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Synopsis of the genus *Cerabilia* Laporte de Castelnau
in New Zealand (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Abacetini)

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Cerabilia (C.) takaka Larochelle and Larivière, new species

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Synopsis of the genus *Cerabilia* Laporte de Castelnau in New Zealand (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Abacetini)

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Abstract. The genus *Cerabilia* Laporte de Castelnau (Carabidae: Abacetini) is revised for New Zealand. Thirteen species are recognized.

Seven species are described as new: *Cerabilia* (*Cerabilia*) *cordata* Larochele and Larivière **new species**, *Cerabilia* (*Cerabilia*) *kaihoka* Larochele and Larivière **new species**, *Cerabilia* (*Cerabilia*) *laevis* Larochele and Larivière **new species**, *Cerabilia* (*Cerabilia*) *motunau* Larochele and Larivière **new species**, *Cerabilia* (*Cerabilia*) *rugosa* Larochele and Larivière **new species**, *Cerabilia* (*Cerabilia*) *takaka* Larochele and Larivière **new species**, *Cerabilia* (*Cerabilia*) *willi* Larochele and Larivière **new species**.

A lectotype is designated for *Zabronothus striatulus* Broun, 1893.

A revision of all species of *Cerabilia* (*Cerabilia*) is provided. Descriptions, an identification key, illustrations of male genitalia, habitus photos, distributional data, and maps are given. Information on ecology, biology, dispersal power, and collecting techniques is included for each species.

Key words. Taxonomy, new species, key, geographic distribution, ecology, biology, dispersal power.

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Introduction

The tribe Abacetini (Carabidae: Harpalinae) contains two subtribes, Abacetina and Loxandrina (Will 2020b). The Loxandrina occur in the Nearctic, Neotropical and Australian regions. They are found in lowland and montane forests.

The New Zealand Abacetini were catalogued by Larochele and Larivière (2001) as Platynini. The genus *Cerabilia* Laporte de Castelnau, 1867 (type species *C. maori*) contained four species, and *Zabronothus* Broun, 1893 (type species *Z. striatulus*) included two species. *Zabronothus* was subsequently synonymized with *Cerabilia* by Larochele and Larivière (2007).

The genus *Cerabilia* was transferred from Platynini to Loxandrini by Will (2011) and subsequently to Abacetini by Will (2015), subtribe Loxandrina (Will 2020b). In addition to the nominotypical subgenus *Cerabilia* which occurs in New Zealand, Will (2020a) recognized two other subgenera, *Feronista* Moore, 1965 (Australia) and *Biliacera* Will, 2020 (New Caledonia). The subgenus *Feronista* had previously been recognized as a synonym of *Cerabilia* sensu lato by Will (2015). *Feronista* and *Biliacera* were revised by Will (2020a) and a new classification was proposed for the world Loxandrina (Will 2020b).

The current taxonomic revision deals with 13 endemic species of *Cerabilia* (*Cerabilia*), seven of which are new to science.

This synopsis provides a detailed treatment of the taxonomy of New Zealand taxa, identification key to species, and information on species distribution, ecology, biology, dispersal power, and collecting techniques. Male genitalia are described and illustrated. Habitus photos are also provided.

This revision is another step in the authors' goal of attaining a comprehensive understanding of the New Zealand carabid fauna within a reasonable time frame, and of making large amounts of information available

for practical use by a wide range of users. It follows the publication of a catalogue of New Zealand Carabidae (Larochele and Larivière 2001), a revision of the tribe Harpalini (Larochele and Larivière 2005), a synopsis of supraspecific carabid taxa (Larochele and Larivière 2007), a synopsis of the tribes Amarotypini, Cicindelini, Clivinini, Migadopini, Pamborini, Rhysodini, Moriomorphini, and Trechini (Larochele and Larivière 2013), a synopsis of the genus *Bembidion* Latreille (Larochele and Larivière 2015), a taxonomic supplement (2001 to 2015) to the 2001 catalogue (Larochele and Larivière 2016), and synopses of the tribes Zolini, Platynini, and Amarotypini (Larochele and Larivière 2017, 2021, 2022).

Materials and Methods

This study is based on the examination of about 200 specimens from the New Zealand Arthropod Collection (NZAC), Auckland, as well as type specimens from The Natural History Museum, London, U.K (NHMUK, formerly BMNH).

The morphological terminology used in this work generally follows Larochele and Larivière (2007–2022). All descriptions are based on the same list of characters so as to be fully comparative between taxa. The microsculpture (Fig. 1–4) of head, pronotum, and elytra was examined in great detail and proved highly useful in discriminating taxa. The male genitalia, also highly diagnostic at the species level, were dissected across several populations of each taxon.

In the identification key to species, additionally helpful but not necessarily exclusive characters are provided in brackets. The taxonomic arrangement of species, and the sequence of habitus photos and illustrations of male genitalia, follow the order of taxa in the identification key.

Type data are given for all species and listed in this order: type status followed by sex, acronym of entomological collection or museum serving as repository, and original label data with a forward slash (/) indicating a different label.

The two-letter abbreviation codes of Crosby et al. (1976, 1998) for areas of New Zealand (Fig. 41) were used to record geographic distributions. Full distributional information is given for all species, except for *Cerabilia willi* which is widely distributed. Appendix 1 provides decimal degree coordinates for localities cited in the text. Maps summarizing species distribution are alphabetically arranged (Fig. 42–54).

Notes on the ecology, biology, and dispersal power are based on an analysis and synthesis of specimen label data and field observations by the authors. The terminology and style of presentation follow Larochele and Larivière (2001, 2003).

Systematics

Tribe Abacetini

Description (New Zealand). Body length 6.1–11.4 mm; not pedunculate. **Head.** Mandibles with setiferous puncture in scrobe. Labrum slightly emarginate anteriorly. Eyes present; two setiferous punctures inserted on inner side of each eye. Tempora inflated or not. Clypeus with a setiferous puncture on each side. Antennae filiform; segments 1–3 with a few setae, 4–11 densely pubescent; segments 3–10 with verticillate setae. Mentum: median tooth present; two small circular foveae and two setae present. Mentum-submentum suture present. Submentum with four setae. Ligula with two apical setae. Palpi: terminal segment obtuse or truncate apically; maxillary and palpal segments sparsely setulose; penultimate labial segment with two long setae on anterior margin. **Thorax.** Pronotum with a single setiferous puncture (anteriorly) or two setiferous punctures (anteriorly and posteriorly) on each side. Scutellum visible, projected behind elytral base. Prosternum glabrous apically, not compressed into a vertical ridge. **Legs.** Protibiae without outer apical prolongation; dorsal longitudinal groove present. Tarsi glabrous dorsally, with segments 1–3 of male protarsi strongly dilated and covered with two rows of ventral scales; claws entire ventrally; unguitactor plate invisible between claws. **Elytra.** Fused along suture (hindwings vestigial). Striae present, consisting of impressed lines. Stria 1 not recurrent apically. Scutellar striole present,

joined to stria 1; angular base of stria 1 absent. Scutellar setiferous pore usually absent, rarely present at base of stria 2. Interval 3 with or without medial setiferous puncture. Umbilicate series with 12 to 16 setiferous punctures separated into two major groups, with or without 1 seta in between. Radial field without fine dense pubescence. Epipleura simple (without inner fold or plica) near apex. **Abdomen.** Apex invisible dorsally. Sterna IV–VI of both sexes with two long apical ambulatory setae. Sternum VII of male with two long apical ambulatory setae; sternum VII of female with four long apical ambulatory setae. **Aedeagus.** Lateral view (Fig. 8–19): moderately or strongly arcuate, wide or slender; base with or without lobe or bead; apex subtriangular, with extreme tip usually narrow, very long, and curved downward. Dorsal view: symmetrical (ostium of membranous area dorsal). Right paramere larger, conchoid; left paramere slender, digitiform.

References. Larochelle and Larivière 2001: 40, 139–140 (as Platynini; catalogue); Will 2011: 367 (as Loxandrini), 2015: 133 (as Abacetini), 2020b: 165 (as Abacetini, Loxandrina).

Subtribe *Loxandrina*

Description (New Zealand). Antennal segment 2 symmetrically inserted into segment 1 (scape).

References. Will 2020b: 165 (as Abacetini, Loxandrina), supplementary material 1 (new classification).

Alphabetical checklist of taxa

Valid taxa are listed alphabetically (E = Endemic, N = Native, but not endemic to New Zealand).

Tribe *Abacetini*

Subtribe *Loxandrina*

Genus *Cerabilia* Laporte de Castelnau, 1867^N

Subgenus *Cerabilia* Laporte de Castelnau, 1867^E

aphela (Broun, 1912)^E

cordata Larochelle and Larivière^E, new species

kaihoka Larochelle and Larivière^E, new species

laevis Larochelle and Larivière^E, new species

major (Broun, 1912)^E

maori Laporte de Castelnau, 1867^E

motunau Larochelle and Larivière^E, new species

oblonga (Broun, 1910)^E

rufipes (Broun, 1893)^E

rugosa Larochelle and Larivière^E, new species

striatula (Broun, 1893)^E

takaka Larochelle and Larivière^E, new species

willi Larochelle and Larivière^E, new species

Genus *Cerabilia* Laporte de Castelnau, 1867

Cerabilia Laporte de Castelnau, 1867: 116 (redescribed in 1868: 202).

Type species. *Cerabilia maori* Laporte de Castelnau, 1867, by monotypy.

Nelidus Chaudoir, 1878: 49. Type species: *Nelidus australis* Chaudoir, 1878, by monotypy. Synonymized by Will (2015: 133).

Zabronothus Broun, 1893: 1327. Type species: *Zabronothus striatulus* Broun, 1893. Synonymized by Larochelle and Larivière (2007: 80).

Feronista Moore, 1965: 25. Type species: *Feronista amaroides* Moore, 1965, by original designation. Synonymized by Will (2015: 133); resurrected from synonymy as a subgenus of *Cerabilia*, with *Nelidus* and *Australomasoreus* as junior synonyms, by Will (2020a: 20).

Australomasoreus Baehr, 2007: 6. Type species: *Australomasoreus monteithi* Baehr, 2007, by monotypy. Synonymized by Will (2015: 133).

Biliacera Will, 2020a: 54; described as a subgenus of *Cerabilia*. Type species: *Cerabilia (Biliacera) vitalis* Will, 2020a, by original designation.

Cerabilia (Cerabilia): Will, 2020a: 54; subgeneric status.

Subgenus *Cerabilia* Laporte de Castelnau, 1867

Type species. *Cerabilia maori* Laporte de Castelnau, 1867, by monotypy.

Zabronothus Broun, 1893: 1327. Type species: *Zabronothus striatulus* Broun, 1893. Synonymized by Laroche and Larivière (2007: 80).

Description. Body length 6.1–11.4 mm; stout or slender. Color dark, rufous to black. Metallic luster absent. Dorsal surface shiny or dull, mostly glabrous. Head, pronotum, and elytra with dense micropores. **Head.** Rather small, compared to pronotum (very large in *C. takaka*). Mandibles moderately long and curved. Labrum moderately transverse. Eyes small or moderately large, slightly or moderately convex. Tempora inflated or not. Antennae: segments 1–3 with a deep longitudinal furrow dorsally; segment 2 symmetrically inserted into segment 1 (scape). Frons smooth or wrinkled (with oblique striae). Mentum: median tooth present, subrounded, subtruncate or subtriangular apically; lateral lobes acute apically, much shorter than median tooth. Palpi: terminal segment obtuse or truncate apically; maxillary and labial segments sparsely setulose. **Thorax.** Pronotum impunctate, moderately wide or very wide, subcordate, trapezoid, subquadrate or subrectangular; anterior bead incomplete, obsolete medially; a single setiferous puncture (anteriorly) or two setiferous punctures (anteriorly and posteriorly) on each side; laterobasal foveae single (outer foveae absent, inner foveae sulciform) or double (outer foveae present, inner foveae sulciform); pronotal base slightly to strongly emarginate, partly covering elytral base. Scutellum visible, with tip slightly or strongly projected behind elytral base. Prosternum wrinkled. Metepimera short, rounded apically. **Legs.** Moderately long. Metatrochanters about half as long as femora. Pro-, meso-, and metatibiae with an apical ctenidium (comb-like structure). Cleaning organ of protibiae with two setal clips. Metatibiae curved. Metatarsomeres 5 glabrous ventrally. **Elytra.** Oblong or subovate. Basal margin complete, reaching scutellum (incomplete, reaching base of stria 1 in *C. takaka*). Shoulders well developed, obtuse. Scutellar setiferous pore absent (present at base of stria 2 in *C. kaihoka*, *C. takaka*, and *C. willi*). Striae present (9 in number), consisting of impressed lines. Intervals depressed (slightly convex in *C. cordata*; 9 in number); interval 3 without setiferous puncture (with a single medial puncture in *C. kaihoka* and *C. takaka*). Preapical punctures present (2 in number). Umbilicate series with 12 to 16 setiferous punctures separated into two major groups (6(7)+6(8)), with or without 1 seta in between. Subapical sinuations present or absent. Apices obtuse or obtusely rounded. Sternum VII of male with or without dense coarse punctures medially. **Aedeagus.** Lateral view (Fig. 8–19): moderately or strongly arcuate, wide or slender; base with or without lobe or bead; apex subtriangular, with extreme tip usually narrow, very long, and curved downward. Dorsal view: symmetrical (ostium of membranous area dorsal); apex usually rounded (rarely truncate, triangular or laterally hooked), usually straight (deflected to the left in *C. aphela*). Right paramere larger, conchoid; left paramere slender, digitiform.

References. Laroche and Larivière 2001: 132–133 (as *Cerabilia*), 139–140 (as *Zabronothus*) (catalogue), 2007: 80 (as *Cerabilia*; description, ecology, geographic distribution, references, synonymy), 110 (as *Cerabilia*; list), 2016: 30 (as *Cerabilia*; list); Will 2011: 364, 367 (as *Cerabilia*; synonymy), 2015: 133 (as *Cerabilia*; synonymy), 2020a: 15–107 (revision of *Cerabilia* in Australia and New Caledonia), 2020b: 156, 172 (phylogeny), supplementary material 1 (classification).

