstracts and indices at the beginning and end of works were omitted. In order to provide additional interpretability to the nomina listed in the synonymical tables, a comma is used between the author and year for attributions of original combinations (e.g. Ablabus brevis Broun, 1882: 292), whereas a comma is not used between the author and year for citations of original combinations (e.g. Ablabus brevis Maddison 2010: 426). Subsequent combinations of nomina are separated by a colon from the citations for that combination (e.g. Notoulus brevis: Hutton 1904: 168).

Format largely follows Leschen and Gimmel (2012). A complete synonymical listing, type locality, Broun number (see below), remarks, and type material examined sections are presented under each species entry. Where possible, detailed information about the type specimens (including mounting method, damage, etc.) is recorded in each account.

Label data for all type specimens are recorded under the following conventions: double quotes (“”) enclose label data quoted verbatim; double forward slashes (/) separate labels; brackets [ ] enclose our comments or notes. Label text is typed, unless noted in brackets. All primary types (incl. card-mounts, if informative) and type labels were imaged (Figs. 1–421). Images of primary types were taken on a Visionary Digital Passport Imaging system utilizing a Canon 40D DSLR camera, stacked using Zerene Stacker v. 1.04, and edited in Adobe Photoshop CS5.

**Remark on Broun Numbers**

Thomas Broun allocated unique numbers to the 4,000 plus species of New Zealand Coleoptera treated throughout his works (though some were omitted, see May 1967) and also listed or described several varietal forms to which he often gave unique names (e.g. Vitiacus costatus var. incertus Broun, 1895: 195). We treated these varieties as species in the cases where a new name was provided (accompanied by a description and generally a Broun number), as these were usually listed as formal species in later works (e.g. Hetschko 1930).
Examination and designation of type material

An effort was made to examine all holotypes and syntypes and designate primary and (when applicable) secondary types for each of the New Zealand species in accordance with Art. 74.7 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. The following collections were examined (museum coden and curator in parentheses): Auckland War Memorial Museum (AMNZ; John Early), Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (MNHN; Thierry Deuve, Azadeh Taghavian), Natural History Museum, London (BMNH; Max Barclay, Roger Booth) and the New Zealand Arthropod Collection, Auckland (NZAC). The Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (HNHM; Otto Merkl) and the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin (MNHUB; Bernd Jaeger, Manfred Uhlig) were also consulted for potential Reitter material. It is possible (and in some cases, probable) that additional syntype specimens not identified in this paper exist. Material was frequently traded between workers (e.g., Broun, Sharp, and Brookes) and some syntypic series were split up, re-sorted, and in some instances and re-labeled in various collections (e.g. Broun material in MNHN, Brookes Collection in NZAC). Primary type specimens were located for all but the following species: *Bolitophagus anguliferus* Blanchard (MNHN?; presumed lost), and *Penthelispa acutangulum* Reitter (presumed lost). All type specimens examined and designated were affixed with appropriate labels by the authors with the following form (e.g.) “LECTOTYPE *Ulonotus plagiatus* Broun, 1911 designated by N.P. Lord and R.A.B. Leschen, 2010”. Red labels were affixed to holotypes and lectotypes; blue labels were affixed to paralectotypes. For the sake of brevity, our type labels are not included in the label data and figures.

Remarks on Syntype Material

Handwriting on card-mounts and labels was confirmed by the authors using Horn *et al.* (1990) and with assistance from Roger Booth (BMNH) and Trevor Crosby (NZAC). The following conventions were used in determining members of syntypic series of previously described species:

Many BMNH specimens, especially those contained in the Broun and Sharp collections, bear a round label with a red/orange or blue border and the word “TYPE.” These specimens should be regarded as potential syntypes, but not as definitive holotypes, lectotypes, or paratypes as may be indicated by the affixed labels. Over the course of the BMNH Coleoptera Collection’s history, various parts of the collection were moved and later re-amalgamated. Curators went through the collection and placed these labels on specimens in a conservative fashion (Roger Booth, personal communication). When there was some doubt of the constituents of the syntypic series, conservative lectotype and paralectotype designations were made by us where specific information in the original descriptions or on specimens/labels was ambiguous or incomplete.

Much of Sharp’s material is labeled as “Type” or “Ind. typ.”, usually written at the base of the card-mount in his distinctive hand. It is unclear what Sharp meant by “Ind. type,” as these were probably syntypes or material compared to his concept of his “type” specimens. When possible, we regard this material as part of the syntypic series. This assertion is strengthened when the locality information, collector, and/or collection dates on the specimens match those of the original descriptions.

The labels on Broun material are often diagnostic for syntypes. If written in Broun’s hand, labels with a full stop (.) after the determination and/or Broun number labels usually indicate syntypic material. This information helped to confirm syntypical material held in other collections outside of the principal Broun collection maintained at the BMNH (i.e., MNHN and NZAC). There are a number of presumed Broun syntype specimens in the NZAC with labels in Albert Brookes’ (a late contemporary of Broun, see preface for Broun, 1923: 667) distinctive hand, confirmed from handwriting on other labels and texts (including a Hutton catalogue annotated by Brookes himself). Broun and Brookes exchanged material, and several of the NZAC specimens match the exact date and locality given in the original description. These specimens are most likely original Broun material and were either originally or subsequently labeled by Brookes. Thus, we consider many of these specimens to be syntypes.

Remark on Type Localities

In an attempt to conform to Article 76.2 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN), the place of origin of a designated lectotype becomes the type locality of the nominal species-group taxon. In some instances,
the locality recorded on the labels was lacking or less specific than that published in the original description (e.g. label data states “Otago,” whereas original description states “Moeraki,” which is in the Otago Region). In these cases the more specific of the two localities is given, or the locality was inferred from collector data (e.g. “New Zealand Helms Reitter” = Greymouth, as Reitter received material from Helms’ collecting efforts in Greymouth; some of Sharp’s (1876) material was received from Broun from Tairua, but not labeled as such). Occasionally, the localities on designated paralectotypes rather than the designated lectotype more accurately matched the locality given in the original description (e.g. Ablabus nodosus Broun). In these instances, the additional information listed in the section above (e.g. Sharp “Type” on card-mount, Broun hand-written determination labels, label formatting) was taken into account in order to select the most appropriate specimen for type designation. Additional information from the original descriptions or labels is provided in brackets ([]).

**Nomenclatural Acts**

We present 23 new combinations. All remaining New Zealand members of the genus Coxelus Dejean, 1821 are herein moved to Notocoxelus Ślipiński and Lawrence 1997. For the sake of clarity, all combinations of species-group names resulting from genus-group synonymies within Ivie and Ślipiński (1990) and Ślipiński and Lawrence (1997) that were not explicitly stated as new combinations in those works are listed as “implied combinations” herein. The majority of these combinations were later given in Maddison (2010) and they are listed as such in the synonymical tables for each species.

One replacement name is proposed: Chorasus buckleyi, replacement name for C. subcaecus (Broun), 1921a: 528, preoccupied by Chorasus subcaecus Sharp, 1882: 80.

One new synonymy is reported: Pycnomerus sulcatissimus Sharp, 1886 is a junior synonym and secondary homonym of Pycnomerus sulcatissimus (Reitter, 1880).

**CHECKLIST OF THE GENERA OF NEW ZEALAND ZOPHERIDAE**

(species numbers = N.Z. species)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subfamily: Coleidiinae, Tribe: Synchitini (154 spp.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <strong>Ablabus</strong> Broun, 1880 (= Notoulus Broun, Symphysus Broun) (19 spp.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <strong>Allobitoma</strong> Broun, 1921 (1 sp.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <strong>Bitoma</strong> Herbst, 1793 (= Ditoma Illiger, Eulachus Erichson, Euditomum Gistel, Phormesa Pascoe, Coniophaea Pascoe, Xuthia Pascoe, Synchytodes Crotch) (18 spp.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. <strong>Chorasus</strong> Sharp, 1882 (= Vitiacus Broun) (10 spp.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. <strong>Ciconissus</strong> Broun, 1893 (= Caanthus Champion) (1 sp.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. <strong>Epistranus</strong> Sharp, 1878 (= Epistrophus Sharp, nec Kirsch) (8 spp.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. <strong>Glenentela</strong> Broun, 1893 (2 spp.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. <strong>Heterargus</strong> Sharp, 1886 (= Protarphius Broun, Gathocles Broun) (17 spp.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. <strong>Lasconotus</strong> Erichson, 1845 (= Illestus Pascoe, Ithris Pascoe, Lado Wankowicz, Othismopteryx J. Sahlberg, Chrysopogonius Hinton) (1 sp.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. <strong>Norix</strong> Broun, 1893 (1 sp.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. <strong>Notocoxelus</strong> Ślipiński and Lawrence, 1997 (22 spp.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. <strong>Pristoderus</strong> Hope, 1840 (= Ulonotus Erichson, Sparactus Erichson, Enarsus Pascoe, Tarphiomimetes Wollaston, Drytops Broun, Recyntus Broun) (41 spp.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. <strong>Rytoptes</strong> Broun, 1880 (= Edalus Broun) (1 sp.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. <strong>Syncalus</strong> Sharp, 1876 (= Acosmetus Broun) (9 spp.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. <strong>Tarphiomimus</strong> Wollaston, 1873 (= Ectomida Pascoe) (3 spp.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subfamily: Zopherinae, Tribe: Pycnomerini (35 spp.)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16. <strong>Pycnomerodes</strong> Broun, 1886 (1 sp.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. <strong>Pycnомерus</strong> Erichson, 1842 (= Pycnomorphus Motschulsky, Dechomus Jacquelin du Val, Penthelispa Pascoe, Endectus LeConte, Pycnomeroplesius Ganglbauer) (34 spp.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CATALOGUE

Family ZOPHERIDAE Solier, 1834: 505.
Subfamily COLYDIINAE Billberg, 1820: 394.
Tribe SYNCHITINI Erichson, 1845: 254. Type genus: Synchita Hellwig, 1792.

ABLATUS Broun, 1880


Remarks: *Notoulus* was listed as an objective synonym of *Ablatus* by Ivie and Ślipiński 1990: 9. Hetschko (1930: 37) listed *Ablatus obscurus* (Blackburn) from “Neu-Seeland” in error, as this species was described from South Australia.

*Ablatus brevis* Broun, 1882
(Figs. 1–3)


*Type locality*: Tairua (Auckland).

*Broun number*: 1353.

Remarks: The description of this species was re-printed in Part III of Broun’s Manual of New Zealand Coleoptera (1886: 763). Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are here designated from the material of *Ablatus brevis*.


*Ablatus crassulus* (Broun, 1914)
(Figs. 4–5)

*Ablatus crassulus*: Implied combination based on *Notoulus* as an objective synonym of *Ablatus* in Ivie and Ślipiński 1990: 9.

*Type locality*: Mount Te Aroha.

*Broun number*: 3405.

Remarks: Broun mentioned that he based this species on two specimens collected in November, 1910. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are here designated from the material of *Notoulus crassulus*.


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CATALOGUE OF THE NEW ZEALAND ZOPHERIDAE

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Ablabus demissus (Broun, 1912)  
(Figs. 6–7)

*Ablabus demissus*: Implied combination based on *Notoulus* as an objective synonym of *Ablabus* in Ivie and Ślipiński 1990: 9.  

**Type locality**: Mount Pirongia.  
**Broun number**: 3224.  
**Remarks**: Broun based this species on a single specimen collected in December, 1909.  

Ablabus discors (Broun, 1921)  
(Figs. 8–9)

*Ablabus discors*: Implied combination based on *Notoulus* as an objective synonym of *Ablabus* in Ivie and Ślipiński 1990: 9.  
*Ablabus discors*: Combination by Maddison 2010: 426.

**Type locality**: Titirangi.  
**Broun number**: 4048.  
**Remarks**: Broun based this species on a single specimen collected on 21 November, 1914.  

Ablabus facetus (Broun, 1893)  
(Figs. 10–11)

*Ablabus facetus*: Implied combination based on *Notoulus* as an objective synonym of *Ablabus* in Ivie and Ślipiński 1990: 9.  

