New Hawaiian Coleoptera, with Notes on Some Previously Known Species

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The eight new species of beetles here described have mostly been sent to me for description by Mr. O. H. Swezey, and amongst them are several extremely interesting forms. The species sent from the Nauhi Gulch on Hawaii seem to be either identical with, or very closely allied to, species found on Haleakala, Maui. Except where otherwise indicated, the types to be deposited in the collection of the Hawaiian Entomological Society.

CERAMBYCIDAE

Plagithmysus sapindi n. sp.

Length (including wings) of two female examples described, 10-12 mm. General color black, elytra, more or less, paler apically, the metasternum apically, the antennae, tibiae more or less, the tarsi, and the base of the femora rufescent or pale, the latter either blackish or obscurely red. Pronotum clothed with short pale pubescence without definite vittae, the elytra with a conspicuous basal patch of pale hairs towards the shoulders and with a subflavescent pubescence along the flattened sutural part from the apex to rather before the middle of their length, these inconspicuous pubescent lines becoming wider anteriorly where there is an irregular patch or some flecks of denser hairs; there are also other variable flecks of denser pubescence scattered about the elytra.

Face rather densely hairy on either side of the median groove. the antennae with sparse outstanding hairs beneath on the basal joints. Pronotum above dull, almost evenly pubescent, the very dense sculpture not hidden, the central elevation or crest broad and not strong, with two distinct carinae posteriorly and sometimes with an anterior one equally distinct, between these scabrous or tuberculate, and there are similar asperities between the median crest and the sublateral elvations, beneath which the sculpture at the sides of the pronotum is less dense and the surface between the punctures shining. Elytra under a strong lens with coarse dense rugose punctures, finer on the posterior half along the sutural portion, and externally to this somewhat shining. The apices are more or less pale, brown or yellow, and in one of the specimens the yellow color extends broadly along the lateral margin nearly to the middle; scutellum rather densely hairy, metepisterna with a dense apical pubescent spot; sides of the abdominal segments, except the basal, densely pubescent, between these lines very sparsely hairy. Hind femora, except the base, black or blackish red,

clothed evenly with white decumbent hairs, widening very gradually from the base to the apex, hind tibiae with obliquely outstanding black hairs, but at the base with white ones, the tarsi densely clothed with snow-white hairs.

Hab.—OAHU, Niu. Bred from *Sapindus oahuensis,* June 17th and early July, 1932 (O. H. Swezey).

Plagithmysus polystictus n. sp.

Length (including wings) of the single male specimen, 15 mm. General appearance that of *P. munroi* Sharp, with similar rough sculpture of the elytra and long subparallel-sided femora and with a row of well-separated flecks on either side of the suture representing the usual pubescent lines, but the mesopleura and metapleura are almost wholly concealed beneath dense yellowish appressed hairs, the pronotal vittae are more distinct and definite, the lateral ones narrow and the sides below them glabrous. This species is easily distinguished from *munroi* by the distinctly punctured, non-pubescent sides of the pronotum, strongly contrasted with the dull black and very densely punctured parts above and the metasternum, though less densely haired posteriorly than in *munroi,* has a large and very dense yellow patch on each side in front. In the *munroi* examined by me there are some sulphur-yellow flecks on the elytra contrasting with the white ones, but in the new species the flecks are practically all white.

Hab.—KAUAI, Kumuwela. Collected from the trunk of a *Cryptocarya mannii* tree, July 7, 1932 (O. H. Swezey).

Neoclytarlus atricolor n. sp.

Length of the single female described, 14 mm. One of the larger species, dull black and very densely finely sculptured over the whole upper surface; the pronotum has no conspicuous or well-defined vittae; the elytra have each a narrow line of white pubescence along the suture from the apex to near the middle of their length, where the lines diverge outwardly to form a furcation, but this is feebly developed and may perhaps sometimes be wanting; the base of the femora is not pale, but at most obscurely reddish.