Key to species of *Cerabilia (Cerabilia)*

1. Pronotum with a single setiferous puncture on each side (anteriorly) 2
- Pronotum with two setiferous punctures on each side (anteriorly and posteriorly) 5
- 2(1). Elytra with a single setiferous puncture on interval 3 (medially); scutellar setiferous pore present at base of stria 2 3
- Elytra without a setiferous puncture on interval 3; scutellar setiferous pore absent at base of stria 2 4
- 3(2). Larger, body length 8.7–11.1 mm. Microsculpture weak on head. Head very large compared to pronotum. Eyes small. Tempora strongly inflated (about as long as eyes). Pronotum widest basally; apex

- subtruncate; inner laterobasal foveae oblique. Elytra with basal margin slightly arcuate, reaching base of stria 1. Fig. 28. [Northwestern South Island (NN, mostly Abel Tasman National Park area)]
 ***Cerabilia (C.) takaka* Laroche and Larivière, new species**
- Smaller, body length 6.3–7.4 mm. Microsculpture strong on head. Head small compared to pronotum. Eyes moderately large. Tempora not inflated. Pronotum widest before middle; apex strongly emarginate; inner laterobasal foveae parallel. Elytra with basal margin strongly arcuate, reaching scutellum. Fig. 29. [Northwestern South Island (NN, west of Abel Tasman National Park area)] . . .
 ***Cerabilia (C.) kaihoka* Laroche and Larivière, new species**
- 4(2). Pronotum subquadrate; sides moderately rounded anteriorly, not sinuate or slightly sinuate posteriorly; posterolateral angles rounded. Elytra subdepressed; intervals depressed; apices obtusely rounded. Tip of scutellum (Fig. 7) strongly projected behind elytral base. Fig. 30. [Body length 6.9–8.4 mm; southern South Island (CO, DN, MK)] ***Cerabilia (C.) maori* Laporte de Castelnau**
- Pronotum subcordate; sides strongly rounded anteriorly, moderately sinuate posteriorly; posterolateral angles subrectangular. Elytra moderately convex; intervals slightly convex; apices obtuse. Tip of scutellum (Fig. 6) slightly projected behind elytral base. Fig. 31. [Body length 7.5–8.8 mm; South Island (MK)] ***Cerabilia (C.) cordata* Laroche and Larivière, new species**
- 5(1). Elytra with a scutellar setiferous pore at base of stria 2. Tempora moderately inflated (about two-thirds as long as eyes). Pronotum with inner laterobasal foveae deep. Fig. 32. [Body length 7.9–8.4 mm; southern North Island (RI, WA, WN), northeastern South Island (MB, SD)]
 ***Cerabilia (C.) willi* Laroche and Larivière, new species**
- Elytra without a scutellar setiferous pore. Tempora not inflated. Pronotum with inner laterobasal foveae shallow **6**
- 6(5). Pronotum widest basally; lateral beads gradually widened from apex to base; laterobasal foveae double; base much wider than apex. Elytra widest before middle **7**
- Pronotum widest before middle; lateral beads mostly narrow from apex to base; laterobasal foveae single (outer foveae absent); base about as wide as apex or narrower than apex. Elytra widest about middle **8**
- 7(6). Larger, body length 10.8–11.4 mm. Head, pronotum, and elytra piceous black; dorsal surface dull. Terminal segment of palpi obtuse apically. Pronotum rectangular, obsolete wrinkled medially and mediobasally; sides nearly straight posteriorly. Elytra slightly convex; sides strongly rounded; striae shallow. Tip of scutellum (Fig. 6) slightly projected behind elytral base. Fig. 33. [Central and northeastern South Island (KA, MC, MK)] ***Cerabilia (C.) major* (Broun)**
- Smaller, body length 8.1–8.3 mm. Head and pronotum rufopiceous; elytra piceous black; dorsal surface shiny. Terminal segment of palpi truncate apically. Pronotum subquadrate, unwrinkled; sides slightly sinuate posteriorly. Elytra moderately convex; sides moderately rounded; striae deep. Tip of scutellum (Fig. 7) strongly projected behind elytral base. Fig. 34. [Northeastern South Island (NC, Motunau Island)] ***Cerabilia (C.) motunau* Laroche and Larivière, new species**
- 8(6). Microsculpture isodiametric on elytra, strong on head **9**
- Microsculpture transverse on elytra, weak on head **10**
- 9(8). Stout; larger, body length 7.4–8.0 mm. Head, pronotum, and elytra black; lateral margins of elytra rufopiceous in apical half. Pronotum moderately convex, wrinkled throughout, subquadrate, very wide compared to elytra; base about as wide as apex. Elytra strongly convex. Tip of scutellum (Fig. 7) strongly projected behind elytral base. Fig. 35. [Southern North Island (WA, WN), northeastern South Island (MB, NC)] ***Cerabilia (C.) rugosa* Laroche and Larivière, new species**
- Slender; smaller, body length 6.4–7.5 mm. Head, pronotum, and elytra rufopiceous. Pronotum slightly convex, unwrinkled, trapezoid, moderately wide compared to elytra; base much narrower than apex. Elytra slightly convex. Tip of scutellum (Fig. 6) slightly projected behind elytral base. Fig. 36. [Northeastern South Island (MB)] . . . ***Cerabilia (C.) laevis* Laroche and Larivière, new species**

- 10(8). Microsculpture very transverse (with microlines) on elytra. Terminal segment of palpi truncate apically. Pronotum with sides nearly straight posteriorly; median line complete basally; lateral beads mostly narrow, strongly widened near posterolateral angles. Elytra subovate; sides strongly rounded. Tip of scutellum (Fig. 7) strongly projected behind elytral base. Fig. 38. [Body length 7.7–9.8 mm; southern North Island (WA, WN)] *Cerabilia (C.) rufipes* (Broun)
- Microsculpture moderately transverse on elytra. Terminal segment of palpi obtuse apically. Pronotum with sides slightly sinuate posteriorly; median line incomplete basally; lateral beads narrow throughout. Elytra oblong; sides slightly or moderately rounded. Tip of scutellum (Fig. 6) slightly projected behind elytral base 11
- 11(10). Slender; small, body length 6.1–6.6 mm. Head, pronotum, and elytra pure black. Microsculpture of pronotum and elytra weak. Pronotum subrectangular; sides strongly rounded anteriorly. Elytra slightly convex; sides slightly rounded; subapical sinuations absent. Fig. 37. [Northeastern South Island (KA, MB)] *Cerabilia (C.) aphela* (Broun)
- Stout; larger, body length 6.9–8.0 mm. Head, pronotum, and elytra piceous black or rufopiceous. Microsculpture of pronotum and elytra strong. Pronotum subquadrate; sides moderately rounded anteriorly. Elytra moderately convex; sides moderately rounded; subapical sinuations present, feeble 12
- 12(11). Head, pronotum, and elytra piceous black, dull. Femora and tibiae rufopiceous; tarsi rufotestaceous. Pronotum with apex moderately emarginate; base strongly emarginate. Shoulder tooth of elytra well developed. Fig. 39. [Body length 6.9–8.0 mm; South Island (MC, Banks Peninsula area)] *Cerabilia (C.) striatula* (Broun)
- Head, pronotum, and elytra rufopiceous, shiny. Legs entirely rufotestaceous. Pronotum with apex strongly emarginate; base slightly emarginate. Shoulder tooth of elytra poorly developed. Fig. 40. [Body length 7.6–8.0 mm; northeastern South Island (KA, MB, MC excluding Banks Peninsula area, NC)] *Cerabilia (C.) oblonga* (Broun)

Cerabilia (Cerabilia) takaka Larochele and Larivière, new species

Fig. 8, 22, 28, 53

Cerabilia (Cerabilia) takaka Larochele and Larivière, new species. Holotype: male (NZAC) labeled “NEW ZEALAND NN Harwoods Hole 22.II.93 A. Larochele (typed) / Nothofagus for. [= forest] Wet soil. Pittraps. (typed) / HOLOTYPE [male symbol] *Cerabilia (Cerabilia) takaka* Larochele & Larivière, 2024 (red label; typed).” Paratypes: two males (NZAC) from the same locality as the holotype and two females (NZAC) from Canaan (NN), bearing blue paratype labels.

Description. Body length 8.7–11.1 mm; stout. Head rufopiceous; pronotum rufous; elytra rufopiceous; abdomen rufopiceous; antennae and palpi rufotestaceous; femora and tibiae rufopiceous; tarsi rufotestaceous. Microsculpture weak and isodiametric on head, obsolete and moderately transverse on pronotum, strong and very transverse (with microlines) on elytra. Iridescence present on pronotum and elytra. Shiny on head, pronotum, and elytra. **Head.** Very wide compared to pronotum (rather small in other species). Eyes small, moderately convex. Tempora strongly inflated (about as long as eyes). Frons wrinkled (with oblique striae). Mentum with median tooth subtriangular apically. Palpi with terminal segment obtuse apically. **Thorax.** Pronotum slightly convex, obsoletely wrinkled mediobasally, subrectangular, very wide compared to elytra, widest basally; apex subtruncate; anterolateral angles poorly developed, broadly rounded; sides slightly rounded anteriorly, straight posteriorly; lateral beads narrow throughout; a single setiferous puncture on each side (anteriorly), each setiferous puncture distant from lateral bead by about two puncture widths; median line incomplete apically and basally; posterolateral angles subrectangular; laterobasal foveae double, inner foveae deep, oblique; posterior bead incomplete, obsolete medially; base moderately emarginate, much wider than apex. Tip of scutellum slightly projected behind elytral base. Prosternum wrinkled throughout. **Elytra.** Subovate, widest about middle, moderately convex. Basal margin slightly arcuate, incomplete, reaching base of stria 1. Shoulder tooth well developed, obtuse. Sides strongly rounded. Scutellar setiferous pore present, inserted at base of stria 2. Striae shallow, complete basally. Intervals depressed; interval 3 with a medial setiferous puncture adjoining stria 2. Umbilicate series with 15 setiferous

punctures separated into two major groups (7+8). Subapical sinuations feeble. Apices obtuse. **Abdomen.** Sternum VII of male without dense coarse punctures medially. **Aedeagus.** Lateral view (Fig. 8): strongly arcuate, stout; base moderately concave dorsally, without basal lobe or bead; middle strongly convex dorsally, strongly concave ventrally; apex slightly concave dorsally, strongly concave ventrally, with extreme tip narrow, very long, strongly curved downward. Dorsal view (Fig. 22): apex very wide, acutely rounded, not deflected to the left.

Material examined. 22 specimens (NZAC).

Geographic distribution (Fig. 53). South Island: NN–Calphurnia Peak, near Boulder Lake. Canaan. Cedar Creek Ridge. Collingwood. Harwoods Hole. Pohara. Pupu Valley. Takaka. Takaka Hill.

Ecology. Lowland, montane. Epigeal, silvicolous, hygrophilous. Wet forests (beech). Shaded ground. Probably nocturnal and hiding during the day under cover.

Biology. Seasonality: October–November, January–March. Teneral: April. Predacious (based on mouthpart morphology).

Dispersal power. Subapterous. Moderate runner.

Collecting technique. Pitfall trapping.

Remarks. This species is named after the locality Takaka Hill (NN) where the beetle occurs, applied as a noun in apposition. *Cerabilia takaka* is morphologically close to *C. kaihoka*. In addition to diagnostic characters of the male genitalia, *C. takaka* has the following distinguishing features: body length 8.7–11.1 mm; head very wide, with weak microsculpture and small eyes; tempora strongly inflated (about as long as eyes); pronotum widest basally, apex subtruncate, inner laterobasal foveae oblique; elytra with basal margin slightly arcuate, reaching base of stria 1. *Cerabilia takaka* occurs in the northwest of the South Island (NN), mostly the Abel Tasman National Park area, while *C. kaihoka* is found further to the west.

Cerabilia (Cerabilia) kaihoka Larochelle and Larivière, new species

Fig. 9, 20, 29, 44

Cerabilia (Cerabilia) kaihoka Larochelle and Larivière, new species. Holotype: male (NZAC) labeled “New Zealand NN Upper Kaituna Tck. [= Track] 9 Feb 86 nr. Collingwood det. J. Nunn (hand-written) / J. T. Nunn Collection (typed) / HOLOTYPE [male symbol] *Cerabilia (Cerabilia) kaihoka* Larochelle & Larivière, 2024 (red label; typed).” Paratypes: two females (NZAC) from Kaihoka [= Kaihoka Lakes] (NN), bearing blue paratype labels.

Description. Body length 6.3–7.4 mm; stout. Head and pronotum rufous; elytra rufopiceous, lateral margins rufous in apical half; abdomen rufopiceous; antennae, palpi, and legs rufotestaceous. Microsculpture strong, isodiametric on head, moderately transverse on pronotum, very transverse (with microlines) on elytra. Iridescence present on pronotum and elytra. Shiny on head, pronotum, and elytra. **Head.** Eyes moderately large, moderately convex. Tempora not inflated. Frons wrinkled (with oblique striae). Mentum with median tooth subtruncate apically. Palpi with terminal segment obtuse apically. **Thorax.** Pronotum slightly convex, obsolete wrinkled mediobasally, subrectangular, moderately wide compared to elytra, widest before middle; apex strongly emarginate; anterolateral angles well developed, obtusely rounded; sides strongly rounded anteriorly, slightly sinuate posteriorly; lateral beads narrow throughout; a single setiferous puncture on each side (anteriorly), each setiferous puncture distant from lateral bead by about two puncture widths; median line incomplete apically and basally; posterolateral angles slightly obtuse; laterobasal foveae double, inner foveae deep, parallel; posterior bead incomplete, obsolete medially; base moderately emarginate, much wider than apex. Tip of scutellum slightly projected behind elytral base. Prosternum wrinkled anteriorly. **Elytra.** Subovate, widest about middle, moderately convex. Basal margin strongly arcuate, complete, reaching scutellum. Shoulder tooth well developed, obtuse. Sides strongly rounded. Scutellar setiferous pore present, inserted at base of stria 2. Striae shallow, complete basally. Intervals depressed; interval 3 with a medial setiferous puncture adjoining stria 2. Umbilicate series with 15 setiferous punctures separated into two major groups (7+8). Subapical sinuations absent. Apices obtuse. **Abdomen.** Sternum VII of male without dense coarse punctures medially. **Aedeagus.** Lateral view (Fig. 9): strongly arcuate, moderately wide; base rather straight dorsally, without basal lobe or bead; middle slightly convex dorsally, slightly concave ventrally; apex rather straight dorsally, slightly concave ventrally, with extreme tip moderately wide,

moderately long, moderately curved downward. Dorsal view (Fig. 20): apex very wide, rounded, not deflected to the left.