**Type locality**: Moeraki.  
**Broun number**: 2353.  
**Remarks**: Broun based this species on a single specimen.  

Ablabus fervidulus Broun, 1880  
(Figs. 12–13)


**Type locality**: Tairua.  
**Broun number**: 329.  
**Remarks**: Broun based this species on a single specimen.

*Ablabus libentus* (Broun, 1886)  
(Figs. 14–15)

*Ablabus libentus*: Implied combination based on *Notoulus* as an objective synonym of *Ablabus* in Ivie and Ślipiński 1990: 9.  

**Type locality**: Waitakere Range, Auckland.  
**Broun number**: 1705.  
**Remarks**: Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype is here designated from the material of *Notoulus libentus*.


*Ablabus lobifer* (Broun, 1909)  
(Figs. 16–17)

*Ablabus lobifer*: Implied combination based on synonymy of *Symphysius* with *Ablabus* in Ślipiński and Lawrence 1997: 351, figs. 9–11 on pg. 352 (Note: figs. 9–11 labeled as *Ablabus lobifer* (Sharp), but this is a misidentification, as illustration is of *Ablabus serratus* (Broun), and authority is incorrectly attributed to Sharp).  

**Type locality**: Invercargill.  
**Broun number**: 2776 (as given in May 1967: 178).  
**Remarks**: Broun based this species on a single specimen.  

*Ablabus longipes* (Broun, 1914)  
(Figs. 18–19)

*Ablabus longipes*: Implied combination based on *Notoulus* as an objective synonym of *Ablabus* in Ivie and Ślipiński 1990: 9.  

**Type locality**: Hump Ridge, near Invercargill.  
**Broun number**: 3543.  
**Remarks**: Broun mentioned that he based this species on two specimens collected in February, 1912. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralecotype are here designated from the material of *Notoulus longipes*.


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**CATALOGUE OF THE NEW ZEALAND ZOPHERIDAE**

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**Ablabus nodosus** Broun, 1886
(Figs. 20–21)


**Type locality:** Hooper’s Inlet; near Dunedin [Otago Region].

**Broun number:** 1594.

**Remarks:** Broun mentioned that he based this species on a specimen from Hooper’s Inlet and “2 or 3” others from near Dunedin. Two specimens from Dunedin and Otago, respectively, were located in the BMNH. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are **here designated** from the material of *Ablabus nodosus*.


**Ablabus ornatus** Broun, 1880
(Figs. 22–23)


**Type locality:** Mount Manaia [Whangarei Heads].

**Broun number:** 326.

**Remarks:** Broun mentioned that he based this species on five specimens. Two specimens with similar localities were located at the BMNH. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are **here designated** from the material of *Ablabus ornatus*.


**Ablabus pallidipictus** Broun, 1880
(Figs. 24–25)


**Type locality:** Parua Bay [vicinity of Whangarei Harbour].

**Broun number:** 327.

**Remarks:** Broun mentioned that he based this species on four specimens from Whangarei Harbour, but only two specimens were located in the BMNH. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are **here designated** from the material of *Ablabus pallidipictus*.

Ablabus punctipennis Broun, 1880
(Figs. 26–27)


Type locality: Tairua.

Broun number: 330.

Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen.


Ablabus scaber Broun, 1880
(Figs. 28–29)


Type locality: Tairua.

Broun number: 328.

Remarks: Note that the male gender ending of the Latin “scabr-” is formed as scaber (as listed above). Broun based this species on a single specimen. Broun’s determination label on the holotype reads “Notoulus scabrus,” but the name given in the original description is Ablabus scabra.


Ablabus sellatus (Sharp, 1886)
(Figs. 30–32)


Type locality: Greymouth.

Broun number: 1927.

Remarks: Note that the male gender ending of the Latin “sellata” is formed as sellatus (as listed above). Sharp did not mention the number of specimens examined. Sharp lists the specimen data as “Greymouth. Helms, No. 289.” In the BMNH there are 21 specimens identified by Sharp from Greymouth, with Sharp’s distinctive handwriting on the card-mount. There are two specimens with “Types” hand-written by Sharp on the same card, and we designate the specimen on the right as the lectotype, the left specimen as a paralectotype. All remaining specimens in the assumed syntypic series have the “Greymouth New Zealand [red underline] Helms.” label, and the “Sharp Coll. 1905-313.” label. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and 20 paralectotypes are here designated from the material of Bitoma sellata. There is one card-mounted specimen in the BMNH bearing the labels “Greymouth, New Zealand. [red underline] Helms. // Sharp Coll. 1905-313.” another card-mounted specimen [card has five black lines] bearing the labels: “Greymouth, New Zealand. [red underline] Helms. // Sharp Coll. 1905-313. // sellatus n.sp. [handwritten, appears to be in Sharp’s hand]”, and three specimens card-mounted together with a determination label of “Bitoma sellata Greymouth” in Sharp’s hand, but the bottom label states
“N.Zeal / [red line] / 86 20”. We do not regard these as syntypes due to the lack of a determination label and different card style.


*Ablabus serratus* (Broun, 1909)

(Figs. 33–34)


**Type locality:** Southland.

**Broun number:** 2775 (as given in May 1967: 178).

**Remarks:** Broun mentioned that he based this species on three specimens: two specimens from “Southland” and one with the number “5237” on it sent by J.H. Lewis that was caked with dried sap and dirt. The two specimens from “Southland” were located and are mounted on the same card type, but we did not locate the specimen with the “5237” number as Broun described. There are two specimens with “Greymouth Lewis” labels, one of which bears a “37” label, the other lacking this label and mounted ventrally on the card. We assume that Broun miscounted the number of specimens and/or also quoted or miswrote the Lewis batch label. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and two paralectotypes are here designated from the material of *Symphysius serratus*.


*Ablabus sparsus* (Broun, 1886)

(Figs. 35–36)

Type locality: Stratford, base of Mount Egmont [Taranaki Region].
Broun number: 1704.
Remarks: Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and three paralectotypes are here designated from the material of Notoulus sparsus.


Ablabus truncatus (Broun, 1914)
(Figs. 37–38)

Ablabus truncatus: Implied combination based on Notoulus as an objective synonym of Ablabus in Ivie and Ślipiński 1990: 9.

Type locality: McClennan’s Bush, near Methven.
Broun number: 3542.
Remarks: Broun mentioned that he based this species on two specimens collected on 15 March, 1912. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are here designated from the material of Notoulus truncatus.


Ablabus varicornis (Broun, 1910)
(Figs. 39–40)

Ablabus varicornis: Implied combination based on Notoulus as an objective synonym of Ablabus in Ivie and Ślipiński 1990: 9.

Type locality: Dunedin.
Broun number: 3086.
Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen.


ALLOBITOMA Broun, 1921

Allobitoma Broun, 1921a: 526. Type species: Allobitoma halli Broun, 1921, fixed by monotypy.

Allobitoma halli Broun, 1921
(Figs. 41–42)

Type locality: Glenhope.
Broun number: 4049.

Remarks: Broun mentioned that he based this species on two specimens collected on 20 December, 1914. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are here designated from the material of Allobitoma halli.


BITOMA Herbst, 1793


Bitoma auriculata Sharp, 1886
(Figs. 43–45)


Type locality: New Zealand.
Broun number: 1928.

Remarks: Sharp based this species on a single specimen.


Bitoma brouni (Hetschko, 1928)
(Figs. 46–47)


Type locality: Rakaia Gorge, near Methven.
Broun number: 3544.
Remarks: Broun based his *Bitoma obsoleta* on a single specimen collected on 1 November, 1912. This was given the replacement name *Bitoma brouni* (Hetschko, 1928: 142; as *Ditoma*).


*Bitoma costicollis* (Reitter, 1880)
(Figs. 48–49)


**Type locality:** Greymouth.

**Broun number:** 3085.

**Remarks:** Reitter did not mention the number of specimens examined. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and seven paralectotypes are here designated from the material of *Phormesa costicollis*.


*Bitoma discoidea* Broun, 1880
(Figs. 50–51)


**Type locality:** Mount Manaia [Whangarei Heads].

**Broun number:** 349.

**Remarks:** Broun mentioned that he based this species on two specimens. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and four paralectotypes are here designated from the material of *Bitoma discoidea*.


*Bitoma distans* Sharp, 1876
(Figs. 52–54)


**Type locality:** Tairua.

**Broun number:** 345.

**Remarks:** Sharp did not mention the number of specimens examined. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and four paralectotypes are here designated from the material of *Bitoma distans*.

**Bitoma distincta** Broun, 1880
(Figs. 55–56)


**Type locality:** Tairua.

**Broun number:** 348.

**Remarks:** Broun based this species on a single specimen.


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**Bitoma guttata** Broun, 1886
(Figs. 57–58)


**Type locality:** near Dunedin [Otago Region].

**Broun number:** 1597.

**Remarks:** Broun based this species on a single specimen.


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**Bitoma insularis** White, 1846
(Figs. 59–61)


**Type locality:** Port Nicholson.

**Broun number:** 343.

**Remarks:** White did not mention the number of specimens examined. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are here designated from the material of *Bitoma insularis*.

**Type material examined:** Lectotype (BMNH): mounted on same card as paralectotype, left specimen is the lectotype, “Type [round label with red border] // Port. Nicholson N. Zealand [dark green label with black border, in White’s hand] // 67. 78- [round blue label, handwritten] // Bitoma insularis White. Zool. Ereb & Terro [handwritten]”. Paralectotype (BMNH): mounted on same card as lectotype, right specimen is a paralectotype, mounted on right side and missing head and prothorax, labels same as lectotype.

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**Bitoma lobata** Broun, 1886
(Figs. 62–63)


**Type locality:** Woodhill, near Waitakere Range.

**Broun number:** 1482.

**Remarks:** Broun based this species on a single specimen.

Bitoma morosa Broun, 1921
(Figs. 64–65)


Type locality: Lake Rotoiti, Nelson.

Broun number: 4181.

Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen collected on 17 March, 1916.


Bitoma mundula Sharp, 1886
(Figs. 66–68)


Type locality: Picton.

Broun number: 1930.

Remarks: Sharp based this species on a single specimen.


Bitoma nana Sharp, 1876
(Figs. 69–71)


Type locality: Tairua.

Broun number: 347.

Remarks: Sharp based this species on a single specimen.


Bitoma novella Hetschko, 1929
(Figs. 72–73)


Type locality: Waimarino.
Broun number: 3225.
Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen collected in January, 1910.

**Bitoma picicornis** Broun, 1909
(Figs. 74–75)


Type locality: Broken River.
Broun number: 2762 (as given in Broun 1914b: 177; May 1967: 178).
Remarks: Note that the female gender ending of the Latin “picicorn-“ is formed as *picicornis* (as listed above). Broun based this species on a single specimen.

**Bitoma rugosa** Sharp, 1876
(Figs. 76–78)


Type locality: Tairua.
Broun number: 346.
Remarks: Sharp did not mention the number of specimens examined. One specimen labeled as “var” [handwritten] was not considered a syntype because it did not have “Ind. typ” written on the card mount in Sharp’s hand. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and five paralectotypes are here designated from the material of *Bitoma rugosa*.

**Bitoma scita** Broun, 1886
(Figs. 79–80)


Type locality: Whangarata, near Tuakau.
Broun number: 1596.
Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen.
**Bitoma serraticula** Sharp, 1886
(Figs. 81–83)


**Type locality:** New Zealand.

**Broun number:** 1929.

**Remarks:** Sharp based this species on a single specimen.

**Type material examined:** Holotype (BMNH): card-mounted, “Bitoma serraticula Type D.S. New Zealand. Murray [written at base of card in Sharp’s hand] // Type [round label with red border] // Sharp Coll. 1905-313. // BMNH(E) #651701”.

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**Bitoma vicina** Sharp, 1876
(Figs. 84–86)


**Type locality:** Tairua.

**Broun number:** 344.

**Remarks:** Sharp did not mention the number of specimens examined. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and two paralectotypes are here designated from the material of *Bitoma vicina*. There are five additional specimens, one singleton and two pairs card-mounted on separate pins (one pair with right specimen mounted venter-up, with pin head removed) that bear only “Sharp Coll. 1905-313” labels. These appear to be on the same card and pin type as the lectotype and paralectotypes and may be part of a split-up series. These specimens are not regarded as syntypes, however, due to lack of information.