Head thinly clothed with pale hairs, but more densely on either side of the middle facial groove, the outstanding hairs of the antennae extremely short and sparse. Pronotum gently rounded at the sides, finely and very densely punctured or granulately sculptured, the median elevation or crest broad and the surface scabrous, but without the usual distinct transverse lines or carinae; between the median elevation and the indistinct sublateral ones there is a very feeble linear development of scanty pale hairs, which along the front and hind margins are more developed and connect with the lines which border the lateral ridges; beneath these there is a small smooth area with the sculpture almost obsolete. The scutellum appears to be only sparsely clothed with white hairs and there are a few on either side of the suture a little behind it; there is also a patch at the extreme base of the elytra towards the shoulders, in addition to the furcate lines described above; the sculpture of the elytra is fine and extremely dense all over and apart from the rugulose punctures, except on the apical part, there is much shallow and irregular sulcation of the surface. There is a dense patch of yellowish hair at the apex of the metepisterna and similar dense hair along

the sides of the abdomen, between which the clothing is less dense and whiter. Hind femora clothed with short depressed pale hairs and becoming gradually thickened from the base to near the apex, when they become conspicuously narrowed to the tip, the hind tibiae with short, inconspicuous hairs.

Hab.—HAWAII, Nauhi Gulch, 8500 feet elevation, October 3, 1931; bred from *Vaccinium peleanum* (F. X. Williams).

CURCULIONIDAE, COSSONINI

Oodemas rubicola n. sp.

Length, 3.75-5 mm. Elongate-ovate, rather narrow in form, very bright bronzy metallic, shining, with rufescent antennae, the legs varying from red to nearly black in color; second joint of front tarsi in the male considerably larger than in the female, the lobate third joint large; second joint of the antennae, seen at its longest, about equal to the third, but shorter than this. Head with moderately long rostrum, which is at most very slightly wider in front of the antennae than behind them, and is finely, but generally subrugosely punctured, the eyes depressed or hardly at all convex, the antennae moderately long, the scape about equal to the next four joints in one measured male, and to rather more than five in a female, the two first funicle joints quite elongate, the third much shorter, nearly round, and the following ones nearly equal to it in length, but tending to become wider towards the club. Pronotum with fine or very fine punctures. Elytra with rows of remote and feeble punctures and without definite striation, the interstices with still finer feeble punctures, from which in well-preserved and clean specimens minute pale setae are (under a strong lens) seen to arise and to form more or less distinct rows. The sculpture as in many other species varies somewhat, both as regards the punctures themselves and the minute surface sculpture between them.

This species in its comparatively narrow form approaches *O. graciliforme* Perkins of Kauai, but is more closely allied to the Rubus-frequenting species of Maui, *O. chrysodorum* Perkins. Apart from its rather smaller size and darker color, the rostrum is less evidently widened apically and generally more finely sculptured than that of the latter, while the front tibiae are less robust; nor does it agree with the other allied Maui species which either habitually or occasionally occur on Rubus.

Hab.—HAWAII, Nauhi Gulch, 5000-6000 feet elevation, in dead stems of *Rubus hawaiiensis,* September 28, 1931 (Swezey and Williams). I have examined six examples of this species.

Oodemas viridipenne n. sp.

Length about 5 mm. Oblong ovate, robust, with a brilliant brassy green tint, very shining, the antennae and tarsi rufescent; elytra with rows of

strong, fairly regular punctures, the interstices finely and clearly punctured, the sides moderately rounded from the base and a short distance before the apex, at a point where their width is about equal to that at their basal margin, strongly sinuate inwardly to the rounded tip, so that the apical portion is more strongly and abruptly narrowed than in other species. Rostrum rather finely, subrugosely punctured, not at all widened in front of the antennae, which are slender, the scape not quite so long as the width between their insertion, the first and second joints of the funicle elongate and about equal, the funicle as a whole not stout. Pronotum shining, finely and remotely, but distinctly, punctured. Elytra very strongly shining, the punctures in the series deep and as if placed in shallow wide grooves, the interstices, which are very conspicuously punctured, in some aspects appearing quite convex, as if their surface sloped down from the middle to the row of punctures on either side. The sex of the single specimen is uncertain, the front tarsi having the second joint by no means broad, while the lobes of the third joint are of moderate size. The shape of the elytra which are broad and abruptly narrowed behind and of a brilliant greenish metallic color will distinguish this species from any other on Hawaii.