Material examined. 6 specimens (NZAC).

Geographic distribution (Fig. 44). South Island: NN–Collingwood. Kaihoka Lakes. Lower Parapara River. Pura-mahoi. Upper Kaituna Track.

Ecology. Lowland. Epigeal, silvicolous, hygrophilous. Wet forests (beech). Shaded ground. Probably nocturnal and hiding during the day under cover.

Biology. Seasonality: November, February, June. Predacious (based on mouthpart morphology).

Dispersal power. Subapterous. Moderate runner.

Collecting technique. Probably turning stones or logs.

Remarks. This species is named after the locality Kaihoka Lakes (NN) where the beetle occurs, applied as a noun in apposition. *Cerabilia kaihoka* is morphologically close to *C. takaka*. In addition to diagnostic characters of the male genitalia, *C. kaihoka* has the following distinguishing features: body length 6.3–7.4 mm; head rather small, with strong microsculpture and moderately large eyes; tempora not inflated; pronotum widest before middle, apex strongly emarginate, inner laterobasal foveae parallel; elytra with basal margin strongly arcuate, reaching scutellum. *Cerabilia kaihoka* is found in the northwest of the South Island (NN), west of the Abel Tasman National Park area, while *C. takaka* occurs in the Abel Tasman National Park and its vicinity.

Cerabilia (Cerabilia) maori Laporte de Castelnau, 1867

Fig. 10, 26, 30, 47

Cerabilia maori Laporte de Castelnau, 1867: 116 (redescribed in 1868: 202). Holotype: one specimen from “Dunedin [DN], New Zealand” (Museum of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia; could not be located). Paratype: one male (NHMUK) from Dunedin (examined).

Feronia (Cerabilia) moori [sic]: Tschitschérine 1891: 161.

Cerabilia maori: Hutton 1904: 147.

Cerabilia (Cerabilia) maori: Will 2020a: 20.

Description. Body length 6.9–8.4 mm; slender. Head, pronotum, and elytra black, lateral margins of elytra rufous in apical half; abdomen black; antennae and palpi rufotestaceous; femora and tibiae rufopiceous; tarsi rufotestaceous. Microsculpture strong and isodiametric on head, pronotum, and elytra. Iridescence absent. Dull on head, pronotum, and elytra. **Head.** Eyes moderately large, moderately convex. Tempora not inflated. Frons wrinkled (with oblique striae). Mentum with median tooth subtruncate apically. Palpi with terminal segment obtuse apically. **Thorax.** Pronotum slightly convex, obsolete wrinkled discally and mediobasally, subquadrate, moderately wide compared to elytra, widest before middle; apex slightly emarginate; anterolateral angles poorly developed, obtuse; sides moderately rounded anteriorly, not sinuate or slightly sinuate posteriorly; lateral beads narrow throughout; a single setiferous puncture on each side (anteriorly), each setiferous puncture close to lateral bead, distant by about one puncture width; median line incomplete, almost reaching apex and base; posterolateral angles rounded; laterobasal foveae single, deep, parallel; posterior bead incomplete, obsolete medially; base moderately emarginate, about as wide as apex. Tip of scutellum strongly projected behind elytral base. Prosternum wrinkled anteriorly. **Elytra.** Oblong, widest about middle, subdepressed. Basal margin strongly arcuate, complete, reaching scutellum. Shoulder tooth poorly developed, obtuse. Sides moderately rounded. Scutellar setiferous pore absent. Striae shallow, complete basally. Intervals depressed; interval 3 without setiferous puncture. Umbilicate series with 12 setiferous punctures separated into two major groups (6+6). Subapical sinuations feeble. Apices obtusely rounded. **Abdomen.** Sternum VII of male with dense coarse punctures medially. **Aedeagus.** Lateral view (Fig. 10): strongly arcuate, stout; base slightly convex dorsally, without basal lobe or bead; middle strongly convex dorsally, moderately concave ventrally; apex moderately concave dorsally, slightly concave ventrally, with extreme tip narrow, very long, slightly curved downward. Dorsal view (Fig. 26): apex very wide, acutely triangular, not deflected to the left.

Material examined. 5 specimens (NHMUK, NZAC).

Geographic distribution (Fig. 47). South Island: CO–Ida Valley. Kawarau Creek [= River], south of Pisa. DN–Dunedin. MK–Bush Stream. Lake Tekapo–Lake Pukaki.

Ecology. Lowland, montane. Epigeal, silvicolous, xerophilous. Mostly dry forests (beech); tussock grasslands. Shaded ground. Nocturnal; hides during the day under stones.

Biology. Seasonality: November, January, March. Predacious (based on mouthpart morphology).

Dispersal power. Subapterous. Moderate runner.

Collecting technique. Turning stones.

References. Tschitschérine 1891: 161 (taxonomy); Hutton 1904: 147 (taxonomy); Larochelle and Larivière 2001: 133 (catalogue; biology, dispersal power, ecology, geographic distribution, references), 2007: 110 (list), 2016: 30 (list); Will 2020a: 20 (taxonomy), 2020b: supplementary material 1 (classification).

Remarks. *Cerabilia maori* is morphologically close to *C. cordata*. In addition to diagnostic characters of the male genitalia, *Cerabilia maori* has the following distinguishing features: pronotum subquadrate, sides moderately rounded anteriorly, not sinuate or slightly sinuate posteriorly, posterolateral angles rounded; elytra subdepressed, intervals depressed, apices obtusely rounded; tip of scutellum strongly projected behind elytral base. *Cerabilia maori* occurs relatively widely in the south of the South Island (CO, DN, MK), while *C. cordata* is known only from the Mackenzie region (MK).

Cerabilia (Cerabilia) cordata Larochelle and Larivière, new species

Fig. 27, 31, 43

Cerabilia (Cerabilia) cordata Larochelle and Larivière, new species. Holotype: male (NZAC) labeled “New Zealand [MK] Ohau Skifield c. 1500m 1.3.89 (hand-written) / 1284 (typed) / Ex. John Nunn Collection Donated 2020 (typed) / HOLOTYPE [male symbol] *Cerabilia (Cerabilia) cordata* Larochelle & Larivière, 2024 (red label; typed).” Paratypes: two females (NZAC) from Lake Ohau (MK), bearing blue paratype labels.

Description. Body length 7.5–8.8 mm; slender. Head, pronotum, and elytra black, lateral margins of elytra rufous in apical half; abdomen black; antennae and palpi rufous; femora and tibiae rufopiceous; tarsi rufous. Microsculpture strong, isodiametric on head, moderately transverse on pronotum, isodiametric on elytra. Iridescence present on pronotum. Dull on head and elytra, shinier on pronotum. **Head.** Eyes moderately large, moderately convex. Tempora not inflated. Frons wrinkled (with oblique striae). Mentum with median tooth subrounded apically. Palpi with terminal segment obtuse apically. **Thorax.** Pronotum slightly convex, obsolete wrinkled discally and mediobasally, subcordate, moderately wide compared to elytra, widest before middle; apex slightly emarginate; anterolateral angles poorly developed, obtuse; sides strongly rounded anteriorly, moderately sinuate posteriorly; lateral beads mostly narrow, slightly widened near posterolateral angles; a single setiferous puncture on each side (anteriorly), each setiferous puncture close to lateral bead, distant by about one puncture width; median line complete apically and basally; posterolateral angles subrectangular; laterobasal foveae single, deep, rounded; posterior bead incomplete, obsolete medially; base slightly emarginate, about as wide as apex. Tip of scutellum slightly projected behind elytral base. Prosternum wrinkled throughout. **Elytra.** Oblong, widest about middle, moderately convex. Basal margin strongly arcuate, complete, reaching scutellum. Shoulder tooth well developed, obtuse. Sides slightly rounded. Scutellar setiferous pore absent. Striae shallow, incomplete basally (at least two or three striae obsolete). Intervals slightly convex; interval 3 without setiferous puncture. Umbilicate series with 14 setiferous punctures separated into two major groups (6+7), with 1 seta in between. Subapical sinuations feeble. Apices obtuse. **Abdomen.** Sternum VII of male with dense coarse punctures medially. **Aedeagus.** Resembling *C. maori*. Dorsal view (Fig. 27): apex very wide, obtusely triangular, not deflected to the left.

Material examined. 5 specimens (NZAC).

Geographic distribution (Fig. 43). South Island: MK–Bush Stream. Christmas Creek, Mount Cook. Lake Ohau. Ohau Skifield.

Ecology. Lowland, montane. Epigeal, silvicolous, xerophilous. Dry forests (beech). Shaded ground. Probably nocturnal and hiding during the day under cover.

Biology. Seasonality: October–March, August. Teneral: March. Predacious (based on mouthpart morphology).

Dispersal power. Subapterous. Moderate runner.

Collecting technique. Probably turning stones or logs.

Remarks. The name of this species is derived from the Latin adjective *cordatus* (cordate), referring to its heart-shaped pronotum. *Cerabilia cordata* is morphologically close to *C. maori*. In addition to diagnostic characters of the male genitalia, *C. cordata* has the following distinguishing features: pronotum subcordate, sides strongly rounded anteriorly, moderately sinuate posteriorly, posterolateral angles subrectangular; elytra moderately convex with intervals slightly convex and apices obtuse; tip of scutellum slightly projected behind elytral base. This species is known only from the Mackenzie region (MK) of the South Island, while *C. maori* is more broadly distributed in southern areas of the South Island (CO, DN, MK).

Cerabilia (Cerabilia) willi Laroche and Larivière, new species

Fig. 11, 25, 32, 54

Cerabilia (Cerabilia) willi Laroche and Larivière, new species. Holotype: male (NZAC) labeled “NEW ZEALAND WN Tararua Ra [= Range] Kaitohe [= Kaitoke] Waterworks Rd [= Road] end 400m 25.X.1994 Larivière, Laroche (typed) / Broadleaf-rimu forest: Under stones (typed) / HOLOTYPE [male symbol] *Cerabilia (Cerabilia) willi* Laroche & Larivière, 2024 (red label; typed).” Paratypes: two females (NZAC) from the same locality as the holotype, bearing blue paratype labels.

Description. Body length 7.9–8.4 mm; slender. Head, pronotum, elytra, and abdomen piceous black; antennae and palpi rufotestaceous; femora rufopiceous; tibiae and tarsi rufotestaceous. Microsculpture strong, isodiametric on head, moderately transverse on pronotum, and very transverse (with microlines) on elytra. Iridescence present on pronotum and elytra. Shiny on head, pronotum, and elytra. **Head.** Eyes small, slightly convex. Tempora moderately inflated (about two-thirds as long as eyes). Frons smooth (without oblique striae). Mentum with median tooth subtriangular apically. Palpi with terminal segment truncate apically. **Thorax.** Pronotum moderately convex, unwrinkled, subquadrate, moderately wide compared to elytra, widest before middle; apex slightly emarginate; anterolateral angles poorly developed, obtuse; sides moderately rounded anteriorly, moderately sinuate posteriorly; lateral beads mostly narrow, strongly widened near posterolateral angles; two setiferous punctures on each side (anteriorly and posteriorly), each anterior setiferous puncture close to lateral bead, distant by about one puncture width; median line incomplete apically and basally; posterolateral angles rectangular; laterobasal foveae single, deep, parallel; posterior bead incomplete, obsolete medially; base moderately emarginate, about as wide as apex. Tip of scutellum slightly projected behind elytral base. Prosternum wrinkled anteriorly. **Elytra.** Oblong, widest about middle, strongly convex. Basal margin strongly arcuate, complete, reaching scutellum. Shoulder tooth well developed, acute. Sides moderately rounded. Scutellar setiferous pore present, inserted at base of stria 2. Striae deep (deeper apically), complete basally. Intervals depressed, becoming convex apically; interval 3 without setiferous puncture. Umbilicate series with 14 setiferous punctures separated into two major groups (6+7), with 1 seta in between. Subapical sinuations feeble. Apices obtusely rounded. **Abdomen.** Sternum VII of male without dense coarse punctures medially. **Aedeagus.** Lateral view (Fig. 11): strongly arcuate, moderately wide; base rather straight dorsally, with basal bead; middle strongly convex dorsally, strongly concave ventrally; apex rather straight dorsally, slightly concave ventrally, with extreme tip narrow, very long, strongly curved downward. Dorsal view (Fig. 25): apex very wide, hooked on both sides, not deflected to the left.

Material examined. 58 specimens (NZAC).

Geographic distribution (Fig. 54). North Island: RI, WA, WN (mostly). South Island: MB, SD.

Ecology. Lowland, montane. Epigeal, silvicolous, hygrophilous. Wet forests (mostly beech; broadleaf). Shaded ground. Nocturnal; active on mossy tree trunks at night; hides during the day under stones and logs.

Biology. Seasonality: September–March, May. Teneral: September, February, April. Predacious (based on mouthpart morphology). Occasionally infested with fungi (Laboulbeniales).

Dispersal power. Subapterous. Moderate runner. Occasional climber.

Collecting techniques. Turning stones and logs; pitfall trapping; examining mossy tree trunks at night.

Remarks. This species is named after Kipling W. Will (University of California, Berkeley) for his revision of the genus *Cerabilia* in Australia and New Caledonia. In addition to diagnostic characters of the male genitalia, *C. willi* has the following distinguishing features: elytra with a scutellar pore present at base of stria 2; tempora moderately inflated; pronotum with anterolateral angles poorly developed, laterobasal foveae deep. *Cerabilia willi* is found in southern areas of the North Island (RI, WA, WN) and northeastern areas of the South Island (MB, SD).

Cerabilia (Cerabilia) major (Broun, 1912)

Fig. 12, 33, 46

Zabronothus major Broun, 1912: 393. Holotype: female (NHMUK) labeled “Type (circular red-bordered label; typed) / 3180. (hand-written) / New Zealand Broun Coll. Brit. Mus. 1922–482. (typed) / Broken River. (hand-written) / *Zabronothus major* (hand-written).”

Cerabilia major: Townsend 1997: 15.

Cerabilia (Cerabilia) major: Will 2020b: supplementary material 1.