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**Chorasus** Sharp, 1882

*Chorasus* Sharp, 1882: 79. Type species: *Chorasus subcaecus* Sharp, 1882, fixed by monotypy.

*Vitiacus* Broun, 1893b: 1087. Type species: *Vitiacus costatus* Broun, 1893, fixed by monotypy. Synonymized with *Chorasus* Sharp by Ślipiński and Lawrence 1997: 368.

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**Chorasus buckleyi**, NEW NAME
(Figs. 87–88)

*Chorasus buckleyi*, replacement name for *Chorasus subcaecus* (Broun, 1921a: 528; as *Vitiacus*), preoccupied by *Chorasus subcaecus* Sharp, 1882: 80.


**Type locality:** Hollyford.

**Broun number:** 4051.

**Remarks:** Broun based this species on a single specimen collected on 20 February, 1914.
**Etymology:** The specific epithet of the replacement name honors Thomas Buckley for his collecting efforts and support of research on New Zealand Zopheridae.


*Chorasus costatus* (Broun, 1893)

(Figs. 89–90)


*Chorasus costatus*: Ślipiński and Lawrence 1997: 368, based on synonymy of *Vitiacus* with *Chorasus* (p. 368). Maddison 2010: 426.

**Type locality:** Moeraki.

**Broun number:** 1937.

**Remarks:** Broun based this species on a single specimen.


*Chorasus costicollis* (Broun, 1893)

(Figs. 91–92)


**Type locality:** Capleston.

**Broun number:** 2501.

**Remarks:** Broun based this species on a single specimen.


*Chorasus incertus* (Broun, 1895)

(Figs. 93–94)


**Type locality:** Mount Te Aroha.

**Broun number:** 2774 (as given in Broun 1921a: 530; May 1967: 178).

**Remarks:** Broun mentioned that he based this species on two specimens collected in March, 1894. Broun (1895: 195) originally listed this taxon as a varietal form of *V. costatus* to be treated further when more material of both forms became available. Hetschko (1930: 48) also listed it as a variety of *Vitiacus costatus* Broun. However, *V. incertus* was listed as a distinct species in later works (e.g. May 1967), thus we regard this species as distinct and not a varietal form. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are here designated from the material of *Vitiacus incertus*. 

**Chorasus lateralis** (Broun, 1921)
(Figs. 95–96)


**Type locality:** Erua.

**Broun number:** 4056.

**Remarks:** Broun based this species on a single specimen collected in January, 1909. A duplicate specimen was located in the MNHN Broun Collection, but we do not recognize this as a syntype since it lacked Broun’s handwritten “4056.” and Broun (1921a: 531) indicated only having examined a single specimen.


**Chorasus posticalis** (Broun, 1921)
(Figs. 97–98)


**Type locality:** Hollyford.

**Broun number:** 4052.

**Remarks:** Broun based this species on a single specimen collected on 20 February, 1914.


**Chorasus purus** (Broun, 1921)
(Figs. 99–100)


**Type locality:** Hollyford.

**Broun number:** 4053.

**Remarks:** Broun based this species on a single specimen collected on 16 February, 1914.


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CATALOGUE OF THE NEW ZEALAND ZOPHERIDAE
**Chorasus setarius** (Broun, 1921)
(Figs. 101–102)

*Chorasus setarius*: Implied combination based on synonymy of *Vitiacus* with *Chorasus* in Ślipiński and Lawrence 1997: 368.  
*Chorasus setarius*: Maddison 2010: 426.

**Type locality**: Erua, near Waimarino.  
**Broun number**: 4055.  
**Remarks**: Broun mentioned that he based this species on two specimens collected in January, 1909 and 1910. Only one of the two specimens matching the date and locality was located BMNH Broun collection. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype is **here designated** from the material of *Vitiacus setarius*.


**Chorasus subcaecus** Sharp, 1882
(Figs. 103–105)

Maddison 2010: 426.  
*Chorasus subcaecus*: Hetschko 1930: 59. Incorrect subsequent spelling, not available.

**Type locality**: Greymouth.  
**Broun number**: 1943.  
**Remarks**: Sharp did not mention the number of specimens examined. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and eight paralectotypes are **here designated** from the material of *Chorasus subcaecus*. There are an additional six specimens in the BMNH that appear to be on the same card and pin type as the syntypic series. While it is possible these specimens are also part of the syntypic series, we do not regard them as such due to the discrepancy in label data (e.g., one specimen was dated 1885).


**Chorasus suturalis** (Broun, 1921)
(Figs. 106–107)

*Chorasus suturalis*: Implied combination based on synonymy of *Vitiacus* with *Chorasus* in Ślipiński and Lawrence 1997: 368.  
*Chorasus suturalis*: Maddison 2010: 426.

**Type locality**: Mount Owen.  
**Broun number**: 4054.
Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen collected on 27 December, 1914.


CICONISSUS Broun, 1893

Ciconissus Broun, 1893a: 185. Type species: Ciconissus granifer Broun, 1893, by monotypy.


Ciconissus granifer Broun, 1893

(Figs. 108–109)


Type locality: Mount Pirongia.

Broun number: 2773.

Remarks: Broun mentioned that he based this species on seven specimens collected in December, 1892. Three specimens in the BMNH and one in the NZAC matching this data were located. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and three paralectotypes are here designated from the material of Ciconissus granifer.


EPISTRANUS Sharp, 1877

Epistrophus Sharp, 1876: 22 [nec Kirsch, 1868]. Type species: Epistrophus lawsoni Sharp, 1876, fixed by monotypy.

Epistranus Sharp, 1877c: 395. Replacement name for Epistrophus Sharp, 1876.

Remarks: The genus was originally described by Sharp as Epistrophus (1876: 22). In 1877, Sharp re-printed his 1876 paper and replaced the name Epistrophus with Epistranus (1877c: 395) followed by a later paper (Sharp 1878: 36) re-stating this replacement name on account of being preoccupied by Epistrophus Kirsch, 1868. Ivie and Ślipiński (1990: 11) incorrectly attributed this replacement to Sharp 1878: 36 (not Sharp, 1877c: 395).

Epistranus fulvus Reitter, 1880

(Figs. 110–111)


Type locality: Greymouth.

Broun number: 3083.

Remarks: Reitter did not mention the number of specimens examined. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and five paralectotypes are here designated from the material of Epistranus fulvus.

Epistranus hirtalis Broun, 1893
(Figs. 112–113)


Type locality: Mount Pirongia.

Broun number: 2772.

Remarks: Broun (1893) did not designate a unique species number for this species that he based on two specimens from Pirongia collected in December, 1892. We located two specimens in the BMNH, though the second specimen lacks the locality label, both specimens are considered syntypes. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are here designated from the material of Épistranus hirtalis.


Epistranus humeralis Broun, 1880
(Figs. 114–115)


Type locality: Tairua.

Broun number: 363.

Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen.


Epistranus lawsoni (Sharp, 1876)
(Figs. 116–118)

Type locality: Auckland.

Broun number: 362.

Remarks: Sharp based this species on a single specimen “sent from Auckland by Mr. T. Lawson…” which is labeled as a type by Sharp, but also bears a (presumably) erroneous Greymouth label.


Epistranus optabilis Broun, 1893
(Figs. 119–120)


Type locality: Moeraki.

Broun number: 2357.

Remarks: Broun mentioned that he based this species on two specimens. These were located in the BMNH Broun collection, mounted on the same card. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are here designated from the material of Epistranus optabilis.


Epistranus parvus Broun, 1886
(Figs. 121–122)


Type locality: near Howick.

Broun number: 1712.

Remarks: Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined. In order to stabilize this name, the single specimen of Epistranus parvus in the BMNH Broun collection is here designated as the lectotype.


Epistranus sharpi Reitter, 1880
(Figs. 123–124)


Type locality: Greymouth.

Broun number: 3082.

Remarks: Reitter did not mention the number of specimens examined. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and eight paralectotypes are here designated from the material of Epistranus sharpi.


**Epistranus valens** Broun, 1881
(Figs. 125–126)


**Type locality**: Mount Manaia [Whangarei Heads].

**Broun number**: 1168.

**Remarks**: Broun based this species on a single specimen missing one antenna.


**GLENENTELA** Broun, 1893

Glenentela Broun, 1893b: 1089. Type species: *Glenentela serrata* Broun, 1893, fixed by monotypy.

**Glenentela costata** Broun, 1921
(Figs. 127–128)


**Type locality**: Glenhope.

**Broun number**: 4050.

**Remarks**: Broun mentioned that he based this species on four specimens collected on 18 July, 1915. Three specimens in the BMNH and two in the NZAC matching this date were located. We assume Broun mis-reported the number of specimens before him. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and four paralectotypes are here designated from the material of *Glenentela costata*.


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**Glenentela serrata** Broun, 1893  
(Figs. 129–130)


**Type locality**: Howick.  
**Broun number**: 1940.  
**Remarks**: Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype is here designated from the single specimen of *Glenentela serrata* in the BMNH Broun collection.


**HETERARGUS** Sharp, 1886

*Heterargus* Sharp, 1886: 384. Type species: *Heterargus rudis* Sharp, 1886, fixed by monotypy.  

**Heterargus angulifer** (Broun, 1914)  
(Figs. 131–132)

*Heterargus angulifer*: Implied combination based on synonymy of *Gathocles* with *Heterargus* in Ślipiński and Lawrence 1997: 385.  

**Type locality**: McClennan’s Bush, near Methven [Mount Hutt also given in original description].  
**Broun number**: 3547.  
**Remarks**: Broun mentioned that he based this species on 12 specimens collected at Mount Hutt in April, 1912, which is the same locality as McClennan’s Bush. Ten specimens in the BMNH, MNHN, and NZAC with the same date ranges were located. There is one specimen in the NZAC labeled as “3547 var.,” from McClennans Bush, which we do not consider a syntype. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and nine paralectotypes are here designated from the material of *Gathocles angulifer*. Broun’s determination label on the lectotype reads “Heterargus angulifer,” but the name given in the original description is *Gathocles angulifer*.  


Heterargus crassus (Broun, 1881) NEW COMBINATION
(Figs. 133–134)
Heterargus crassus: Implied combination based on synonymy of Protarphius with Heterargus in Ślipiński and Lawrence 1997: 385.

Type locality: Parua.
Broun number: 1167.
Remarks: Broun mentioned that he based this species on two specimens. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are here designated from the material of Ablabus crassus.


Heterargus decorus (Broun, 1914)
(Figs. 135–136)
Heterargus decorus: Implied combination based on synonymy of Protarphius with Heterargus in Ślipiński and Lawrence 1997: 385.

Type locality: Great Barrier Island.
Broun number: 3407.
Remarks: Broun mentioned that he based this species on two specimens collected in March, 1911. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are here designated from the material of Protarphius decorus.


Heterargus fuscus (Broun, 1923)
(Figs. 137–138)


Type locality: Mount Dick, near Kingston.
Broun number: 4281.
Remarks: Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined, but stated they were collected on 17 March, 1914. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and two paralectotypes are here designated from the material of Gathocles fuscus.


Heterargus grossanus (Broun, 1885) NEW COMBINATION
(Figs. 139–140)

Gathocles grossanus: transferred from Coxelas by Broun 1893b: 1087.
Heterargus grossanus: Implied combination based on synonymy of Gathocles with Heterargus in Ślipiński and Lawrence 1997: 385.

Type locality: Dunedin.
Broun number: 1662.
Remarks: Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined. We located one specimen in the BMNH matching his description, though there was an additional specimen in the BMNH with a printed “Otago” label, a printed “Purakanui” label, and a handwritten “Gathocles grossanus” determination label. This specimen is not regarded as being part of the syntypic series due to the difference in locality with the original description. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype is here designated from the material of Coxelas grossanus.


