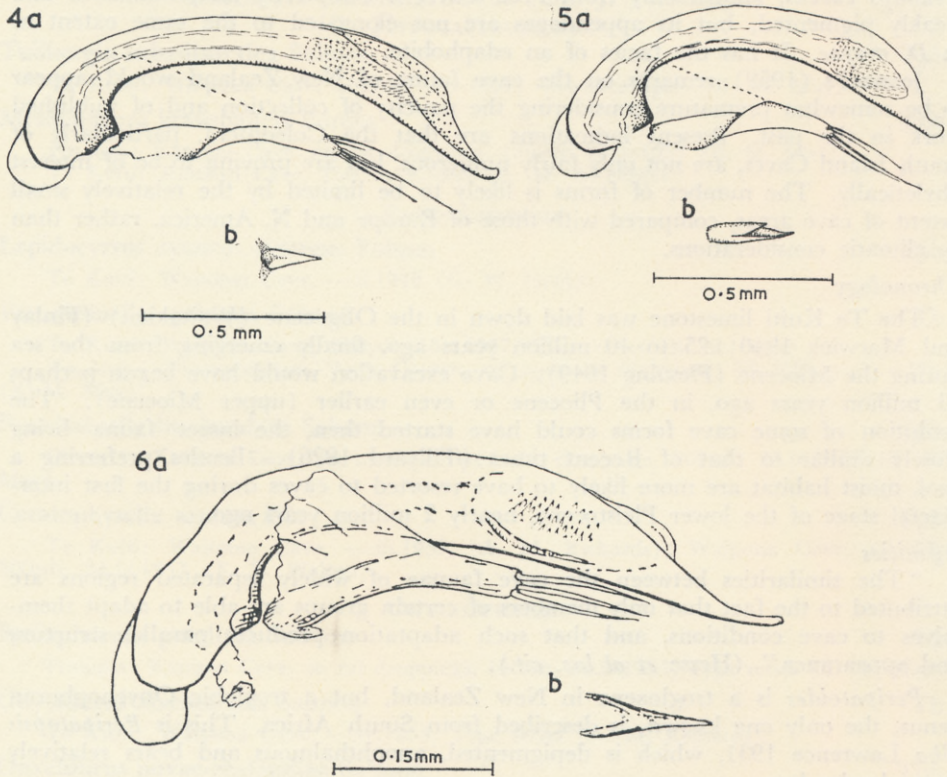


*Trichoptera*. Of numerous species found in Italian caves, many are considered to be troglophiles and *Wormaldia subterranea* Rad. is listed by Baggini (*loc. cit.*) as a troglobite. This species is in the same family (Philopotamidae) as the New Zealand *Hydrobiosella stenocerca*.

*Coleoptera*. The genus *Prospodrus* was erected by Britton (1959) to contain *P. waltoni*, the first recorded sphodrine indigenous to the southern hemisphere. A second species, *P. occultus* Britton discovered in caves in Hawkes Bay, was added to the genus a year later (Britton 1960). *Prospodrus* is fairly closely related to *Ceuthosphodrus* Jeann. of which numerous cavernicolous species are known from the Iberian peninsula, in localities ranging from southern Spain to the French Basses-Pyrénées. The most northern species are considerably modified (Mateu 1953).



FIGS. 4-6.—Aedeagi of *Duvaliomimus* and allied genera. 4a—*Duvaliomimus mayae* Britton, aedeagus. b—Copulatory piece. 5a—*Duvaliomimus styx* Britton, aedeagus. b—Copulatory piece. 6a—*Apoduvalius negrei* Jeannel, aedeagus. b—Copulatory piece (after Jeannel).

*Eotachys crypticolus* from Puriri Cave, Port Waikato, with its large, fully developed wings, and its very close affinities with Mediterranean and Asiatic species (Britton 1960) is somewhat enigmatic. In March, 1962, however, a series of this beetle was taken at light in Te Atatu, Auckland; a circumstance which suggests that *E. crypticolus* may perhaps be a recent immigrant and that although its behaviour in the cave was harmonious, its presence there was accidental.

*Syllectus anomalus* is recorded here as a troglaxene, but the recent discovery, in South Island caves, of a related troglobic species, *Pholeodytes townsendi* Britton, 1962, may indicate a greater extension of the cavernicolous habit.