Description. Body length 10.8–11.4 mm; stout. Head, pronotum, elytra, and abdomen piceous black; antennae and palpi rufous; femora and tibiae rufopiceous; tarsi rufous. Microsculpture isodiametric, obsolete on head, strong on pronotum and elytra. Iridescence absent. Dull on head, pronotum, and elytra. **Head.** Eyes moderately large, moderately convex. Tempora not inflated. Frons smooth (without oblique striae). Mentum with median tooth subtriangular apically. Palpi with terminal segment obtuse apically. **Thorax.** Pronotum slightly convex, obsolete wrinkled medially and mediobasally, rectangular, very wide compared to elytra, widest basally; apex strongly emarginate; anterolateral angles well developed, obtuse; sides strongly rounded anteriorly, nearly straight posteriorly; lateral beads gradually widened from apex to base; two setiferous punctures on each side (anteriorly and posteriorly), each anterior setiferous puncture close to lateral bead, distant by about one puncture width; median line incomplete apically, complete basally; posterolateral angles subrectangular; laterobasal foveae double, inner foveae shallow, parallel; posterior bead incomplete, obsolete medially; base strongly emarginate, much wider than apex. Tip of scutellum slightly projected behind elytral base. Prosternum wrinkled anteriorly. **Elytra.** Oblong, widest before middle, slightly convex. Basal margin slightly arcuate, complete, reaching scutellum. Shoulder tooth well developed, obtuse. Sides strongly rounded. Scutellar setiferous pore absent. Striae shallow, deepening apically, incomplete basally (at least four striae obsolete). Intervals depressed, becoming convex apically; interval 3 without setiferous puncture. Umbilicate series with 14–15 setiferous punctures separated into two major groups (6(7)+8). Subapical sinuations strong. Apices obtuse. **Abdomen.** Sternum VII of male with dense coarse punctures medially. **Aedeagus.** Lateral view (Fig. 12): strongly arcuate, moderately wide; base slightly concave dorsally, with basal bead; middle moderately convex dorsally, slightly concave ventrally; apex rather straight dorsally, moderately concave ventrally, with extreme tip narrow, very long, moderately curved downward. Dorsal view: apex very wide, rounded, not deflected to the left.

Material examined. 23 specimens (NHMUK, NZAC).

Geographic distribution (Fig. 46). South Island: KA–Glen Alton, Clarence [River] Valley. Hundalee. Kaikoura. Mount Alexander. Mount Fyffe. Rika Stream, Clarence [River] Valley. MC–Broken River. “Canterbury”. MK–Mount Tekapo [= Tekapo Saddle].

Ecology. Lowland, montane. Epigeal, silvicolous, xerophilous. Dry forests (beech) and shrublands; tussock grasslands. Shaded ground. Nocturnal; hides during the day under stones and logs.

Biology. Seasonality: October–March, August. Teneral: March. Predacious (based on mouthpart morphology). Occasionally infested by fungi (Laboulbeniales).

Dispersal power. Subapterous. Moderate runner.

Collecting technique. Turning stones and logs.

References. Townsend 1997: 15 (taxonomy); Laroche and Larivière 2001: 132 (catalogue; biology, dispersal power, ecology, geographic distribution, references), 2007: 110 (list), 2016: 30 (list); Will 2020a: 20 (taxonomy), 2020b: supplementary material 1 (classification).

Remarks. *Cerabilia major* is morphologically close to *C. motunau*. In addition to diagnostic characters of the male genitalia, *C. major* has the following distinguishing features: body length 10.8–11.4 mm; head, pronotum, and elytra dull piceous black; terminal segment of palpi obtuse apically; pronotum rectangular, obsolete wrinkled medially and mediobasally, sides nearly straight posteriorly; elytra slightly convex, sides strongly rounded, striae shallow; tip of scutellum slightly projected behind elytral base. *Cerabilia major* is found in central and northeastern areas of the South Island (KA, MC, MK), while *C. motunau* is known only from Motunau Island (NC).

Cerabilia (Cerabilia) motunau Laroche and Larivière, new species

Fig. 13, 34, 48

Cerabilia (Cerabilia) motunau Laroche and Larivière, new species. Holotype: male (NZAC) labeled “[NEW ZEALAND NC] Motunau I [= Island] 1–5.XII.67 (typed) / Pit traps A. Whitaker (typed) / Zabronothus sp. Anchomenini Det. J.I. Townsend 18.I.68 (hand-written) / HOLOTYPE [male symbol] *Cerabilia (Cerabilia) motunau* Laroche & Larivière, 2024 (red label; typed).” Paratype: one male (NZAC) from the same locality as the holotype, bearing a blue paratype label.

Description. Body length 8.1–8.3 mm; stout. Head and pronotum rufopiceous; elytra piceous black; abdomen rufotestaceous; antennae, palpi, and legs rufotestaceous. Microsculpture isodiametric, obsolete on head, strong on pronotum and elytra. Iridescence absent. Shiny on head, pronotum, and elytra. **Head.** Eyes moderately large, moderately convex. Tempora not inflated. Frons smooth (without oblique striae). Mentum with median tooth subtriangular apically. Palpi with terminal segment truncate apically. **Thorax.** Pronotum slightly convex, unwrinkled, subquadrate, very wide compared to elytra, widest basally; apex strongly emarginate; anterolateral angles well developed, obtuse; sides strongly rounded anteriorly, slightly sinuate posteriorly; lateral beads gradually widened from apex to base; two setiferous punctures on each side (anteriorly and posteriorly), each anterior setiferous puncture close to lateral bead, distant by about one puncture width; median line incomplete apically, complete basally; posterolateral angles rectangular; laterobasal foveae double, inner foveae shallow, parallel; posterior bead obsolete; base strongly emarginate, much wider than apex. Tip of scutellum strongly projected behind elytral base. Prosternum wrinkled anteriorly. **Elytra.** Oblong, widest before middle, moderately convex. Basal margin slightly arcuate, complete, reaching scutellum. Shoulder tooth well developed, obtuse. Sides moderately rounded. Scutellar setiferous pore absent. Striae deep (deeper apically), incomplete basally (at least four striae obsolete). Intervals depressed, becoming convex apically; interval 3 without setiferous puncture. Umbilicate series with 15 setiferous punctures separated into two major groups (7+8). Subapical sinuations feeble. Apices obtuse. **Abdomen.** Sternum VII of male with dense coarse punctures medially. **Aedeagus.** Lateral view (Fig. 13): strongly arcuate, slender; middle slightly concave dorsally, rather straight ventrally; apex moderately concave dorsally and ventrally, with extreme tip narrow, moderately long, slightly curved downward. Dorsal view: apex very wide, rounded, not deflected to the left.

Material examined. 2 specimens (NZAC).

Geographic distribution (Fig. 48). South Island: NC–Motunau Island.

Ecology. Lowland. Epigeal. Mixed shrubland. Probably nocturnal and hiding during the day under cover.

Biology. Seasonality: December. Predacious (based on mouthpart morphology).

Dispersal power. Subapterous. Moderate runner.

Collecting technique. Pitfall trapping.

Remarks. This species is named after its type locality Motunau Island (NC), applied as a noun in apposition. *Cerabilia motunau* is morphologically close to *C. major*. In addition to diagnostic characters of the male genitalia, *C. motunau* has the following distinguishing features: body length 8.1–8.3 mm; head and pronotum rufopiceous; elytra piceous black; dorsal surface shiny; terminal segment of palpi truncate apically; pronotum subquadrate, unwrinkled, sides slightly sinuate posteriorly; elytra moderately convex, sides moderately rounded, striae deep; tip of scutellum strongly projected behind elytral base. *Cerabilia motunau* is known only from Motunau Island (NC); it may also occur on the mainland, in the North Canterbury region (NC).

***Cerabilia (Cerabilia) rugosa* Larochele and Larivière, new species**

Fig. 14, 35, 51

Cerabilia (Cerabilia) rugosa Larochele and Larivière, new species. Holotype: male (NZAC) labeled “New Zealand WA Putangirua Stm [= Stream] [Cape] Palliser 26-Oct-96 (typed) / Under stone in Karaka grove (typed) / John Nunn Collection (typed) / HOLOTYPE [male symbol] *Cerabilia (Cerabilia) rugosa* Larochele & Larivière, 2024 (red label; typed).” Paratype: one female (NZAC) from the same locality as the holotype, bearing a blue paratype label.

Description. Body length 7.4–8.0 mm; stout. Head, pronotum, and elytra black, lateral margins of elytra rufopiceous in apical half; abdomen rufopiceous; antennae and palpi rufotestaceous; femora rufopiceous; tibiae and tarsi rufotestaceous. Microsculpture isodiametric, strong on head, obsolete on pronotum, strong on elytra. Iridescence absent. Dull on head, pronotum, and elytra. **Head.** Eyes moderately large, moderately convex. Tempora not inflated. Frons wrinkled (with oblique striae). Mentum with median tooth subtruncate apically. Palpi with terminal segment obtuse apically. **Thorax.** Pronotum moderately convex, wrinkled throughout, subquadrate, very wide compared to elytra, widest before middle; apex moderately emarginate; anterolateral angles well developed, obtuse; sides moderately rounded anteriorly, very slightly sinuate posteriorly; lateral beads narrow throughout; two setiferous punctures on each side (anteriorly and posteriorly), each anterior setiferous puncture close to lateral bead, distant by about one puncture width; median line incomplete apically and basally; posterolateral angles rectangular; laterobasal foveae single, shallow, parallel; posterior bead obsolete; base strongly emarginate, about as wide as apex. Tip of scutellum strongly projected behind elytral base. Prosternum wrinkled anteriorly. **Elytra.** Oblong, widest about middle, strongly convex. Basal margin slightly arcuate, complete, reaching scutellum. Shoulder tooth well developed, obtuse. Sides slightly rounded. Scutellar setiferous pore absent. Striae shallow, deepening apically, incomplete basally (at least three or four striae obsolete). Intervals depressed, becoming convex apically; interval 3 without setiferous puncture. Umbilicate series with 15 setiferous punctures separated into two major groups (7+8). Subapical sinuations feeble. Apices obtuse. **Abdomen.** Sternum VII of male with dense coarse punctures medially. **Aedeagus.** Lateral view (Fig. 14): strongly arcuate, moderately wide; base slightly concave dorsally, with basal bead; middle moderately convex dorsally, slightly concave ventrally; apex strongly concave dorsally, rather straight ventrally, with extreme tip narrow, very long, not curved downward. Dorsal view: apex very wide, rounded, not deflected to the left.

Material examined. 30 specimens (NZAC).

Geographic distribution (Fig. 51). North Island: WA–Putangirua Stream, [Cape] Palliser. WN–Cross Creek, west of Lake Wairarapa. Karori Stream. Lyall Bay. Red Rocks and Sinclair [Head] (between). Wainuiomata. South Island: MB–Taylor Pass, Blenheim. NC–Lake Taylor.

Ecology. Lowland. Epigeal, silvicolous. Moist or dry forests (broadleaf, beech). Shaded ground. Nocturnal; hides during the day under stones.

Biology. Seasonality: October–November, January–May, July. Teneral: December. Predacious (based on mouthpart morphology).

Dispersal power. Subapterous. Moderate runner.

Collecting technique. Turning stones.

Remarks. The name of this species is derived from the Latin adjective *rugosus* (rugose), referring to the wrinkled surface of the pronotum. *Cerabilia rugosa* is morphologically close to *C. laevis*. In addition to diagnostic characters of the male genitalia, *C. rugosa* has the following distinguishing features: stout; body length 7.4–8.0 mm; head, pronotum, and elytra black; lateral margins of elytra rufopiceous in apical half; pronotum subquadrate, moderately convex, wrinkled throughout, very wide compared to elytra, with base about as wide as apex; elytra strongly convex; tip of scutellum strongly projected behind elytral base. *Cerabilia rugosa* occurs in southern areas of the North Island (WA, WN) and northeastern areas of the South Island (MB, NC), while *C. laevis* is known only from the Marlborough region (MB).

***Cerabilia (Cerabilia) laevis* Laroche and Larivière, new species**

Fig. 15, 21, 36, 45

Cerabilia (Cerabilia) laevis Laroche and Larivière, new species. Holotype: male (NZAC) labeled “[NEW ZEALAND MB] Mt [= Mount] Altimarlock Black Birch Ra [= Range] Marlborough 1070m (hand-written) / J.C. Watt (typed) 21 Oct 70 (hand-written) / HOLOTYPE [male symbol] *Cerabilia (Cerabilia) laevis* Laroche & Larivière, 2024 (red label; typed).” Paratype: one female (NZAC) from the same locality as the holotype, bearing a blue paratype label.

Description. Body length 6.4–7.5 mm; slender. Head, pronotum, elytra, and abdomen rufopiceous; antennae and palpi rufotestaceous; femora and tibiae rufopiceous; tarsi rufotestaceous. Microsculpture isodiametric and strong on head, pronotum, and elytra. Iridescence absent. Dull on head, pronotum, and elytra. **Head.** Eyes moderately large, moderately convex. Tempora not inflated. Frons wrinkled (with oblique striae). Mentum with median tooth subtruncate apically. Palpi with terminal segment obtuse apically. **Thorax.** Pronotum slightly convex, unwrinkled, trapezoid, moderately wide compared to elytra, widest before middle; apex moderately emarginate; anterolateral angles well developed, obtuse; sides moderately rounded anteriorly, not sinuate or very slightly sinuate posteriorly; lateral beads narrow throughout; two setiferous punctures on each side (anteriorly and posteriorly), each anterior setiferous puncture close to lateral bead, distant by about one puncture width; median line incomplete apically and basally; posterolateral angles strongly obtuse; laterobasal foveae single, shallow, parallel; posterior bead incomplete, obsolete medially; base moderately emarginate, much narrower than apex. Tip of scutellum slightly projected behind elytral base. Prosternum wrinkled throughout, except anteriorly. **Elytra.** Oblong, widest about middle, slightly convex. Basal margin strongly arcuate, complete, reaching scutellum. Shoulder tooth well developed, obtuse. Sides slightly rounded. Scutellar setiferous pore absent. Striae shallow, deepening apically, incomplete basally (at least four striae obsolete). Intervals depressed, becoming convex apically; interval 3 without setiferous puncture. Umbilicate series with 12–14 setiferous punctures separated into two major groups (6(7)+6), with or without 1 seta in between. Subapical sinuations feeble. Apices obtusely rounded. **Abdomen.** Sternum VII of male with dense coarse punctures medially. **Aedeagus.** Lateral view (Fig. 15): moderately arcuate, slender; base slightly convex dorsally, with basal lobe; middle slightly convex dorsally and ventrally; apex slightly concave dorsally and ventrally, with extreme tip narrow, very long, not curved downward. Dorsal view (Fig. 21): apex narrow, rounded, not deflected to the left.