Heterargus indentatus (Broun, 1893)
(Figs. 141–142)

Heterargus indentatus: Implied combination based on synonymy of Protarthrius with Heterargus in Ślipiński and Lawrence 1997: 385.

Type locality: Taranaki, near Stratford.
Broun number: 2769.
Remarks: Broun mentioned that he based this species on two specimens. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are here designated from the material of Protarthrius indentatus.


CATALOGUE OF THE NEW ZEALAND ZOPHERIDAE
Heterargus interruptus (Broun, 1923)  
(Figs. 143–144)

Heterargus interruptus: Implied combination based on synonymy of Gathocles with Heterargus in Ślipiński and Lawrence 1997: 385.  

Type locality: Wellington.  
Broun number: 4282.  
Remarks: Even though this species was described by Broun under the name “Gathocles interruptus” in the original description, both specimens carry a “Glenentela interrupta” determination label and were located under Glenentela and above the “interruptus” tag in the BMNH Broun collection. Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined, but stated they were collected on 24 April, 1916. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and two paralectotypes are here designated from the material of Gathocles interruptus.


Heterargus nodosus (Broun, 1893)  
(Figs. 145–146)


Type locality: Moeraki.  
Broun number: 1936.  
Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen. There is an additional specimen in the BMNH that matches the information given in the original description bearing the following label data: “1936. [in Broun’s hand] // Moeraki [in Broun’s hand] // New Zealand. [red underline] Broun Coll. Brit. Mus. 1922-482. // Gathocles nodosus [in Broun’s hand]”. Upon comparison, both specimens appeared to be of the same species. It is impossible to determine which the one specimen Broun had before him was. Therefore, we chose to recognize as the holotype the cleaner of the two specimens. Additionally, the handwritten determination label of the holotype has a period following the name, which was common on Broun’s type specimens.


Heterargus obliquicostatus (Broun, 1909)  
(Figs. 147–148)

Type locality: Otara, Southland.

Broun number: 2767 (as given in May 1967: 178).

Remarks: Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined. Two specimens in the NZAC matching the locality were located. Three specimens in the BMNH matching the locality were located, but one is labeled as a variety and not considered a syntype. This varietal specimen was mentioned in the description as having fewer antennal segments (one side has a few funicle segments fused, but the 2-segmented club exists for both sides). In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and four paralectotypes are here designated from the material of Gathocles obliquicostatus.


Heterargus pallens (Broun, 1914)
(Figs. 149–150)


Type locality: McClennan’s Bush, near Methven.

Broun number: 3548.

Remarks: Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined, but stated they were collected in April, 1912. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and eight paralectotypes are here designated from the material of Protarphius pallens.


Heterargus pallens (Broun, 1914)

Heterargus parallelus Broun, 1914
(Figs. 151–152)


Type locality: Hump Ridge, near Invercargill.

Broun number: 3546.

Remarks: Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined, but stated they were collected in February, 1912. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and three paralectotypes are here designated from the material of Heterargus parallelus.


Heterargus posticalis (Broun, 1909)
(Figs. 153–154)


Type locality: Otara, Southland.

Broun number: 2771 (as given in May 1967: 178).

Remarks: Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype is here designated from the material of Heterargus posticalis.


Heterargus rudis Sharp, 1886
(Figs. 155–157)


Type locality: Greymouth.

Broun number: 1935.

Remarks: Sharp did not mention the number of specimens examined. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and eight paralectotypes are here designated from the material of Heterargus rudis.

Heterargus ruficornis (Broun, 1893)  
(Figs. 158–159)


Maddison 2010: 426.

**Type locality:** Mount Pirongia.

**Broun number:** 2768.

**Remarks:** Broun mentioned that he based this species on two specimens collected in December, 1892. In order 
to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are here designated from the material of Protarphius 
ruficornis.

**Type material examined:** Lectotype (BMNH): card-mounted, “Type [round label with red border] // 2768 _[in 
ruficornis [in Broun’s hand]”.

Heterargus serricollis Broun, 1893

(Figs. 160–161)


**Type locality:** Capleston.

**Broun number:** 2500.

**Remarks:** Broun based this species on a single specimen.

**Type material examined:** Holotype (BMNH): card-mounted, “Type [round label with red border] // 2500. [in 
1922-482. // Heterargus serricollis [in Broun’s hand]”.

Heterargus subaequus Broun, 1914

(Figs. 162–163)


**Type locality:** Hakapoua, Southland.

**Broun number:** 3406.

**Remarks:** Broun based this species on a single specimen collected on 1 March, 1911. There was an additional 
 specimen in the BMNH that bears a “Hakapoua, Southland” label (in Broun’s hand), but this was not considered 
a syntype because the specimen lacked a Broun identification label.

**Type material examined:** Holotype (BMNH): card-mounted, “Type [round label with red border] // 3406. [in 
Heterargus subaequus. [in Broun’s hand]”.

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Heterargus tricavus (Broun, 1909)
(Figs. 164–165)

Heterargus tricavus: Implied combination based on synonymy of Protarphius with Heterargus in Ślipiński and Lawrence 1997: 385.

Type locality: Broken River, Canterbury.

Broun number: 2770 (as given in May 1967: 178).

Remarks: Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and two paralectotypes are here designated from the material of Protarphius tricavus.


Lasconotus Erichson, 1845

Lasconotus Erichson, 1845: 258. Type species: Lasconotus complex LeConte, 1859, by subsequent monotypy.

Lasconotus gracilis (Sharp, 1876)
(Figs. 166–168)


Type locality: Auckland.

Broun number: 365.

Remarks: Sharp based this species on a single specimen.


NORIX Broun, 1893

Norix Broun, 1893b: 1090. Type species: Norix crassus Broun, 1893, fixed by monotypy.
*Norix crassus* Broun, 1893
(Figs. 169–170)


**Type locality:** Mokohinou Island.

**Broun number:** 1941.

**Remarks:** Broun based this species on a single specimen missing a leg.


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**NOTOCOXELUS** Ślipiński and Lawrence, 1997

*Notocoxelus* Ślipiński and Lawrence, 1997: 404. Type species: *Coxelus helmsi* Reitter, 1880, fixed by monotypy.

**Remarks:** Sharp remarked on the affinities of the New Zealand *Coxelus* (= *Notocoxelus*) with that of the European *Coxelus*, suggesting it was near enough to not require a separate genus. However, Ślipiński and Lawrence (1997: 404) erected the genus *Notocoxelus* for the New Zealand members of the genus *Coxelus*, but neglected to formally designate all New Zealand species as new combinations under *Notocoxelus* (Adam Ślipiński, pers. comm.). Below we formally combine these names for the New Zealand *Coxelus*.

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*Notocoxelus bicavus* (Broun, 1909) NEW COMBINATION
(Figs. 171–172)


**Type locality:** Invercargill.

**Broun number:** 2766 (as given in May 1967: 178).

**Remarks:** Broun based this species on a single specimen.


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*Notocoxelus chalmeri* (Broun, 1886) NEW COMBINATION
(Figs. 173–174)


**Type locality:** Purakanui, on the coast north of Dunedin [Otago Region].

**Broun number:** 1711.

**Remarks:** Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype is here designated from the material of *Coxelus chalmeri*.

**Notocoxelus clarus** (Broun, 1882) NEW COMBINATION
(Figs. 175–176)


**Notocoxelus clarus**: Implied combination based on the erection of the genus *Notocoxelus* (Ślipiński and Lawrence, 1997: 404).

**Type locality**: Parua.

**Broun number**: 1357.

**Remarks**: Broun based this species on a single specimen.


**Notocoxelus dubius** (Sharp, 1876) NEW COMBINATION
(Figs. 177–179)


**Notocoxelus dubius**: Implied combination based on the erection of the genus *Notocoxelus* (Ślipiński and Lawrence, 1997: 404).

**Type locality**: Auckland and Tairua.

**Broun number**: 350.

**Remarks**: Sharp did not mention the number of specimens examined sent to him “…from Auckland and Tairua by Mr. Lawson and Captain Broun.” In the BMNH, there is one specimen from Auckland with “Ind. typ.” another specimen with “N Zeal” and “type” written at the base of the cards, both of which bear “Greymouth, New Zealand, Helms’ labels, probably attached in error. There are a number of other specimens in the BMNH from Greymouth with Sharp’s handwriting at the base of the card-mount, but we do not regard these as part of the syntypic series due to the discrepancy in type locality. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are here designated from the material of *Coxelus dubius*.


**Notocoxelus elongatus** (Broun, 1909) NEW COMBINATION
(Figs. 180–181)


**Notocoxelus elongatus**: Implied combination based on the erection of the genus *Notocoxelus* (Ślipiński and Lawrence, 1997: 404).

**Type locality**: Broken River.

**Broun number**: 2764 (as given in Broun 1914b: 178; May 1967: 178).

**Remarks**: Broun mentioned that he based this species on three specimens. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and two paralectotypes are here designated from the material of *Coxelus elongatus*.

Notocoxelus graniceps (Broun, 1893) NEW COMBINATION
(Figs. 182–183)


Notocoxelus graniceps: Implied combination based on the erection of the genus Notocoxelus (Ślipiński and Lawrence, 1997: 404).

Type locality: Moeraki.

Broun number: 2356.

Remarks: Broun mentioned that he based this species on three specimens from Moeraki, but only two specimens in the BMNH specimens are labeled Otago or Moeraki. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are here designated from the material of Coxelus graniceps.


Notocoxelus helmsi (Reitter, 1880)
(Figs. 184–185)


Type locality: Greymouth.

Broun number: 3084.

Remarks: Reitter did not mention the number of specimens examined. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and 13 paralectotypes are here designated from the material of Coxelus helmsi.


Notocoxelus instabilis (Broun, 1914) NEW COMBINATION
(Figs. 186–187)


Type locality: McClennan’s Bush, near Methven [Pudding Hill also given in original description].

Broun number: 3545.

Remarks: Broun mentioned that he based this species on “about twenty specimens” from McClennan’s Bush and Pudding Hill during April and May, 1912, but only five specimens in the BMNH and six specimens in the NZAC matching this data were located. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and ten paralectotypes are here designated from the material of Coxelus instabilis.


Notocoxelus longulus (Broun, 1893) NEW COMBINATION
(Figs. 188–189)


Type locality: Moeraki.

Broun number: 1934.

Remarks: Broun mentioned that he based this species on three specimens. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and two paralectotypes are here designated from the material of Coxelus longulus.

Type material examined: Lectotype (BMNH): card-mounted, “Type [round label with red border] // 1934. [in Broun’s hand] // Otago [topside, in Broun’s hand] Moerak [underside, in Broun’s hand]; label was cut and the “i” in “Moeraki” was inadvertently cut off” // New Zealand. [red underline] Broun Coll. Brit. Mus. 1922-482. // Coxelus

*Notocoxelus mucronatus* (Broun, 1911) NEW COMBINATION  
(Figs. 190–191)


**Type locality**: Pitt Island.

**Broun number**: This species was listed as number 61 in the paper, but this is not a “Broun number” in the standard sense.

**Remarks**: Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and seven paralectotypes are hereby designated from the material of *Coxelus mucronatus*.


*Notocoxelus oculator* (Broun, 1893) NEW COMBINATION  
(Figs. 192–193)


**Type locality**: Moeraki.

**Broun number**: 2354.

**Remarks**: Broun based this species on a single specimen.


*Notocoxelus ovicollis* (Broun, 1893) NEW COMBINATION  
(Figs. 194–195)

*Notocoxelus ovicollis*: Implied combination based on the erection of the genus *Notocoxelus* (Ślipiński and Lawrence, 1997: 404).

**Type locality**: Moeraki [Otago Region].

**Broun number**: 1933.

**Remarks**: Broun based this species on a single specimen.


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*Notocoxelus picicornis* (Broun, 1893) NEW COMBINATION
(Figs. 196–197)


*Notocoxelus picicornis*: Implied combination based on the erection of the genus *Notocoxelus* (Ślipiński and Lawrence, 1997: 404).