Material examined. 4 specimens (NZAC).

Geographic distribution (Fig. 45). South Island: MB–Mount Altimarlock, Black Birch Range. Wards Pass (vicinity), Molesworth.

Ecology. Montane. Epigeal, silvicolous, xerophilous. Dry forests (beech). Shaded ground. Nocturnal; hides during the day under stones and in leaf litter.

Biology. Seasonality: October. Teneral: March. Predacious (based on mouthpart morphology).

Dispersal power. Subapterous. Moderate runner.

Collecting techniques. Turning stones; sifting leaf litter.

Remarks. The name of this species is derived from the Latin adjective *laevis* (smooth), referring to the smooth (unwrinkled) surface of the pronotum. *Cerabilia laevis* is morphologically close to *C. rugosa*. In addition to diagnostic characters of the male genitalia, *C. laevis* has the following distinguishing features: slender; body length 6.4–7.5 mm; head, pronotum, and elytra rufopiceous; pronotum trapezoid, slightly convex, unwrinkled, moderately wide compared to elytra, with base much narrower than apex; elytra slightly convex; tip of scutellum slightly projected behind elytral base. *Cerabilia laevis* is known only from the Marlborough region (MB) of the South Island, while *C. rugosa* occurs in southern areas of the North Island (WA, WN) and northeastern areas of the South Island (MB, NC).

***Cerabilia (Cerabilia) rufipes* (Broun, 1893)**

Fig. 16, 23, 38, 50

Zabronothus rufipes Broun, 1893: 1328. Holotype: male (NHMUK) labeled “Type (circular red-bordered label; typed) / 2431. [male symbol] (hand-written) / New Zeal. Broun Coll. Brit. Mus. 1922–482. (typed) / Wellington O’Connor (hand-written) / *Zabrono. rufipes*. (hand-written).”

Cerabilia rufipes: Laroche and Larivière 2007: 80.

Cerabilia (Cerabilia) rufipes: Will 2020b: supplementary material 1.

Description. Body length 7.7–9.8 mm; stout. Head, pronotum, and elytra black; abdomen rufopiceous, lateral margins rufous; antennae and palpi rufotestaceous; femora rufopiceous; tibiae and tarsi rufotestaceous. Microsculpture weak and isodiametric on head, strong and moderately transverse on pronotum, strong and very transverse (with microlines) on elytra. Iridescence present on pronotum and elytra. Shiny on head, pronotum, and elytra. **Head.** Eyes moderately large, moderately convex. Tempora not inflated. Frons wrinkled (with oblique striae). Mentum with median tooth subtruncate apically. Palpi with terminal segment truncate apically. **Thorax.** Pronotum slightly convex, obsolete wrinkled mediobasally, subquadrate, moderately wide compared to elytra, widest before middle; apex slightly emarginate; anterolateral angles poorly developed, obtuse; sides moderately rounded anteriorly, nearly straight posteriorly; lateral beads mostly narrow, strongly widened near posterolateral angles; two setiferous punctures on each side (anteriorly and posteriorly), each anterior setiferous puncture close to lateral bead, distant by about one puncture width; median line incomplete apically, complete basally; posterolateral angles moderately obtuse; laterobasal foveae single, shallow, parallel; posterior bead incomplete, obsolete medially; base moderately emarginate, about as wide as apex. Tip of scutellum strongly projected behind elytral base. Prosternum wrinkled throughout. **Elytra.** Subovate, widest about middle, moderately convex. Basal margin straight or slightly arcuate, complete, reaching scutellum. Shoulder tooth well developed, obtuse. Sides strongly rounded. Scutellar setiferous pore absent. Striae shallow, deepening apically, complete basally. Intervals depressed, becoming convex apically; interval 3 without setiferous puncture. Umbilicate series with 15 setiferous punctures separated into two major groups (7+8). Subapical sinuations feeble. Apices obtuse. **Abdomen.** Sternum VII of male without dense coarse punctures medially. **Aedeagus.** Lateral view (Fig. 16): moderately arcuate, moderately wide; base slightly concave dorsally, with basal bead; middle moderately convex dorsally, strongly convex ventrally; apex strongly concave dorsally and ventrally, with extreme tip rather narrow, moderately long, strongly curved downward. Dorsal view (Fig. 23): apex very wide, truncate, not deflected to the left.

Material examined. 17 specimens (NHMUK, NZAC).

Geographic distribution (Fig. 50). North Island: WA–Puketoi State Forest. Putangirua Stream, Cape Palliser. WN–Cross Creek, west of Lake Wairarapa. Featherston. Lake Wairarapa Reserve (west of). Opiki (Poplar Road, Manawatu [River]). Rimutaka Forest Park (Five-Mile Loop Track; Orongorongo Track).

Ecology. Lowland. Epigeal, silvicolous, xerophilous or hygrophilous. Wet or dry forests (beech, podocarp). Shaded ground. Nocturnal; hides during the day under stones and logs.

Biology. Seasonality: September, January–March, June. Teneral: September. Predacious (based on mouthpart morphology). Occasionally infested by fungi (Laboulbeniales).

Dispersal power. Subapterous. Moderate runner.

Collecting technique. Turning logs and stones.

References. Laroche and Larivière 2001: 139 (as *Zabronothus rufipes*; catalogue; biology, dispersal power, ecology, geographic distribution, references), 2007: 80 (taxonomy), 110 (list), 2016: 30 (list); Will 2020b: supplementary material 1 (classification).

Remarks. In addition to diagnostic characters of the male genitalia, *C. rufipes* has the following distinguishing features: microsculpture very transverse (with microlines) on elytra; terminal segment of palpi truncate apically; pronotum with sides nearly straight posteriorly, median line complete basally, lateral beads mostly narrow, strongly widened near posterolateral angles; elytra subovate, sides strongly rounded; tip of scutellum strongly projected behind elytral base. This species occurs in the south of the North Island (WA, WN).

Cerabilia (Cerabilia) aphela (Broun, 1912)

Fig. 17, 24, 37, 42

Zabronothus aphelus Broun, 1912: 394. Holotype: male (NHMUK) labeled “Type (circular red-bordered label; typed) / 3181. (hand-written) / New Zeal. Broun Coll. Brit. Mus. 1922–482. (typed) / Wairiri Kaikoura. (hand-written) / *Zabronothus aphelus*. [male symbol]. (hand-written)”

Cerabilia aphela: Townsend 1997: 15.

Cerabilia (Cerabilia) aphela: Will 2020b: supplementary material 1.

Description. Body length 6.1–6.6 mm; slender. Head, pronotum, and elytra black; abdomen rufopiceous, lateral margins rufous; antennae and palpi rufous; femora and tibiae rufopiceous; tarsi rufous. Microsculpture weak, isodiametric on head, moderately transverse on pronotum and elytra. Iridescence present on pronotum and elytra. Dull on head, pronotum, and elytra. **Head.** Eyes small, slightly convex. Tempora not inflated. Frons wrinkled (with oblique striae). Mentum with median tooth subtruncate apically. Palpi with terminal segment obtuse apically. **Thorax.** Pronotum slightly convex, obsolete wrinkled mediobasally, subrectangular, moderately wide compared to elytra, widest before middle; apex strongly emarginate; anterolateral angles well developed, obtuse; sides strongly rounded anteriorly, very slightly sinuate posteriorly; lateral beads narrow throughout; two setiferous punctures on each side (anteriorly and posteriorly), each anterior setiferous puncture close to lateral bead, distant by about one puncture width; median line incomplete apically and basally; posterolateral angles moderately obtuse; laterobasal foveae single, shallow, parallel; posterior bead incomplete, obsolete medially; base strongly emarginate, about as wide as apex. Tip of scutellum slightly projected behind elytral base. Prosternum wrinkled throughout. **Elytra.** Oblong, widest about middle, slightly convex. Basal margin slightly arcuate, complete, reaching scutellum. Shoulder tooth poorly developed, obtuse. Sides slightly rounded. Scutellar setiferous pore absent. Striae shallow, deepening apically, incomplete basally (at least two or three striae obsolete). Intervals depressed, becoming convex apically; interval 3 without setiferous puncture. Umbilicate series with 13 setiferous punctures separated into two major groups (7+6). Subapical sinuations absent. Apices obtuse. **Abdomen.** Sternum VII of male without dense coarse punctures medially. **Aedeagus.** Lateral view (Fig. 17): moderately arcuate, slender; base slightly concave dorsally, with basal lobe; middle moderately convex dorsally, moderately concave ventrally; apex moderately concave dorsally and ventrally, with extreme tip moderately wide, moderately long, not curved downward. Dorsal view (Fig. 24): apex very wide, truncate, deflected to the left.

Material examined. 6 specimens (NHMUK, NZAC).

Geographic distribution (Fig. 42). South Island: KA–Mount Lyford. Mount Percival. Mount Snowflake. Spaniards Bay, [Kaikoura Peninsula]. Wairiri. MB–Jacks Pass, Hanmer Springs.

Ecology. Lowland, montane. Epigeal, silvicolous, xerophilous. Dry forests (beech). Shaded ground. Nocturnal; hides during the day under stones and in tussock litter.

Biology. Seasonality: October, March, June, August. Teneral: March. Predacious (based on mouthpart morphology).

Dispersal power. Subapterous. Moderate runner.

Collecting techniques. Turning stones; sifting tussock litter.

References. Townsend 1997: 15 (taxonomy); Laroche and Larivière 2001: 132 (catalogue; biology, dispersal power, ecology, geographic distribution, references), 2007: 110 (list), 2016: 30 (list); Will 2020a: 20 (taxonomy), 2020b: supplementary material 1 (classification).

Remarks. In addition to diagnostic characters of the male genitalia, *C. aphela* has the following distinguishing features: body slender; length 6.1–6.6 mm; head, pronotum, and elytra black; microsculpture of pronotum and elytra weak; pronotum subrectangular, sides strongly rounded anteriorly; elytra slightly convex, sides slightly rounded, subapical sinuations absent. This species occurs in the northeast of the South Island (KA, MB).

Cerabilia (Cerabilia) striatula (Broun, 1893)

Fig. 18, 39, 52

Zabronothus striatulus Broun, 1893: 1327. Lectotype (here designated): male (NHMUK) labeled “Type (circular red-bordered label; typed) / 2333 (hand-written) / [male symbol] (hand-written) / Dyer’s Pass (hand-written) / New Zealand. Broun Coll. Brit. Mus. 1922–482. (typed) / *Zabronothus striatulus* (hand-written) / LECTOTYPE [male symbol] *Zabronothus striatulus* Broun, 1893 designated by Laroche & Larivière, 2024 (red label; typed).”

Cerabilia striatula: Laroche and Larivière 2007: 80.

Cerabilia (Cerabilia) striatula: Will 2020a: 20.

Description. Body length 6.9–8.0 mm; stout. Head, pronotum, elytra, and abdomen piceous black; antennae and palpi rufotestaceous; femora and tibiae rufopiceous; tarsi rufotestaceous. Microsculpture weak and isodiametric on head, strong and isodiametric on pronotum, strong and moderately transverse on elytra. Iridescence present on elytra. Dull on head, pronotum, and elytra. **Head.** Eyes moderately large, slightly convex. Tempora not inflated. Frons wrinkled (with oblique striae). Mentum with median tooth subtruncate apically. Palpi with terminal segment obtuse apically. **Thorax.** Pronotum slightly convex, obsolete wrinkled mediobasally, subquadrate, moderately wide compared to elytra, widest before middle; apex moderately emarginate; anterolateral angles well developed, obtuse; sides moderately rounded anteriorly, slightly sinuate posteriorly; lateral beads narrow throughout; two setiferous punctures on each side (anteriorly and posteriorly), each anterior setiferous puncture close to lateral bead, distant by about one puncture width; median line incomplete apically and basally; posterolateral angles moderately obtuse; laterobasal foveae single, shallow, parallel; posterior bead incomplete, obsolete medially; base strongly emarginate, about as wide as apex. Tip of scutellum slightly projected behind elytral base. Prosternum wrinkled throughout. **Elytra.** Oblong, widest about middle, moderately convex. Basal margin slightly arcuate, complete, reaching scutellum. Shoulder tooth well developed, obtuse. Sides moderately rounded. Scutellar setiferous pore absent. Striae shallow, incomplete basally (at least two to four striae obsolete). Intervals depressed, becoming convex apically; interval 3 without setiferous puncture. Umbilicate series with 15 setiferous punctures separated into two major groups (7+8). Subapical sinuations feeble. Apices obtuse. **Abdomen.** Sternum VII of male with dense coarse punctures medially. **Aedeagus.** Lateral view (Fig. 18): moderately arcuate, slender; base rather straight dorsally, with basal lobe; middle moderately convex dorsally, slightly concave ventrally; apex rather straight dorsally, slightly concave ventrally, with extreme tip narrow, very long, slightly curved downward. Dorsal view: apex very wide, rounded, not deflected to the left.

Material examined. 34 specimens (NHMUK, NZAC).

Geographic distribution (Fig. 52). South Island: MC–Banks Peninsula (Ahuriri Reserve, Summit Road; Cass Hill/Peak; Coopers Knob (bush above road); Hinewai [Scenic Reserve]; Kaituna Valley (head of); Morice Settlement [Reserve]; Otepatotu Reserve (Summit Road); Purple Peak, Akaroa). Dyers Pass. Port Hills.

Ecology. Lowland. Epigeal, silvicolous, xerophilous. Dry forests (broadleaf, beech) and scrublands. Shaded ground. Nocturnal; hides during the day under stones and logs.

Biology. Seasonality: October–June, August. Predacious (based on mouthpart morphology).

Dispersal power. Subapterous. Moderate runner.

Collecting technique. Turning logs and stones.

References. Larochelle and Larivière 2001: 140 (as *Zabronothus striatulus*; catalogue; biology, dispersal power, ecology, geographic distribution, references), 2007: 80 (taxonomy), 110 (list), 2016: 30 (list); Will 2020a: 20 (taxonomy), 2020b: supplementary material 1 (classification).

Remarks. *Cerabilia striatula* is morphologically close to *C. oblonga*. In addition to diagnostic characters of the male genitalia, *C. striatula* has the following distinguishing features: head, pronotum, and elytra dull piceous black; femora and tibiae rufopiceous; tarsi rufotestaceous; pronotum with apex moderately emarginate, base strongly emarginate; elytra with shoulder tooth well developed. *Cerabilia striatula* is found only around Banks Peninsula (MC), while *C. oblonga* occurs more widely in the northeast of the South Island (KA, MB, MC excluding Banks Peninsula area, NC).

Cerabilia (Cerabilia) oblonga (Broun, 1910)

Fig. 19, 40, 49

Zabronothus oblongus Broun, 1910: 8. Holotype: male (NHMUK) labeled “Type (circular red-bordered label; typed) / 3025. (hand-written) / New Zealand. Broun Coll. Brit. Mus. 1922–482. (typed) / Broken River. (hand-written) / *Zabronothus oblongus*. (hand-written).”

Cerabilia oblonga: Townsend 1997: 15.

Cerabilia (Cerabilia) oblonga: Will 2020b: supplementary material 1.

Description. Body length 7.6–8.0 mm; stout. Head, pronotum, and elytra rufopiceous, lateral margins of elytra rufous; abdomen rufopiceous; antennae, palpi, and legs rufotestaceous. Microsculpture weak and isodiametric

on head, strong and isodiametric on pronotum, strong and moderately transverse on elytra. Iridescence present on elytra. Shiny on head, pronotum, and elytra. **Head.** Eyes moderately large, slightly convex. Tempora not inflated. Frons wrinkled (with oblique striae). Mentum with median tooth subtruncate apically. Palpi with terminal segment obtuse apically. **Thorax.** Pronotum slightly convex, obsoletely wrinkled discally and mediobasally, subquadrate, moderately wide compared to elytra, widest before middle; apex strongly emarginate; anterolateral angles well developed, obtuse; sides moderately rounded anteriorly, slightly sinuate posteriorly; lateral beads narrow throughout; two setiferous punctures on each side (anteriorly and posteriorly), each anterior setiferous puncture close to lateral bead, distant by about one puncture width; median line incomplete apically and basally; posterolateral angles moderately obtuse; laterobasal foveae single, shallow, parallel; posterior bead incomplete, obsolete medially; base slightly emarginate, about as wide as apex. Tip of scutellum slightly projected behind elytral base. Prosternum wrinkled throughout. **Elytra.** Oblong, widest about middle, moderately convex. Basal margin slightly arcuate, complete, reaching scutellum. Shoulder tooth poorly developed, obtuse. Sides moderately rounded. Scutellar setiferous pore absent. Striae shallow, deepening apically, incomplete basally (at least two or three striae obsolete). Intervals depressed, becoming convex apically; interval 3 without setiferous puncture. Umbilicate series with 15 setiferous punctures separated into two major groups (7+8). Subapical sinuations feeble. Apices obtuse. **Abdomen.** Sternum VII of male with dense coarse punctures medially. **Aedeagus.** Lateral view (Fig. 19): moderately arcuate, slender; base rather straight dorsally, with basal lobe; middle moderately convex dorsally, slightly concave ventrally; apex rather straight dorsally, strongly convex ventrally, with extreme tip narrow, very long, not curved downward. Dorsal view: apex very wide, rounded, not deflected to the left.

Material examined. 5 specimens (NHMUK, NZAC).

Geographic distribution (Fig. 49). South Island: KA–Hawkswood. Mount Lyford. MB–Jacks Pass, Hanmer Springs. Hanmer [Springs]. MC–Broken River. NC–Mount Cass, north of Waipara River. Napenape Reserve, south of Blythe River mouth.

Ecology. Lowland. Epigeal, silvicolous, xerophilous. Dry forests (beech) and scrublands; tussock grasslands. Mostly shaded ground. Nocturnal; hides during the day under stones and logs, and in tussock litter.

Biology. Seasonality: November, January, March–May, August. Teneral: May. Predacious (based on mouthpart morphology).

Dispersal power. Subapterous. Moderate runner.

Collecting techniques. Turning stones and logs; sifting tussock litter.

References. Townsend 1997: 15 (taxonomy); Larochelle and Larivière 2001: 133 (as *Zabronothus oblongus*; catalogue; biology, dispersal power, ecology, geographic distribution, references), 2007: 80 (taxonomy), 110 (list), 2016: 30 (list); Will 2020a: 20 (taxonomy), 2020b: supplementary material 1 (classification).

Remarks. *Cerabilia oblonga* is morphologically close to *C. striatula*. In addition to diagnostic characters of the male genitalia, *C. oblonga* has the following distinguishing features: head, pronotum, and elytra shiny rufopiceous; legs entirely rufotestaceous; pronotum with apex strongly emarginate, base slightly emarginate; elytra with shoulder tooth poorly developed. *Cerabilia oblonga* occurs in northeastern areas of the South Island (KA, MB, MC excluding Banks Peninsula area, NC), while *C. striatula* is found only around Banks Peninsula (MC).

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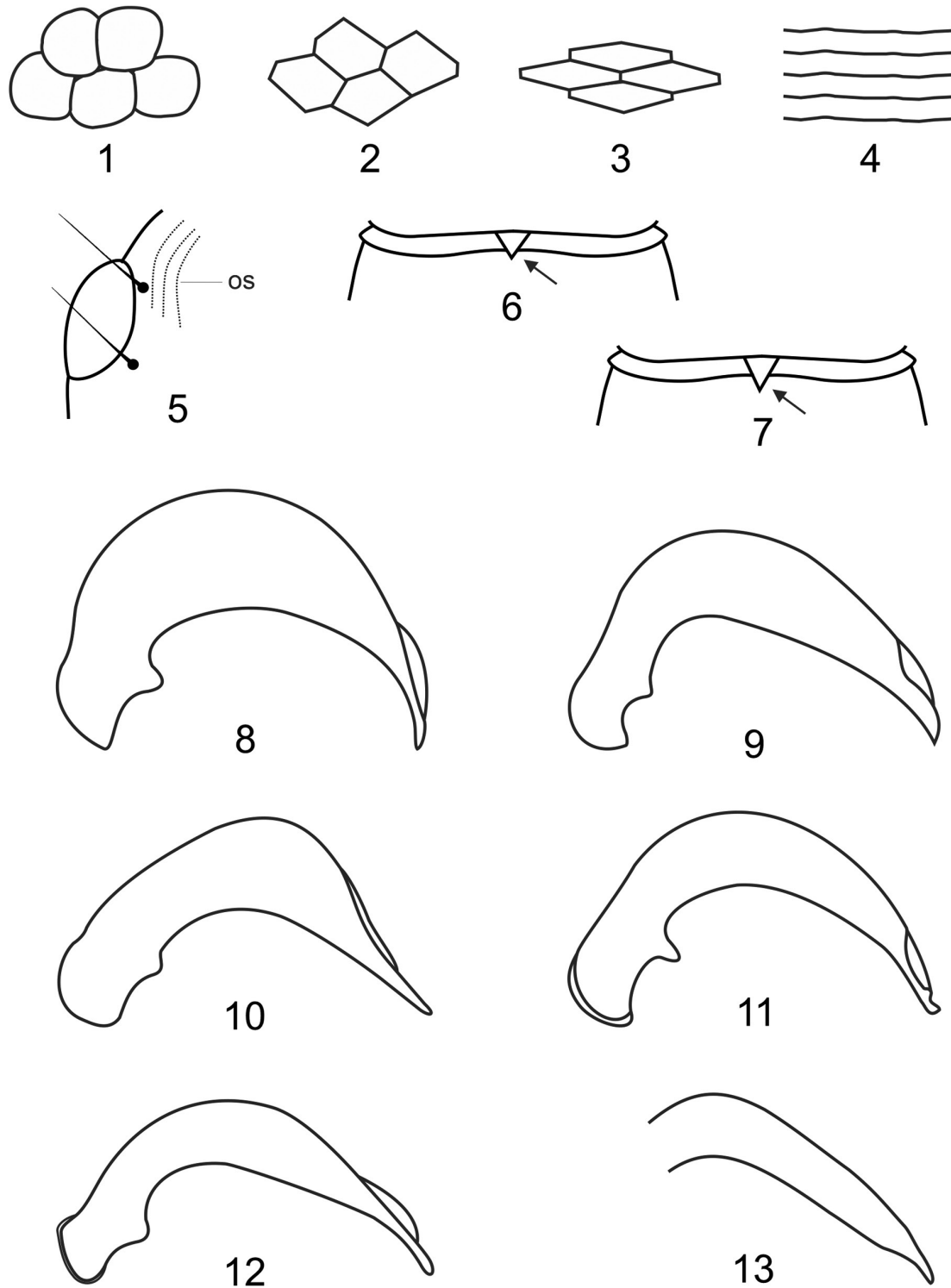
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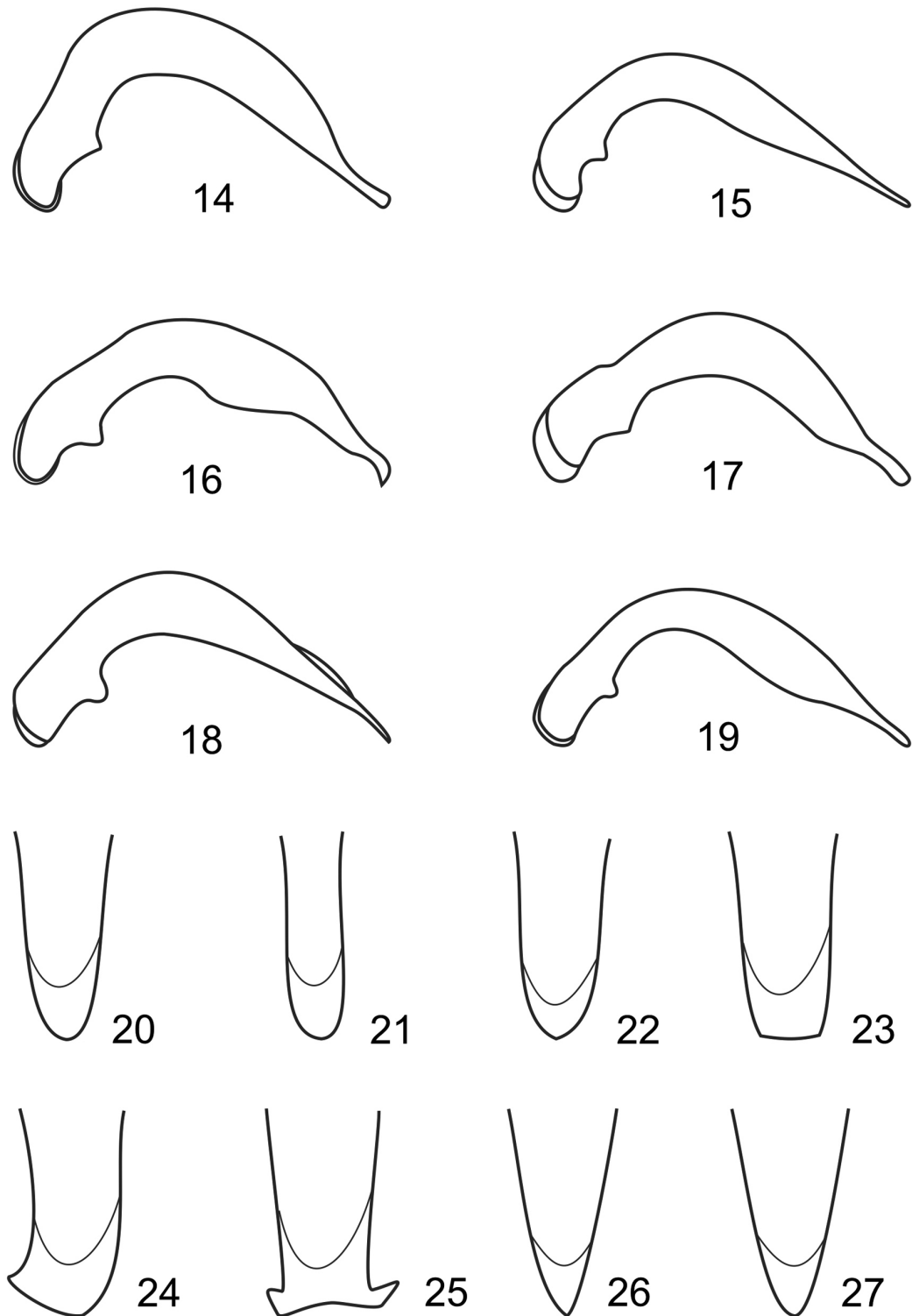
Appendix 1. Geographic coordinates of localities in decimal degrees.