**Type locality**: Moeraki.

**Broun number**: 2355.

**Remarks**: Broun based this species on a single specimen.


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*Notocoxelus posticalis* (Broun, 1893) NEW COMBINATION
(Figs. 198–199)


*Notocoxelus posticalis*: Implied combination based on the erection of the genus *Notocoxelus* (Ślipiński and Lawrence, 1997: 404).

**Type locality**: Moeraki.

**Broun number**: 1932.

**Remarks**: Broun based this species on a single specimen.


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*Notocoxelus punctatus* (Broun, 1910) NEW COMBINATION
(Figs. 200–201)


*Notocoxelus punctatus*: Implied combination based on the erection of the genus *Notocoxelus* (Ślipiński and Lawrence, 1997: 404).

**Type locality**: Sunday Island.

**Broun number**: This specimen was not given a number by Broun.
Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen. In the Broun Collection Kermadecs Island drawer at the BMNH, there is a label stating “Transferred to Auckland Institute and Museum, New Zealand, 30/10/1969. ref. Trustee’s Meeting Oct.23.69”. This refers to the holotype in the AMNZ.


Notocoxelus regularis (Broun, 1893) NEW COMBINATION
(Figs. 202–203)


Notocoxelus regularis: Implied combination based on the erection of the genus Notocoxelus (Ślipiński and Lawrence, 1997: 404).

Type locality: Ashburton.

Broun number: 2499.

Remarks: Broun mentioned that he based this species on two specimens from Ashburton. Two specimens labeled “Canterbury” with “Ashburton” hand-written underneath were located in the BMNH. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are here designated from the material of Coxelus regularis.


Notocoxelus robustus (Broun, 1880) NEW COMBINATION
(Figs. 204–205)


Notocoxelus robustus: Implied combination based on the erection of the genus Notocoxelus (Ślipiński and Lawrence, 1997: 404).

Type locality: Mount Manaia [Whangarei Heads].

Broun number: 352.

Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen.


Notocoxelus rufus (Broun, 1893) NEW COMBINATION
(Figs. 206–207)


Notocoxelus rufus: Implied combination based on the erection of the genus Notocoxelus (Ślipiński and Lawrence, 1997: 404).

Type locality: Taieri, Otago.

Broun number: 1931.
Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen.


**Notocoxelus similis** (Sharp, 1876) NEW COMBINATION
(Figs. 208–210)


**Notocoxelus similis**: Implied combination based on the erection of the genus *Notocoxelus* (Ślipiński and Lawrence, 1997: 404).

**Type locality**: Auckland.

**Broun number**: 351.

**Remarks**: Sharp did not mention the number of specimens examined. The specimen in the BMNH bears bears a hand-written “NZl- Greymouth” label, probably attached in error. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are here designated from the material of *Coxelus similis*.


**Notocoxelus thoracicus** (Broun, 1895) NEW COMBINATION
(Figs. 211–212)


**Notocoxelus thoracicus**: Implied combination based on the erection of the genus *Notocoxelus* (Ślipiński and Lawrence, 1997: 404).

**Type locality**: Wellington.

**Broun number**: 2763 (as given in May 1967: 178).

**Remarks**: Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are here designated from the material of *Coxelus thoracicus*. There is an additional specimen (card-mounted venter-up) in the BMNH Broun collection that matches the type locality, but we do not consider this to be a syntype because Broun’s determination label identifies it as a variety of *C. thoracicus*. Additionally, the locality label is handwritten rather than typed, as is the case with the lectotype (BMNH) and paralectotype (MNHN).


**Notocoxelus variegatus** (Broun, 1909) NEW COMBINATION
(Figs. 213–214)


**Notocoxelus variegatus**: Implied combination based on the erection of the genus *Notocoxelus* (Ślipiński and Lawrence, 1997: 404).

**Type locality**: Invercargill.

**Broun number**: 2765 (as given in May 1967: 178).
Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen.


**Notocoxelus xanthonyx** (Broun, 1910) NEW COMBINATION
(Figs. 215–216)


*Notocoxelus xanthonyx*: Implied combination based on the erection of the genus *Notocoxelus* (Ślipiński and Lawrence, 1997: 404).

**Type locality**: Raoul Island [Sunday Island].

**Broun number**: This specimen was not given a number by Broun.

**Remarks**: Broun based this species on a single specimen.


**Pristoderus** Hope, 1840

*Pristoderus* Hope, 1840: 145. Type species: *Dermetes scaber* Fabricius, 1775, by original designation.


*Enarsus* Pascoe, 1866: 444. Type species: *Enarsus bakewellii* Pascoe, 1866, fixed by monotypy. Synonymized with *Pristoderus* Hope by Ślipiński and Lawrence 1997: 406.


Remarks: The genus *Pristoderus* was removed from synonymy and recognized as valid by Ivie and Ślipiński (1990: 9), stating: “This senior synonym of *Ulonotus* cannot be suppressed, and is the proper name of the genus currently known as *Ulonotus*.” Pascoe (1876: 51) stated that Fabricius’ *Dermetes scaber* is congeneric with White’s *Pristoderus antarcticus* and Erichson’s *Ulonotus* was probably based on one of these two species, although Erichson did not formally describe any species when he erected the genus. Sharp (1876: 17) stated that the name *Pristoderus* Hope “may be with advantage dropped into oblivion” due to lack of characters provided by Hope for the genus.

**Pristoderus aberrans** (Broun, 1880)
(Figs. 217–218)


*Recyntus aberrans*: Hetschko 1930: 56.

Remarks: The genus *Pristoderus* was removed from synonymy and recognized as valid by Ivie and Ślipiński (1990: 9), stating: “This senior synonym of *Ulonotus* cannot be suppressed, and is the proper name of the genus currently known as *Ulonotus*.” Pascoe (1876: 51) stated that Fabricius’ *Dermetes scaber* is congeneric with White’s *Pristoderus antarcticus* and Erichson’s *Ulonotus* was probably based on one of these two species, although Erichson did not formally describe any species when he erected the genus. Sharp (1876: 17) stated that the name *Pristoderus* Hope “may be with advantage dropped into oblivion” due to lack of characters provided by Hope for the genus.

**Type locality**: Tairua, Whangarei Heads.
Broun number: 338.

Remarks: Broun mentioned that he based this species on three specimens, two from Tairua and one from Whangarei Heads, but only one matching these localities was located. Broun remarked that he sent material of this species to Sharp, who informed him it was not *U. lawsoni*. It is possible the other two syntypes are amongst Sharp’s material at the BMNH. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype is here designated from the material of *Ulonotus aberrans*.


**Pristoderus acuminatus** (Broun, 1880)
(Figs. 219–220)

*Tarphiomimus acuminatus* Broun, 1880: 183.


*Dryptops acuminatus*: Implied combination based on synonymy of *Dryptops* with *Pristoderus* in Ślipiński and Lawrence 1997: 406.


Type locality: Tairua.

Broun number: 325.

Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen. Broun (1880: 183) stated that this species might be more closely allied to *Ulonotus* due to the structure of the tarsi (lacking a lobed first tarsomere, as is found in *Tarphiomimus*). Broun (1882: 293) later moved the species to his newly-described genus *Dryptops*. *Dryptops* was subsequently synonymized with *Pristoderus* by Ślipiński and Lawrence (1997). Interestingly, Broun mentions this species in his description of *Allobitoma*, referring to it as *Tarphiomimus acuminatus* (probably disregarding his previous transfer to *Dryptops*), stating that the species “will no doubt be placed in another genus apart from *Tarphiomimus*” (Broun 1921a: 527).


**Pristoderus aemulus** (Broun, 1923)
(Figs. 221–222)


*Pristoderus aemulus*: Implied combination based on *Ulonotus* as a junior synonym of *Pristoderus* in Ivie and Ślipiński 1990: 9.


Type locality: Belgrove.

Broun number: 4280.

Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen collected on 10 December, 1914.


**Pristoderus affinis** (Broun, 1923)
(Figs. 223–224)


*Pristoderus affinis*: Implied combination based on *Ulonotus* as a junior synonym of *Pristoderus* in Ivie and Ślipiński 1990: 9.

**Pristoderus antarcticus** (White, 1846)
(Figs. 225–226)

*Boleotophagus antarcticus*: White 1846 pl. 1, fig. 12. *Lapsus calami*.  

**Type locality**: Port Nicholson, New Zealand.  
**Broun number**: 331.  
**Remarks**: White did not mention the number of specimens examined of *Bolitophagus antarcticus*. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and two paralectotypes are **here designated** from the material of *Bolitophagus antarcticus*.


**Pristoderus asper** (Sharp, 1876)
(Figs. 227–229)


**Type locality**: Tairua.  
**Broun number**: 335.  
**Remarks**: Sharp based this species on a single specimen.


**Pristoderus atratus** (Broun, 1880)  
(Figs. 230–231)

*Recyntus atratus*: Hetschko 1930: 56.  
*Pristoderus atratus*: Implied combination based on *Ulonotus* as a junior synonym of *Pristoderus* in Ivie and Ślipiński 1990: 9.  
*Pristoderus atratus*: Maddison 2010: 426.
Type locality: Tairua.
Broun number: 339.

Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen.


Pristoderus bakewelli (Pascoe, 1866)
(Figs. 232–233)


Type locality: New Zealand.
Broun number: 355.

Remarks: Pascoe did not mention the number of specimens examined. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are here designated from the material of Enarsus bakewelli.


Pristoderus brouni (Sharp, 1876)
(Figs. 234–236)


Type locality: Tairua.
Broun number: 333.

Remarks: Sharp mentioned that he based this species on two specimens. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are here designated from the material of Ulonotus brouni.


Pristoderus carus (Broun, 1886)
(Figs. 237–238)


Pristoderus carus: Implied combination based on Ulonotus as a junior synonym of Pristoderus in Ivie and Ślipiński 1990: 9.

Type locality: Purakanui, near Dunedin.

Broun number: 1706.

Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen.


_Pristoderus cinereus_ (Broun, 1886)
(Figs. 239–240)


Type locality: Mount Egmont.

Broun number: 1709.

Remarks: Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined. In order to stabilize this name, the single specimen of _Ulonotus cinereus_ in the BMNH Broun collection is _here designated_ as the lectotype.


_Pristoderus contractifrons_ (Broun, 1880)
(Figs. 241–242)


Type locality: Tairua.

Broun number: 358.

Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen.


_Pristoderus cucullatus_ (Sharp, 1886)
(Figs. 243–245)


Type locality: Greymouth.

Broun number: 1939.

Remarks: Sharp did not mention the number of specimens examined (listed as “Helms, No. 280” in the original description). Sharp stated that Mr. Helms sent him two specimens initially, then additional specimens at a later date, which we also regard as syntypes. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and seven paralectotypes are _here designated_ from the material of _Enarsus cucullatus_.

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CATALOGUE OF THE NEW ZEALAND ZOPHERIDAE

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Pristoderus discalis (Broun, 1921) (Figs. 246–247)


Type locality: Routeburn, northwest of Lake Wakatipu.

Broun number: 4047.

Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen with a broken tibia collected on 11 February, 1914. This specimen was located in the BMNH beside a similar, fully intact specimen collected on 16 February, 1914.


Pristoderus discenedens (Sharp, 1877) (Figs. 248–250)


Type locality: West Coast.

Broun number: 332.

Remarks: Sharp did not mention the number of specimens examined. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are here designated from the material of Ulonotus discendedens. Since the paralectotype bears no labels other than the one listed below, it can be assumed this specimen is in the same series as the lectotype. Moreover, the pin and card are of the same stock and style.

Pristoderus dissimilis (Sharp, 1886)
(Figs. 251–253)


Type locality: Bealey [Greymouth and Picton also given in original description].
Broun number: 1926.
Remarks: Sharp did not mention the number of specimens examined but stated he was sent “an example from Captain Broun (with the No. 109 attached),” which “was found in numbers at Bealey and Picton by Helms,” and is conspecific with a specimen that Reitter sent “some time ago from Greymouth…” In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and 15 paralectotypes are here designated from the material of Ulonotus dissimilis.


Pristoderus dorsalis (Broun, 1882)
(Figs. 254–255)


Type locality: Waitakere Range.
Broun number: 1354.
Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen.


Pristoderus exigus (Broun, 1882)
(Figs. 256–257)


Type locality: Parua Bay [near Whangarei Harbour].
Broun number: 1356.
Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen. This species description was re-printed in Part III of Broun’s New Zealand Coleoptera (1886: 765).


Pristoderus fulvus (Broun, 1893)  
(Figs. 258–259)

Pristoderus fulvus: Implied combination based on Ulonotus as a junior synonym of Pristoderus in Ivie and Ślipiński 1990: 9.  

Type locality: Moeraki.

Broun number: 1925.

Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen. We located one specimen in the BMNH Broun collection with a “1925” Broun number and identification label (but lacking a locality label), which we assume to be the holotype. Broun’s determination label on the lectotype reads “Ulonotus fulvous,” but the name given in the original description is Ulonotus fulvus.


Pristoderus fuscatus (Broun, 1886)  
(Figs. 260–261)

Pristoderus fuscatus: Implied combination based on Ulonotus as a junior synonym of Pristoderus in Ivie and Ślipiński 1990: 9.  

Type locality: Mount Egmont.

Broun number: 1707.

Remarks: Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined. In order to stabilize this name, the single specimen of Ulonotus fuscatus in the BMNH Broun collection is here designated as the lectotype.


Pristoderus insignis (Broun, 1880)  
(Figs. 262–263)

Ulonotus insignis Broun, 1880: 191.  
Pristoderus insignis: Implied combination based on synonymy of Recyntus with Pristoderus in Ślipiński and Lawrence 1997: 406.  

Type locality: Mount Manaia [Whangarei Heads].

Broun number: 341.

Remarks: Broun (1880: 191) mentioned that he based this species on two specimens while several others with
different body proportions were listed as varieties. We located one specimen labeled “Mount Manaia” which we designate as the lectotype, and another with a similar “341” label which we designate as the paralectotype. Two additional specimens (card-mounted venter-up) were located and may be the varietal specimens Broun mentioned. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are here designated from the material of *Ulonotus insignis*. Broun’s determination label on the lectotype reads “Recyntus insignis,” but the name given in the original description is *Ulonotus insignis*.


**Pristoderus integratus** (Broun, 1886)  
(Figs. 264–265)


**Type locality:** Purakanui, Otago.  
**Broun number:** 1710.  
**Remarks:** Broun did not explicitly mention the number of specimens examined; however, the wording was ambiguous and he referred to “a small example” from Purakanui and provided a single length measurement. Only one specimen matching this data was located in the BMNH Broun collection, therefore we assume Broun based this species on a single specimen.


**Pristoderus isostictus** (Broun, 1885)  
(Figs. 266–267)


**Type locality:** Paparoa, near Howick.  
**Broun number:** 1661.  
**Remarks:** Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined. In order to stabilize this name, the single specimen of *Ulonotus isostictus* in the BMNU Broun collection is here designated as the lectotype. Broun’s determination label on the lectotype reads “Notoulus isostictus,” but the name given in the original description is *Ulonotus isostictus*.


**Pristoderus lawsoni** (Wollaston, 1873)  
(Figs. 268–269)


Pristoderus lawsoni: Implied combination based on Ulonotus as a junior synonym of Pristoderus in Ivie and Ślipiński 1990: 9.


Type locality: Auckland.

Broun number: 337.

Remarks: Wollaston did not mention the number of specimens examined. Sharp (1876: 18) moved this species to the genus Ulonotus. Ivie and Ślipiński (1990: 9) also designated this species as the type species for the genus Tarphiomimetes Wollaston. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype is here designated from a single specimen we believe is the type of Tarphiomimetes lawsoni.


Pristoderus philpotti (Broun, 1914)
(Figs. 270–271)


Pristoderus philpotti: Implied combination based on Ulonotus as a junior synonym of Pristoderus in Ivie and Ślipiński 1990: 9.


Type locality: Tisbury, Southland.

Broun number: 3404.

Remarks: We assume Broun based this species on two specimens because he mentioned a “second (damaged) specimen…” in the description. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are here designated from the material of Ulonotus philpotti.


Pristoderus plagiatus (Broun, 1911)
(Figs. 272–273)


Utonotus plagiatus: Broun 1911: 97. Lapsus calami, no taxonomic status.

Pristoderus plagiatus: Implied combination based on Ulonotus as a junior synonym of Pristoderus in Ivie and Ślipiński 1990: 9.


Type locality: Pitt Island.

Broun number: This species was listed as number 60 in the paper, but this is not a “Broun number” in the standard sense.

Remarks: Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined. Four specimens in the BMNH and one in the NZAC matching the locality were located. One of these specimens (BMNH) is labeled as a variant, which we do not consider a syntype. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and three paralectotypes are here designated from the material of Ulonotus plagiatus.

Pristoderus planiceps (Broun, 1915)
(Figs. 274–275)


Type locality: Longwood Range, Southland.

Broun number: 3740.

Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen collected in January, 1913.


Pristoderus probus (Broun, 1893)
(Figs. 276–277)


Type locality: Taieri.

Broun number: 1938.

Remarks: Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are here designated from the material of Enarsus probus.


Pristoderus proprius (Broun, 1914)
(Figs. 278–279)


Type locality: Rakaia Gorge, near Methven.

Broun number: 3541.

Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen collected on 5 June, 1912.


Pristoderus punctatus (Broun, 1886)
(Figs. 280–281)

**Pristoderus punctatus**: Maddison 2010: 426.

**Type locality**: Woodhill.
**Broun number**: 1595.

**Remarks**: Broun based this species on a single specimen.


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**Pristoderus reitteri** (Sharp, 1882)
(Figs. 282–284)

_Acosmetus reitteri_ Sharp, 1882: 80.


_Synclus reitteri_: Reitter 1880c: 173. _Nomen nudum_, see note below.

_Pristoderus reitteri_: Implied combination based on synonymy of _Recyntus_ with _Pristoderus_ in Ślipiński and Lawrence 1997: 406.

_Pristoderus reitteri_: Maddison 2010: 426.

**Type locality**: Greymouth.
**Broun number**: 4284.

**Remarks**: Sharp did not mention the number of specimens examined. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and 11 paralectotypes are _here designated_ from the material of _Acosmetus reitteri_. Reitter (1880c: 173) lists “Synclus Reitteri Sharp. n. sp.” without description and most likely refers to the species _Acosmetus reitteri_, soon-after described by Sharp (1882), who noted that “This very remarkable insect I first received from Mr. Reitter, of Vienna, and, supposing it might go into the genus _Synclus_, proposed to call it _Synclus Reitteri_. I find, however, it departs much from _Synclus..._ and I have therefore called it _Acosmetus Reitteri..._” Several specimens in the BMNH lacking handwritten labels by Sharp were not considered syntypes.


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**Pristoderus rudis** (Sharp, 1877)
(Figs. 285–287)


_Pristoderus rudis_: Implied combination based on synonymy of _Enarsus_ with _Pristoderus_ in Ślipiński and Lawrence 1997: 406.


**Type locality**: Christchurch.
Broun number: 357.
Remarks: Sharp did not mention the number of specimens examined; however, we located three specimens with the same card and pin stock, though the minutens pins varied in placement through the specimen. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and two paralectotypes are here designated from the material of *Enarsus rudis*.


**Pristoderus rufescens** (Broun, 1886)
(Figs. 288–289)


**Pristoderus rufescens**:: Implied combination based on *Ulonotus* as a junior synonym of *Pristoderus* in Ivie and Ślipiński 1990: 9.

**Pristoderus rufescens**:: Maddison 2010: 426.

**Type locality:** Purakanui, Otago.

Broun number: 1708.
Remarks: Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype is here designated from the single specimen of *Ulonotus rufescens* in the BMNH Broun collection.


**Pristoderus salebrosus** (Broun, 1880)
(Figs. 290–291)


**Pristoderus salebrosus**:: Implied combination based on synonymy of *Recyntus* with *Pristoderus* in Ślipiński and Lawrence 1997: 406.

**Pristoderus salebrosus**:: Maddison 2010: 426.

**Type locality:** Tairua.

Broun number: 342.
Remarks: Broun mentioned that he based this species on two specimens, both of which were located in the BMNH and the MNHN. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are here designated from the material of *Ulonotus salebrosus*. Broun’s determination label on the lectotype reads “Recyntus salebrosus,” but the name given in the original description is *Ulonotus salebrosus*.

**Pristoderus scaber** (Fabricius, 1775)  
(Figs. 292–296)

**Pristoderus integer**: Implied combination based on **Ulonotus** as a junior synonym of **Pristoderus** in Ivie and Ślipiński 1990: 9.

**Remarks**: Fabricius did not mention the number of specimens examined of *Dermestes scaber*, but a specimen in the Banks Collection at the BMNH was listed as the holotype by Radford (1981: 188). Blanchard did not mention the number of specimens examined of *Bolitophagus anguliferus*. Sharp based *Ulonotus integer* on a single specimen.  

**Pristoderus tuberculatus** (Broun, 1880)  
(Figs. 297–298)

*Ulonotus tuberculatus* Broun, 1880: 191.  
**Type locality**: Tairua.  
**Broun number**: 340.  
**Remarks**: Broun based this species on a single specimen.  

**Pristoderus undosus** (Broun, 1882)  
(Figs. 299–300)

**Dryptops undosis**: Harris 2007: 29. Misspeling, no taxonomic status.  
**Pristoderus undosus**: Implied combination based on synonymy of *Dryptops* with *Pristoderus* in Ślipiński and Lawrence 1997: 406.  
**Pristoderus undosus**: Maddison 2010: 426.
**Type locality:** Outram [Taieri, Otago Region].  
**Broun number:** 1355.  
**Remarks:** Broun mentioned that he based this species on two specimens, one having been returned to Sydney W. Fulton. No specimens were located in the BMNH bearing an “Outram” locality label, but two were located with a “Taieri” label (more or less the same locality as Outram), one of which bears a handwritten determination label. A third specimen is presumably in the Otago Museum (OM), Dunedin, which is noted as a holotype by Harris (2007). This specimen was not confirmed by us due to restricted loaning policy by the OM, and is not considered a syntype until it can be examined. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype is here designated from the material of *Dryptops undosus*.


**Pristoderus uropterus** (Broun, 1912)  
(Figs. 301–302)

*Pristoderus uropterus*: Implied combination based on *Ulonotus* as a junior synonym of *Pristoderus* in Ivie and Ślipiński 1990: 9.  

**Type locality:** Wairiri, Kaikoura.  
**Broun number:** 3222.  
**Remarks:** Broun based this species on a single specimen.  

**Pristoderus viridipictus** (Wollaston, 1873)  
(Figs. 303–305)

*Tarphiomimetes viridipicta*: Sharp 1877b: 268. Incorrect subsequent spelling, not available.  

**Type locality:** Auckland.  
**Broun number:** 334.  
**Remarks:** Wollaston mentioned that he based this species on two specimens (listed as “exponents”). In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype is here designated from the material of *Tarphiomimetes viridipicta*.  

**Pristoderus wakefieldi** (Sharp, 1877)  
(Figs. 306–308)

*Pristoderus wakefieldi*: Implied combination based on synonymy of *Enarsus* with *Pristoderus* in Ślipiński and Lawrence 1997: 406.

**Type locality:** Peel Forest.

**Broun number:** 356.

**Remarks:** Sharp did not mention the number of specimens examined, but stated they were collected in March, 1874. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype is here designated from the material of Enarsus wakefieldi. Three additional specimens associated with the lectotype were located in the BMNH, but due to incorrect locality information (“Oxford”) and lack of Sharp handwriting on the card, we do not regard these as syntypes.

**Type material examined:** Lectotype (BMNH): card-mounted, “Enarsus Wakefieldi Type D.S. New Zealand. [written at base of card in Sharp’s hand] // Type [round label with red border] // Sharp Coll. 1905-313. // BMNH(E) #651714”.