Locality	Area code	Latitude	Longitude
Ahuriri Reserve, Banks Peninsula	MC	−43.6646	172.6072
Banks Peninsula	MC	−43.8825	173.0089
Broken River	MC	−43.2006	171.7881
Bush Stream	MK	−43.8630	170.0982
Calphurnia Peak	NN	−40.9098	172.5828
Canaan	NN	−40.9428	172.8933
Cass Peak, Banks Peninsula	MC	−43.6359	172.6240
Cedar Creek	NN	−40.9589	172.7971
Christmas Creek	MK/WD	−43.7188	169.9101
Collingwood	NN	−40.6768	172.6831
Coopers Knob, Banks Peninsula	MC	−43.6610	172.6246
Cross Creek, west of Lake Wairarapa	WN	−41.1691	175.2100
Dunedin	DN	−45.8743	170.5034
Dyers Pass	MC	−43.6011	172.6427
Featherston	WA	−41.1168	175.3258
Glen Alton, Clarence River Valley	KA	−42.1109	173.8419
Hanmer Springs	MB	−42.5252	172.8346
Harwoods Hole	NN	−40.9500	172.8695
Hawkswood	KA	−42.6561	173.3277
Hinewai Scenic Reserve, Banks Peninsula	MC	−43.8000	173.0100
Hundalee	KA	−42.5988	173.4191
Ida Valley	CO	−45.0453	169.8292
Jacks Pass, Hanmer Springs	MB	−42.4757	172.8257
Kaihoka Lakes	NN	−40.5534	172.5988
Kaikoura	KA	−42.4107	173.6861
Kaitoke	WN	−41.0840	175.1678
Kaituna Valley, Banks Peninsula	MC	−43.7292	172.6985
Karori Stream	WN	−41.3245	174.6819
Kawarau River, south of Pisa	CO	−44.9997	169.0782

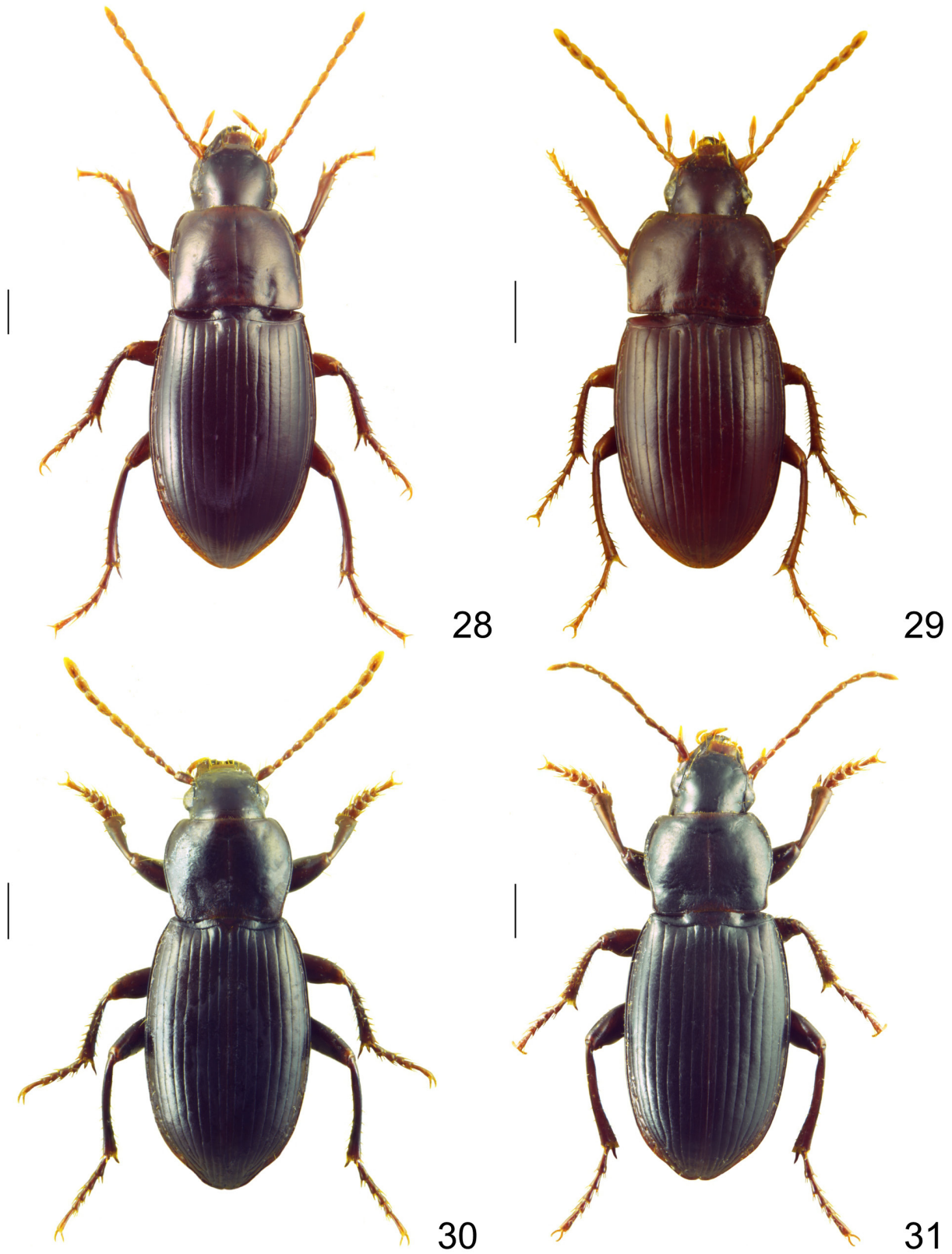
Locality	Area code	Latitude	Longitude
Lake Ohau	MK	-44.2300	169.8500
Lake Pukaki	MK	-44.1083	170.1296
Lake Taylor	NC	-42.7739	172.2528
Lake Tekapo	MK	-44.0013	170.4791
Lake Wairarapa	WA	-41.2230	175.1807
Lyall Bay	WN	-41.3291	174.7925
Morice Settlement Reserve, Banks Peninsula	MC	-43.7205	172.8364
Motunau Island	NC	-43.0620	173.0783
Mount Alexander	KA	-42.1957	173.7841
Mount Altimarlock	MB	-41.7531	173.7762
Mount Cass, north of Waipara River	NC	-43.0894	172.8329
Mount Fyffe	KA	-42.3109	173.6119
Mount Lyford	KA	-42.4605	173.1438
Mount Percival	KA	-42.4736	172.9356
Mount Snowflake	KA	-42.2834	173.5287
Napenape Reserve	NC	-42.9437	173.2485
Ohau Skifield	MK	-44.2203	169.7784
Opiki	WN	-40.4446	175.4528
Otepatotu Reserve, Banks Peninsula	MC	-43.7491	173.0163
Parapara River (Lower)	NN	-40.7607	172.6680
Pohara	NN	-40.8339	172.8784
Port Hills	MC	-43.6600	172.6000
Puketoi State Forest	WA	-40.5736	176.0283
Pupu Valley	NN	-40.8558	172.7376
Puramahoi	NN	-40.8033	172.7483
Purple Peak, Akaroa	MC	-43.8126	173.0092
Putangirua Stream, Cape Palliser	WA	-41.4499	175.2407
Red Rocks	WN	-41.3585	174.7256
Rika Stream, Clarence River Valley	KA	-42.1192	173.8775
Rimutaka Forest Park	WN	-41.3263	174.9754
Sinclair Head	WN	-41.3622	174.7163
Spaniards Bay, Kaikoura Peninsula	KA	-42.4276	173.7121
Takaka	NN	-40.8508	172.8070
Takaka Hill	NN	-41.0300	172.8500
Taylor Pass	MB	-41.6301	173.9645
Tekapo Saddle	MK	-43.9691	170.6420
Upper Kaituna Track	NN	-40.6954	172.5414
Wainuiomata	WN	-41.2593	174.9513
Wairiri [presumably a homestead]	KA	unknown	unknown
Wards Pass, Molesworth	MB	-42.0902	173.1925



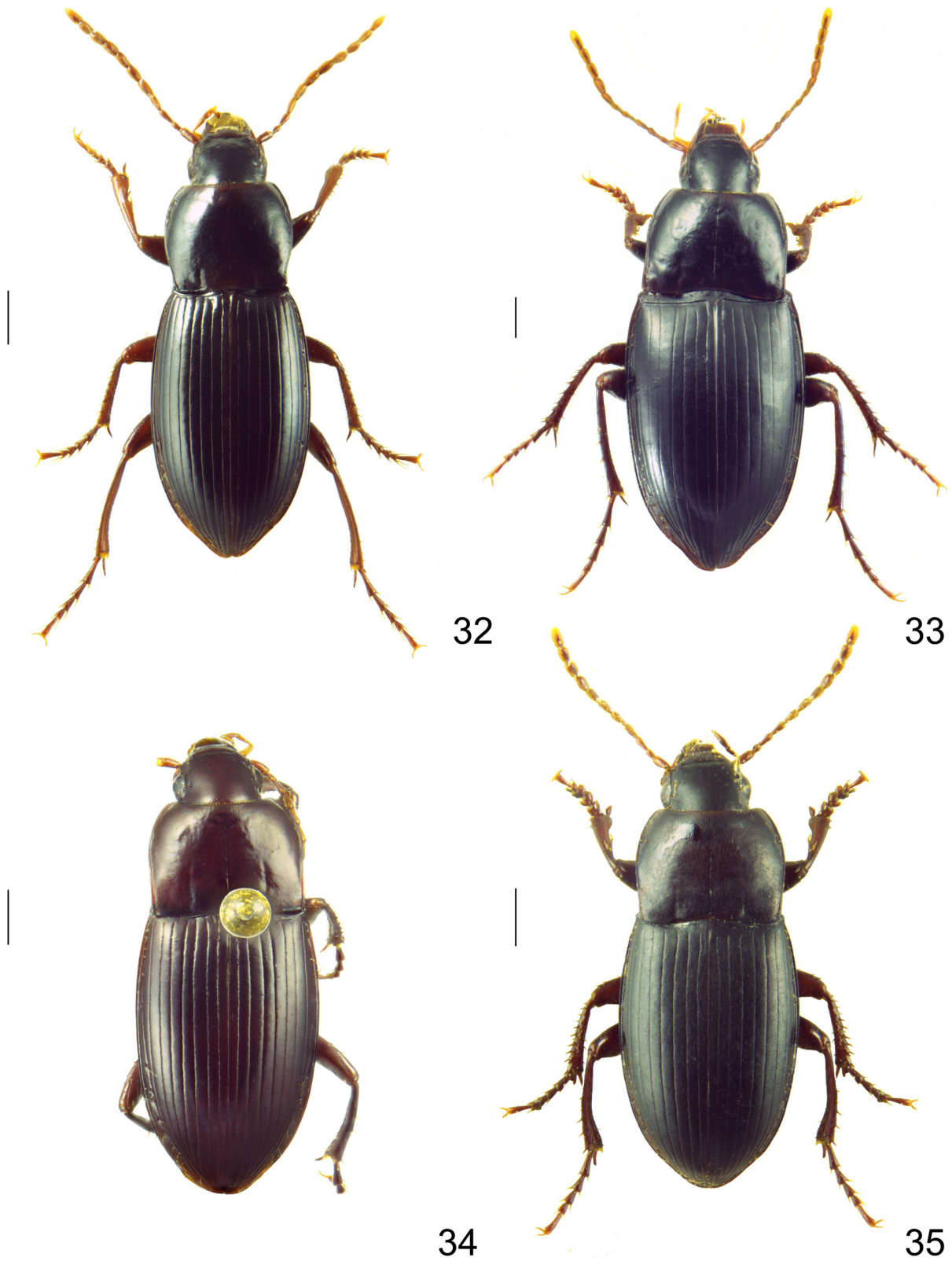
Figures 1–13. Illustrations of *Cerabilia* morphology. 1–4) Microsculpture. 1) Granulate. 2) Isodiametric. 3) Moderately transverse. 4) Very transverse. 5) Head: frons with oblique strioles (os). 6–7) Tip of scutellum. 6) Slightly projected behind elytral base. 7) Strongly projected. 8–13) Aedeagus, lateral. 8) *Cerabilia takaka* new species. 9) *C. kaihoka* new species. 10) *C. maori*. 11) *C. willi* new species. 12) *C. major*. 13) *C. motunau* new species (apical half).



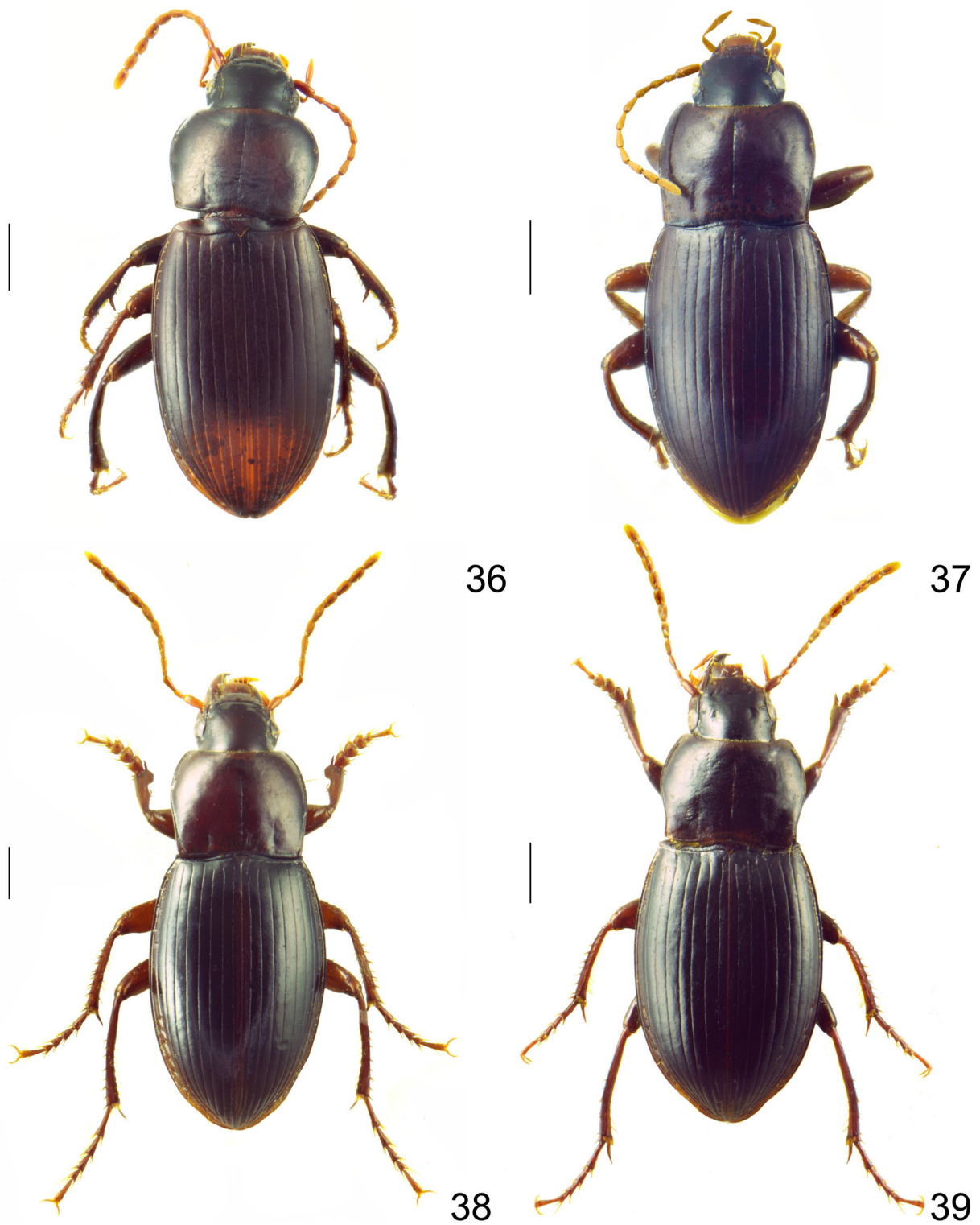
Figures 14–27. Aedeagus, lateral. 14) *Cerabilia rugosa* new species. 15) *C. laevis* new species. 16) *C. rufipes*. 17) *C. aphela*. 18) *C. striatula*. 19) *C. oblonga*. Aedeagus, dorsal view of apex. 20) *C. kaihoka* new species. 21) *C. laevis* new species. 22) *C. takaka* new species. 23) *C. rufipes*. 24) *C. aphela*. 25) *C. willi* new species. 26) *C. maori*. 27) *C. cordata* new species.