Pristoderus wallacei (Broun, 1912)  
(Figs. 309–310)

**Pristoderus wallacei:** Combination by Hudson 1934: 58. Maddison 2010: 426.

**Type locality:** Wairiri, Seaward Kaikoura Range.

**Broun number:** 3223.

**Remarks:** Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined. Only four specimens were present in the BMNH, three that match the locality, one of which bears an additional “Moeraki” label. There are five specimens in the NZAC (three individually mounted on separate cards and pins, two pointed on separate cards on the same pins, one venter-up) with determination labels in Broun’s hand and “Syntype” labels in J.C. Watt’s hand. We do not regard these as syntypes because they lack locality labels. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and three paralectotypes are here designated from the material of Ulonotus wallacei.


**RYTINOTUS** Broun, 1880

*RYtinotus* Broun, 1880: 204. Type species: *Rytinotus squamulosus* Broun, 1880, fixed by monotypy.


*Rhytidonotus:* Kirby 1882: 44. Incorrect subsequent spelling, not available.

*Edalus* Broun, 1886: 834. Unjustified replacement name for “Rhytinotus” Broun [=Rytinotus] based on incorrect concept of homonymy.

*Ryridinotus:* Hutton 1907: 170. Incorrect subsequent spelling, not available.


**Remarks:** Broun described the genus with an original spelling of *Rytinotus* (1880: 204). Later, Broun (1886:834) gave *Edalus* as a replacement name based on the similarity of his original *Rytinotus* to the genus *Rytinota*. This was an unjustified action based on an incorrect concept of homonymy. For a full discussion of the *Rytinotus* genus-group names, spellings and their usage, see Emberson 2000.
Rytinotus squamulosus Broun, 1880
(Figs. 311–312)

Rhytinotus squamulosus: Waterhouse 1881: plate 42. Incorrect subsequent spelling, not available.

Type locality: Hunua Range, Auckland [Wairoa District].

Broun number: 364.

Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen. No specimens in the BMNH are labeled from the Wairoa district, but one from “Hunua Range” was located and is assumed to be the holotype. Broun’s determination label on the holotype reads “Rhytidinotus squamulosus,” but the name given in the original description is Rytinotus squamulosus.


SYNCALUS Sharp, 1876

Syncalus Sharp, 1876: 20. Type species: Syncalus hystrix Sharp, 1876, designated by Ivie and Ślipiński 1990: 12.
Acosmetus Broun, 1880: 197. Type species: Acosmetus oblongus Broun, 1880, designated by Ivie and Ślipiński 1990: 12.
Synonymized with Syncalus Sharp by Ślipiński and Lawrence 1997: 412.

Remarks: Sharp (1976:20–21) erected this genus and stated its affinities with and differences from Tarphius, suggesting that morphology would indicate members of the two genera probably share similar habits. Broun (1880:197) erected Acosmetus to include members that appeared to be intermediate between Coxelus (=Notocoxelus) and Syncalus, while Sharp (1882: 81) considered Acosmetus to be a distinct genus.

Syncalus explanatus Broun, 1912
(Figs. 313–314)


Type locality: Akatarawa, near Wellington.

Broun number: 3220.

Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen.


Syncalus granulatus (Broun, 1880)
(Figs. 315–316)

Syncalus granulatus: Implied combination based on synonymy of Acosmetus with Syncalus in Ślipiński and Lawrence 1997: 412.
Type locality: Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

Broun number: 354.

Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen.


**Syncalus hystrix** Sharp, 1876

(Figs. 317–319)


Type locality: Tairua?

Broun number: 361.

Remarks: Sharp based this species on a single specimen sent by Broun. Although no locality was explicitly given in the description, it is likely the specimen was from Tairua, as Sharp received specimens of other species from Tairua from Broun (listed in descriptions in the same paper).


**Syncalus munroi** Broun, 1893

(Figs. 320–321)


Type locality: Hunua Range, Clevedon.

Broun number: 2502.

Remarks: Broun mentioned that he based this species on three specimens, although only two were located in the BMNH Broun collection. There are two additional specimens (not regarded as syntypes) in the Broun collection with a “2502” label, but are from differing localities and are on different card types. There are also four specimens in the NZAC with labels in Brookes’ hand that match the localities (two card-mounted venter-up).

Because Broun mentioned only three specimens, we are electing to not regard the NZAC and additional BMNH specimens as syntypes, as two were located in the BMNH with appropriate Broun labels. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are here designated from the material of *Syncalus munroi*.


**Syncalus oblongus** (Broun, 1880)

(Figs. 322–323)


*Syncalus oblongus*: Combination by Broun 1923: 686. Ślipiński and Lawrence 1997: 414 (note that this was listed as a new combination, but the earlier combination by Broun was apparently missed). Maddison 2010: 426.

Type locality: Whangarei Heads.

Broun number: 353.

Remarks: Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined. One specimen of *Syncalus oblongus* in the BMNH Broun collection bears a correct Broun number label and determination label, which we regard as the lectotype (here designated).

*Syncalus optatus* Sharp, 1876  
(Figs. 324–326)


**Type locality:** Auckland.  
**Broun number:** 359.  
**Remarks:** Sharp based this species on a single “mutilated” specimen.

**Type material examined:** Holotype (BMNH): card-mounted [missing tarsomeres on the prolegs and right meso- and metalegs], “Syncalus optatus Type N. Zeal. D.S. [written at base of card in Sharp’s hand] // Type [round label with red border] // Sharp Coll. 1905-313.”

*Syncalus piciceps* Broun, 1893  
(Figs. 327–328)

*Syncalus picipes*: Hetschko 1930: 57. Incorrect subsequent spelling, not available.

**Type locality:** Wellington.  
**Broun number:** 1942.  
**Remarks:** Broun based this species on a single specimen.


*Syncalus politus* Broun, 1880  
(Figs. 329–330)


**Type locality:** Tairua.  
**Broun number:** 360.  
**Remarks:** Broun based this species on a single specimen.


*Syncalus solidus* Broun, 1923  
(Figs. 331–332)


**Type locality:** Tairua [Hunua Range, Waitakere, and Pakarau also given in original description].
**Broun number**: 4283.

**Remarks**: Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined. We located a specimen with a printed “Tairua” label which we regard as the lectotype and five specimens (three with a handwritten “Waitakere” label and two with a handwritten “Pakarau” label) which we regard as paralectotypes. No specimens were located, however, that are explicitly labeled from the Hunua Ranges. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and five paralectotypes are here designated from the material of *Syncalus solidus*.


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**TARPHIOMIMUS** Wollaston, 1873

*Tarphiomimus* Wollaston, 1873: 12. Type species: *Tarphiomimus indentatus* Wollaston, 1873, fixed by monotypy.


*Tarphiomimus* Sharp and Muir 1912: fig. 93. Incorrect subsequent spelling, not available.

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**Tarphiomimus indentatus** Wollaston, 1873

(Figs. 333–334)


*Tarphiomimus indentatus*: Sharp and Muir 1912: pl. 57, fig. 93. Incorrect subsequent spelling, not available.


*Ectomida lacerata*: Hetschko 1930: 35 (listed as a jr. synonym of *Tarphiomimus indentatus*). Incorrect subsequent spelling, not available.


**Remarks**: Sharp (1876:18) stated that Pascoe’s *Ectomida lacerata* is identical with Wollaston’s *Tarphiomimus indentatus* based on the descriptions and correspondence with Pascoe. Broun (1880: 183) also stated that this species agrees with Pascoe’s *Ectomida lacerata*, placed within the Heteromera, but Wollaston’s *Tarphiomimus indentatus* has priority due to date of publication. Pascoe did not mention the number of specimens examined of *Ectomida lacerata* and the type is apparently lost, as we could not locate specimens in the BMNH, MNHN, or NZAC. Wollaston did not mention the number of specimens examined of *Tarphiomimus indentatus*, though we examined seven with labels from Lawson. One of these bears a determination label in Wollaston’s handwriting, and this specimen is designated as the lectotype. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and six paralectotypes are here designated from the material of *Tarphiomimus indentatus*. There is a specimen in the BMNH with a “Co-Type” label [round label with yellow border] that we do not consider a syntype due the the lack of Wollaston labels.


**Tarphiomimus tuberculatus** Broun, 1912  
(Figs. 335–336)


**Type locality**: Mount Greenland, near Ross.  
**Broun number**: 3221.  
**Remarks**: Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined. Only two specimens were located in the BMNH Broun collection. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are here designated from the material of *Tarphiomimus tuberculatus*.


**Tarphiomimus wollastoni** Sharp, 1882  
(Figs. 337–339)


**Type locality**: Greymouth.  
**Broun number**: 1924.  
**Remarks**: Sharp did not mention the number of specimens examined. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and 13 paralectotypes are here designated from the material of *Tarphiomimus wollastoni*.


**Subfamily ZOPHERINAE** Solier, 1834: 505.  
**Tribe PYCNOMERINI** Erichson, 1845: 290. Type genus: *Pycnomerus* Erichson, 1842.
**PYCNOMERODES** Broun, 1886

**Pycnomerodes** Broun, 1886: 951. Type species, *Pycnomerodes peregrinus* Broun, 1886, by monotypy.

**Pycnomerodes peregrinus** Broun, 1886

(Figs. 340–341)


**Type locality**: near Howick.

**Broun number**: 1715.

**Remarks**: Broun did not mention how many specimens he “cut out from a log near Howick.” Two specimens were located in the BMNH, one from Waitakere (affixed with a BMNH type label) and one from Paparoa. We regard the Paparoa specimen as the lectotype, because “Paparoa” is an old-use name for Howick. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype is **here designated** from the material of *Pycnomerodes peregrinus*.


**PYCNOMERUS** Erichson, 1842


*Pycnomorphus* Motschulsky, 1858: 139. Type species: *Colydium haematodes* Fabricius, 1801, fixed by monotypy.


**Remarks**: Broun (1893b: 1094) listed the species *Pycnomerus pubescens* in the comparative section for *P. simuatus*, but this name is probably a manuscript name as no specimens bearing this name were found in collections or in the literature.

Hetschko (1930: 65) listed *Penthelispa aequicolle* Reitter, 1878 from “Neu-Seeland” which is an error, as this species was described from “Portorico.” It should be noted that *Pycnomerus aequicollis* (attributed to Reitter, although author and year were not in parentheses) was listed in Maddison (2010: 426) as occurring in New Zealand, a recapitulation from Hetschko (1930).

**Pycnomerus angulatus** Broun, 1893

(Figs. 342–343)


**Type locality**: Maketu, Hunua Range.

**Broun number**: 2503.

**Remarks**: Broun based this species on a single specimen.

**Pycnomerus arboreus** Broun, 1885
(Figs. 344–345)


**Type locality:** near Howick.

**Broun number:** 1663.

**Remarks:** Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined. We located one specimen in the BMNH Broun collection matching the type locality. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype is here designated from the material of *Pycnomerus arboreus*.


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**Pycnomerus arcuatus** Broun, 1914
(Figs. 346–347)


**Type locality:** Broken River, Canterbury.

**Broun number:** 3408.

**Remarks:** Broun based this species on a single specimen.


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**Pycnomerus basalis** Broun, 1882
(Figs. 348–349)


**Type locality:** Parua Bay [near Whangarei Harbour].

**Broun number:** 1359.

**Remarks:** Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined. We located one specimen in the BMNH Broun collection matching the type locality. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype is here designated from the material of *Pycnomerus basalis*.


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**Pycnomerus caecus** Broun, 1886
(Figs. 350–351)


**Type locality:** Dunedin [Otago Region].

**Broun number:** 1599.
Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen.


*Pycnomerus candidus* Broun, 1912
(Figs. 352–353)


Type locality: Greymouth.

Broun number: 3227.

Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen.


*Pycnomerus carinellus* Broun, 1886
(Figs. 354–355)


Type locality: Woodhill (Kaipara Railway).

Broun number: 1598.

Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen.


*Pycnomerus cognatus* Broun, 1886
(Figs. 356–357)


Type locality: near Howick.

Broun number: 1714.

Remarks: Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined. We located one specimen in the BMNH Broun collection matching the type locality. We regard the Paparoa specimen as the lectotype, because “Paparoa” is an old-use name for Howick. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype is here designated from the material of *Pycnomerus cognatus*.


*Pycnomerus depressiusculus* (White, 1846)
(Figs. 358–363)

*Lycus depressiusculus* White, 1846: 18.


**Penthelispa sophorae**: Reitter 1880: 175.


**Remarks**: White did not mention the number of specimens examined of *Lyctus depressiusculus*, though we located two specimens in the BMNH card-mounted together (the left specimen is the lectotype). Sharp did not mention the number of specimens examined of *Pycnomerus sophorae* from Tairua sent from Broun, and there are six specimens in the BMNH labeled by Sharp as types mixed in with specimens of *P. depressiusculus*.

We were unable to locate types of Reitter’s (1878: 124) *Penthelispa acutangulum* and these are presumed lost. Based on the title of Reitter’s (1878: 113) paper, type(s) should be deposited in Berlin, though types were not located in the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Otto Merkl, pers. comm) or the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin (Bernd Jaeger and Manfred Uhlig, pers. comm.).

In order to stabilize these names, a lectotype and paralectotype are here designated from the material of *Lyctus depressiusculus* and a lectotype and five paralectotypes are here designated from the material of *Pycnomerus sophorae*.


**Pycnomerus ellipticus** Broun, 1880
(Figs. 364–365)


**Type locality**: Tairua.

**Broun number**: 372.

**Remarks**: Broun based this species on a single specimen.


**Pycnomerus elongellus** Broun, 1893
(Figs. 366–367)

Type locality: Mount Arthur.
   Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen.
   Broun number: 2505.

Pycnomerus frontalis Broun, 1893
(Figs. 368–369)


Type locality: Howick.
   Broun number: 2504.
   Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen.

Pycnomerus helmsi Sharp, 1886
(Figs. 370–372)


Type locality: Greymouth.
   Broun number: 1948.
   Remarks: Sharp mentioned three specimens (listed as “No. 291, Helms” in the original description), and only one of these could be reliably identified as a syntype. There are four additional specimens (one specimen on one card and three specimens on another) which were labeled by Sharp but do not bear the handwritten word “type” at the base of the card. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype is here designated from the material of Pycnomerus helmsi.

Pycnomerus hirtus Broun, 1886
(Figs. 373–374)


Type locality: Whangarata.
   Broun number: 1600.
   Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen.

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**Pycnomerus impressus** Broun, 1893  
(Figs. 375–376)


**Type locality:** Hermitage, Mount Cook.  
**Broun number:** 1946.  
**Remarks:** Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined. We located one specimen in the BMNH Broun collection matching the type locality. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype is here designated from the material of *Pycnomerus impressus*.


**Pycnomerus lateralis** Broun, 1886  
(Figs. 377–378)


**Type locality:** Tuakau.  
**Broun number:** 1601.  
**Remarks:** Broun based this species on a single specimen.


**Pycnomerus latitans** Sharp, 1886  
(Figs. 379–381)


**Type locality:** Greymouth.  
**Broun number:** 1950.  
**Remarks:** Sharp did not mention the number of specimens examined. We located five specimens which we consider syntypes, including two pairs on separate cards with “1883” and “1885” handwritten on the cards, respectively. Four specimens (two pairs on separate cards) are labeled as variants and are not considered syntypes. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and four paralectotypes are here designated from the material of *Pycnomerus latitans*.

Pycnomerus longipes Broun, 1893
(Figs. 382–383)


Type locality: Tuakau [Otago].
Broun number: 2506.
Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen.

Pycnomerus longulus Sharp, 1886
(Figs. 384–386)


Type locality: Picton [Greymouth and Kumara also given in original description].
Broun number: 1947.
Remarks: Sharp did not mention the number of specimens examined. There were several specimens in the BMNH, and we considered six to be syntypes, not including specimens hand-labeled by Sharp as variants. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and five paralectotypes are here designated from the material of Pycnomerus longulus.

Pycnomerus marginalis Broun, 1893
(Figs. 387–388)


Type locality: Boatman’s [Bay].
Broun number: 1944.
Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen.

Pycnomerus mediocris Broun, 1911
(Figs. 389–390)

Type locality: Pitt Island.

Broun number: This species was listed as number 62 in the paper, but this is not a “Broun number” in the standard sense.

Remarks: Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined. There are five specimens in the BMNH Chatham Islands Broun Collection and one in the NZAC. There is an additional specimen in the NZAC that lacks the “62.” label, which we do not consider a syntype. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and five paralectotypes are here designated from the material of *Pycnomerus mediocris*.


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**Pycnomerus minor** Sharp, 1876  
(Figs. 391–393)

*Penthelispa minor*: Reitter 1880c: 175.

Type locality: Tairua

Broun number: 371.

Remarks: Sharp did not mention the number of specimens examined. Although no locality was explicitly given in the description, it is likely the specimen was from Tairua, as Sharp received specimens of other species from Tairua from Broun (listed in descriptions in same paper).

Three specimens labeled as types were located in the BMNH. Two card-mounted specimens labeled as “Northland” were also in the BMNH, but these are not considered as syntypes because the card-stock differs from the presumed syntypes. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and two paralectotypes are here designated from the material of *Pycnomerus minor*.

**Type material examined:** Lectotype (BMNH): card-mounted, “Pycnomerus minor. Type N. ZealD. S. [written at base of card in Sharp’s hand] // Type [round label with red border] // Sharp Coll. 1905-313.” 

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**Pycnomerus nitiventris** Broun, 1903  
(Figs. 394–395)

*Pycnomerus nitidocularis*: Hetschko 1930: 63. Incorrect subsequent spelling, not available. 

Type locality: Westport.

Broun number: 2780 (as given in May 1967: 178).

Remarks: Broun mentioned two specimens from Walker’s collection, which we assume are the two specimens in the BMNH Broun collection labeled from Westport. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are here designated from the material of *Pycnomerus nitiventris*.

**Type material examined:** Lectotype (BMNH): card-mounted, “Type [round label with red border] // 2780. [in

**Pycnomerus ocularius** Broun, 1914
(Figs. 396–397)


**Type locality:** Mount Te Aroha.

**Broun number:** 3409.

**Remarks:** Broun mentioned that he based this species on three specimens collected in November, 1910. Three pins bearing only two specimens with labels matching this data were located in the BMNH Broun collection, though one specimen has come off the card and was not found in the drawer (this pin has all of the same labels as the lectotype, but no type label). In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are here designated from the material of *Pycnomerus ocularius*.


**Pycnomerus parvulus** Broun, 1921
(Figs. 398–399)


**Type locality:** Karekare, west coast, near Auckland.

**Broun number:** 4182.

**Remarks:** Broun based this species on a single specimen collected on 23 February, 1916. One specimen, lacking a BMNH type label, bears a “Kerikeri” label (an alternate spelling of Karekare, which is located on the west coast of Auckland in the Waitakere ranges). We regard this specimen as the holotype.


**Pycnomerus reversus** Broun, 1912
(Figs. 400–401)


**Type locality:** Greymouth.

**Broun number:** 3226.

**Remarks:** Broun mentioned that he based this species on three specimens sent from Lewis. One specimen was found loose in the drawer and was subsequently re-glued by us to the appropriate elongate card. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and two paralectotypes are here designated from the material of *Pycnomerus reversus*.


Pycnomenus rufescens Broun, 1882
(Figs. 402–403)


Type locality: Parua Bay [near Whangarei Harbour].

Broun number: 1358.

Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen.


Pycnomenus ruficollis Broun, 1909
(Figs. 404–405)


Type locality: Broken River, Canterbury.

Broun number: 2782 (as given in May 1967: 178).

Remarks: Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined, although he mentions a “good series” with some specimens that are a “little larger and darker” in color than “the type.” Four specimens were located in the BMNH Broun collection. Under Article 73.1.1 of the ICZN, we regard “the type” mentioned by Broun as the holotype and the remaining specimens in the series as paratypes.


Pycnomenus simplex Broun, 1880
(Figs. 406–407)


Type locality: Mount Manaia [Whangarei Heads].

Broun number: 370.

Remarks: Broun based this species on a single specimen.


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**Pycnomerus simulans** Sharp, 1876

(Figs. 408–410)


_Penthelispa simulans_: Reitter 1880c: 175.

**Type locality:** Tairua.

**Broun number:** 369.

**Remarks:** Sharp did not mention the number of specimens examined. None of the other specimens labeled by Sharp as _Pycnomerus simulans_ matched the type locality (as most were labeled from localities in the South Island), therefore, we decided to recognize two specimens without specific geographic data as syntypes. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype and paralectotype are here designated from the material of _Pycnomerus simulans_.

**Type material examined:** _Lectotype_ (BMNH): mounted on same card as paralectotype, left specimen is the lectotype, “Pycnomerus simulans Type N. Zealand. D.S. [written at base of card in Sharp’s hand] // Type [round label with red border] // Sharp Coll. 1905-313.” _Paralectotype_ (BMNH): mounted on same card as lectotype, right specimen is a paralectotype, labels same as lectotype.

**Pycnomerus sinuatus** Broun, 1893

(Figs. 411–412)


**Type locality:** Midhirst, near Mount Egmont.

**Broun number:** 1945.

**Remarks:** Broun did not mention the number of specimens examined. Two specimens were located in the BMNH Broun collection that matched this locality, and one was labeled as a variety. In order to stabilize this name, a lectotype is here designated from the material of _Pycnomerus sinuatus_.


**Pycnomerus sulcatissimus** (Reitter, 1880)

(Figs. 413–417)


_Pycnomerus sulcatissimus_: Maddison 2010: 426 (attributed to Reitter, although author and year were not in parentheses).


**Type locality:** _Penthelispa sulcatissima_ Reitter: assumed to be Greymouth, as Reitter received specimens from Helms, who collected extensively in Greymouth. _Pycnomerus sulcatissimus_ Sharp: Greymouth.

**Broun number:** _Penthelispa sulcatissima_ Reitter: none given. _Pycnomerus sulcatissimus_ Sharp: 1949.

**Remarks:** The nomenclatural history of this species is complex. Reitter first described this species (1880b: 5) under the genus _Penthelispa_. Sharp (1886: 389) later describes the species _Pycnomerus sulcatissimus_, at the end of the description stating: “I have retained for this species the trivial name under whith it has been distributed by Herr Reitter.” It is apparent Sharp was unaware of Reitter’s earlier description, and, using material sent to him from Reitter, described the species under _Pycnomerus_. Sharp elected to not recognize the genus _Penthelispa_, as he stated (1876: 25): “Pascoe and Leconte have proposed to distinguish the _Pycnomeri_ with distinctly 11-jointed antennae by the name of _Penthelispa_. Erichson, who pointed out this character [in his 1845 description of Pycnomerini], considered it unnecessary to make distinct generic names for the two forms; and the present species indicates the correctness of his judgement; for the antennae are just intermediate in structure between the two forms.” The
genera *Pycnomerus* and *Penthelispa* were later synonymized by Sharp 1894: 474 (missed by Hetschko 1930); thus, *Pycnomerus sulcatissimus* Sharp is rendered a subjective synonym, as well as a secondary homonym, of *Pycnomerus sulcatissimus* (Reitter). Hetschko (1930) listed both species under their respective genera. Reitter did not mention the number of specimens examined of *Penthelispa sulcatissima*. Sharp did not mention the number of specimens examined of *Pycnomerus sulcatissimus*. We considered all specimens not given as variants as syntypes. In order to stabilize these names, a lectotype and eight paralectotypes are here designated from the material of *Penthelispa sulcatissima* Reitter and a lectotype and four paralectotypes are here designated from the material of *Pycnomerus sulcatissimus* Sharp.


**Pycnomerus suteri** Broun, 1909
(Figs. 418–419)


**Type locality**: The Hermitage, Mount Cook.

**Broun number**: 2781 (as given in May 1967: 178).

**Remarks**: Broun based this species on a single specimen.


**Pycnomerus tenuiculus** Broun, 1914
(Figs. 420–421)


**Type locality**: McClennan’s Bush, near Methven.

**Broun number**: 3549.

**Remarks**: Broun based this species on a single specimen collected on 23 April, 1912.


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Literature Cited


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