Figures 28–31. Dorsal habitus. 28) *Cerabilia takaka* new species. 29) *C. kaihoka* new species. 30) *C. maori*. 31) *C. cordata* new species. Scale line = 1 mm.



Figures 32–35. Dorsal habitus. 32) *Cerabilia willi* new species. 33) *C. major*. 34) *C. motunau* new species (holotype). 35) *C. rugosa* new species. Scale line = 1 mm.



Figures 36–39. Dorsal habitus. 36) *Cerabilia laevis* new species (abdomen missing). 37) *C. aphela* (teneral). 38) *C. rufipes* (teneral). 39) *C. striatula*. Scale line = 1 mm.



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Figure 40. Dorsal habitus. *Cerabilia oblonga*. Scale line = 1 mm.

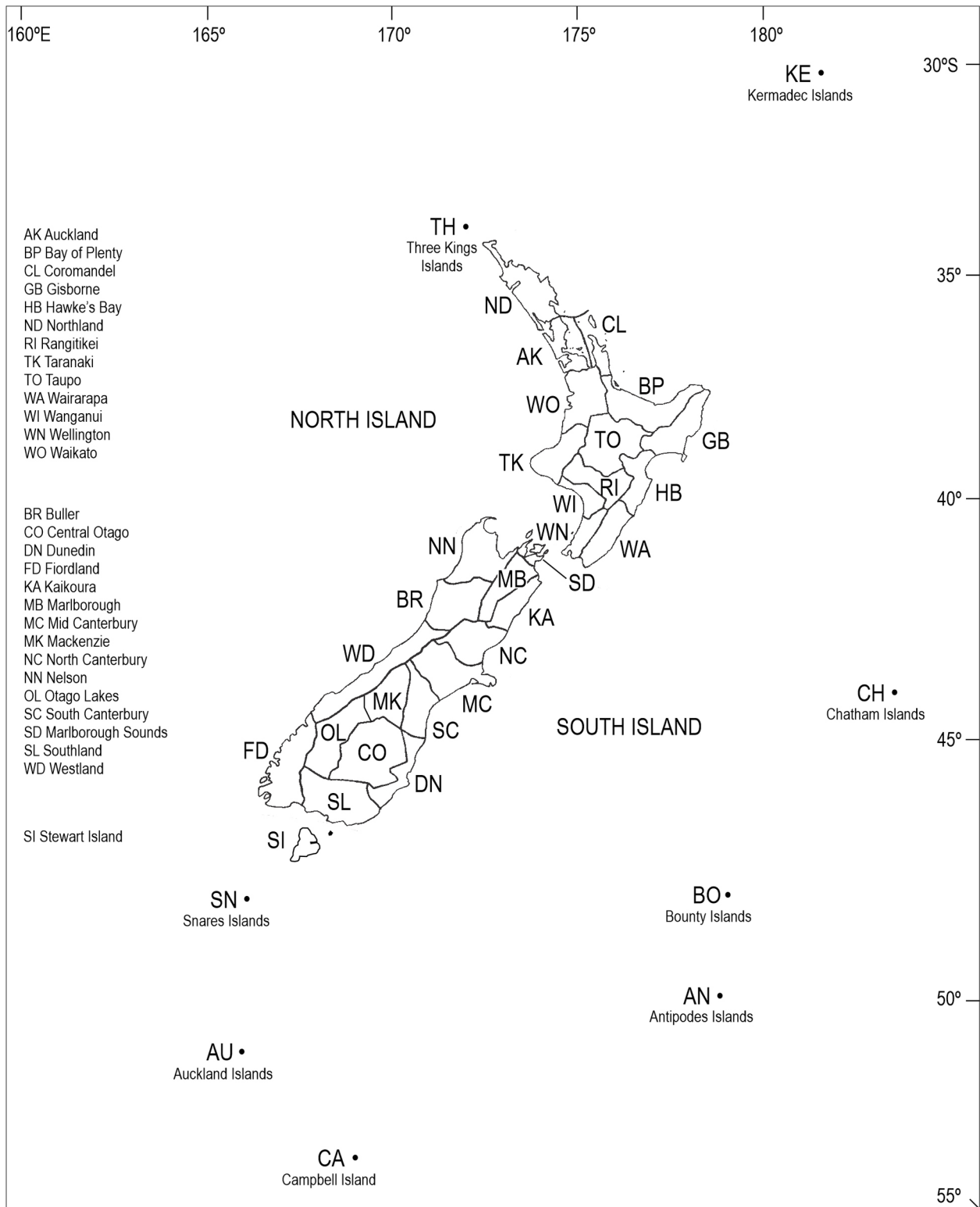
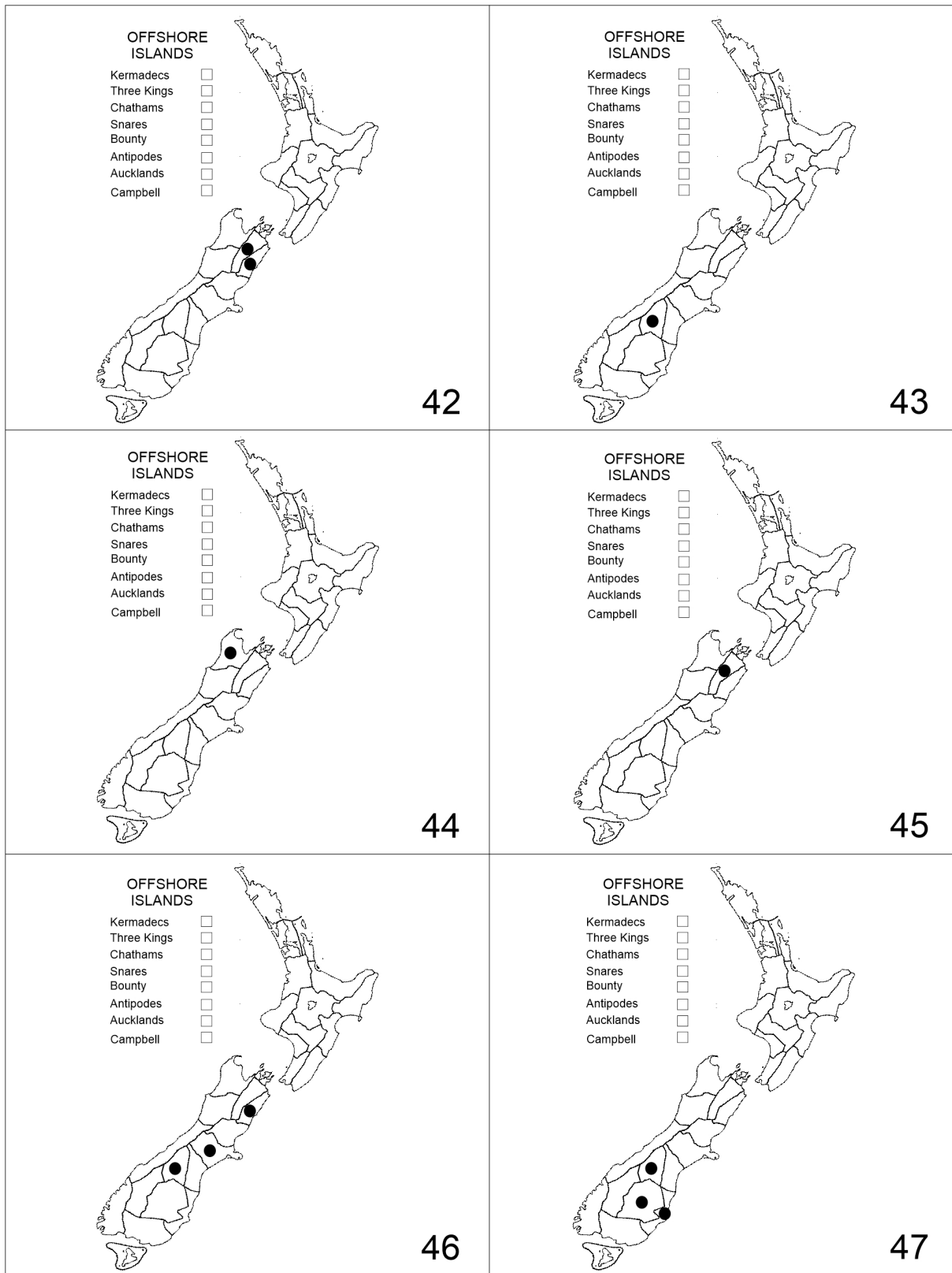
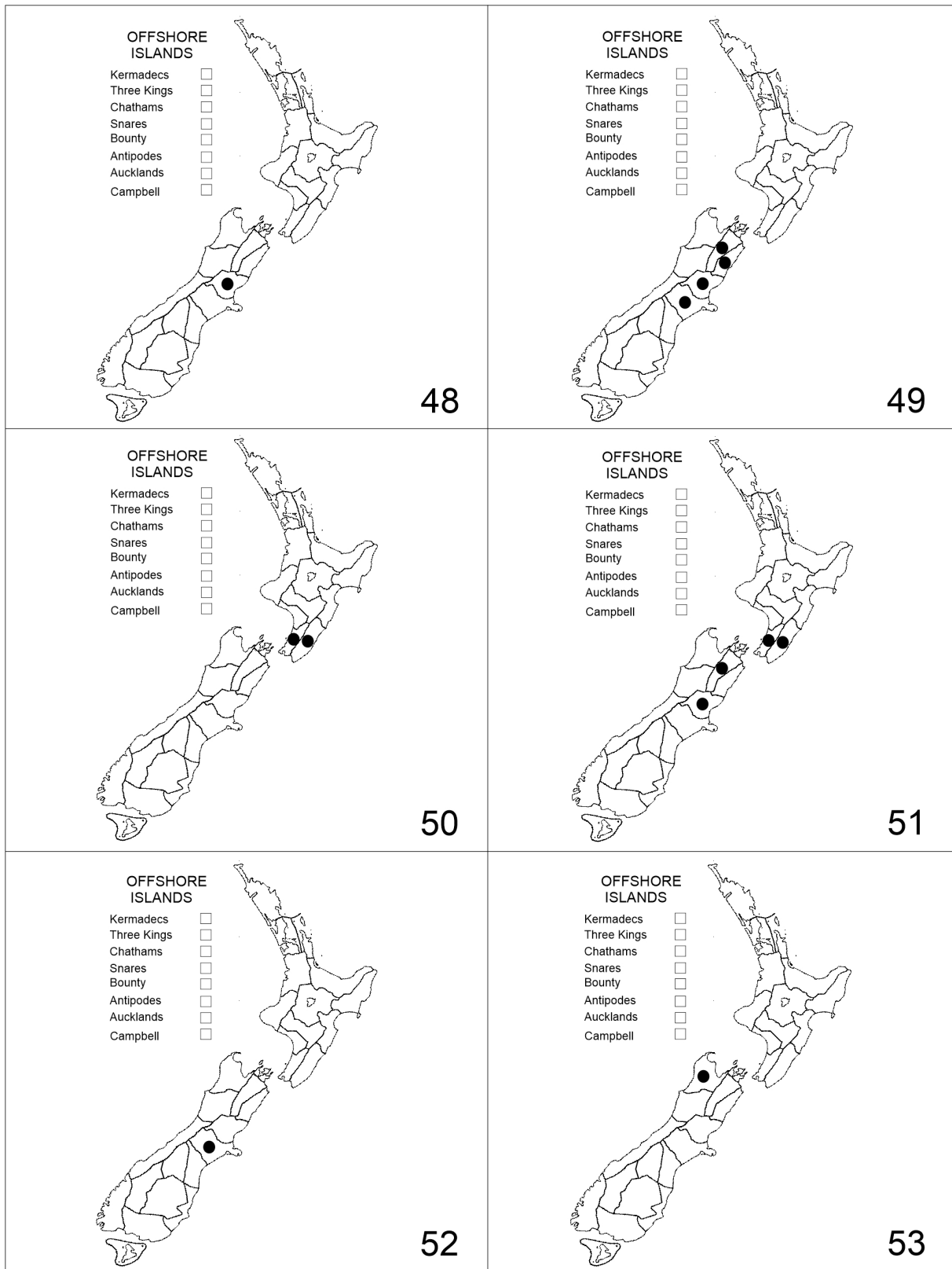


Figure 41. Map of New Zealand, outlying islands, areas and area codes.



Figures 42–47. Species distribution maps. 42) *Cerabilia aphela*. 43) *C. cordata* new species. 44) *C. kaihoka* new species. 45) *C. laevis* new species. 46) *C. major*. 47) *C. maori*.



Figures 48–53. Species distribution maps. 48) *Cerabilia motunau* new species. 49) *C. oblonga*. 50) *C. rufipes*. 51) *C. rugosa* new species. 52) *C. striatula*. 53) *C. takaka* new species.

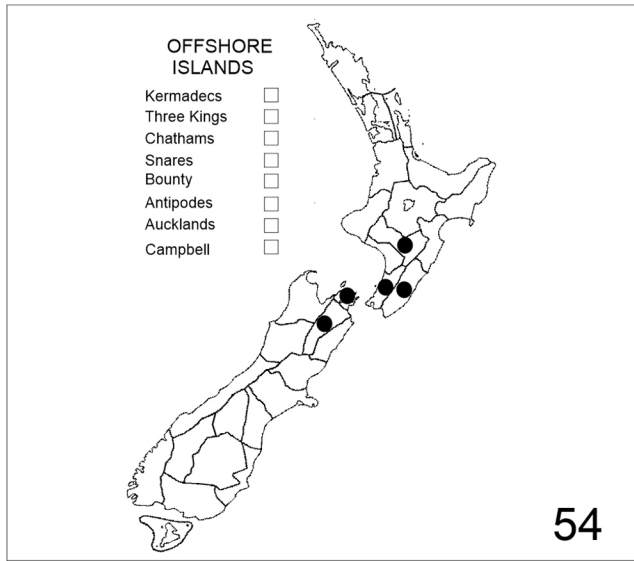


Figure 54. Species distribution map. *Cerabilia willi* new species.