Hab.—HAWAII, North Kona, 3000-4000 feet, 1902 (Perkins). Type in my collection, to be sent later to the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum.

Oodemas corticis Perkins.

As I had expressed some doubt of the occurrence of this species on the Island of Hawaii, Mr. Swezey kindly sent over for my inspection four specimens captured in Nauhi Gulch and determined by himself, quite correctly. These specimens as compared with my series from Maui, Molokai and Lanai are of distinctly larger size and generally more shining. So far as I can judge from the limited number of specimens now available, the Lanai and Molokai examples differ slightly in sculpture from the typical Maui form, and with that from Hawaii may form two distinct races, but large series will be required to show how far the differences are constant, owing to the variability of so many species in this genus.

Hab.—HAWAII, Nauhi Gulch and Keanakolu, 5000-6000 feet, October 2-4, 1931, in standing dead koa trunks (Swezey and Williams). Previously recorded from Maui, Molokai and Lanai.

Oodemas solidum Perkins.

Many years ago, I obtained in North Kona a single specimen of an Oodemas which appears to be a small example of *O. solidum*, a species locally common on Haleakala, Maui. At the time of capture it was overlooked amongst a number of *O. konanum* Per-

kins, though its more brilliantly metallic elytra render it distinct even on superficial inspection.

Hab.—HAWAII, N. Kona, 3000-4000 feet. Previously recorded from Haleakala, Maui.

Oodemas paludicola n. sp.

A species of moderate size, 4-5 mm. long. Nigroaeneous, the antennae and sometimes the tarsi rufescent, ovate, not much shining, but the elytra more or less so. Under a strong lens the minute surface sculpture between the punctures both on the pronotum and the elytra is very distinct, the latter with the interstices conspicuously convex at least towards the sides and on the apical portion, so that most of the series of punctures are placed in well-marked grooves. Rostrum with the sides nearly parallel, the apical part not noticeably widened, more or less rugosely punctured and in some aspects appearing longitudinally carinated basally in the middle. Antennae moderately long and slender, the scape about as long as the width of the rostrum between their insertions, the second joint stouter and generally appearing shorter than the elongate third joint, but in some aspects it is really hardly shorter than the latter, the funicle as a whole not stout, but slightly thickening towards the club. The eyes are hardly at all convex. Pronotum generally dull, owing to the well-developed surface sculpture between the very fine but distinct and almost evenly distributed punctures. Elytra with the serial punctures generally remote from one another and often more or less ill-defined and irregular, but variable in different individuals, the interstices finely and conspicuously but not densely punctured and, in addition to the extremely minute sculpture, more or less traversed by very fine sulci. In lateral view of the insect the interstices to a large extent appear to be strongly raised from the serial punctures so as to be strongly convex or subcarinate. The male has the second joint of the front tarsi rather broader than in the female, but the tarsal characters are not very marked and the lobate third joint is of moderate size.

This species is described from several examples taken in company under moss-covered bark of a dead tree and though their most conspicuous specific character is found in the convex form of the interstices of the elytra, yet one specimen in this same batch is without this character. Otherwise it agrees with its companions so well that I have no doubt it is of the same species.

Hab.—MOLOKAI, in the very wet forest above 4000 feet, February, 1902 (Perkins). Type in my collection, to be sent later to the Bishop Museum.

CURCULIONIDAE, OTIORHYNCHINI

Rhyncogonus welchii n. sp.

The single example described is 18 mm. long. Shining black, the eyes compared with those of most species only feebly convex, the elytra each

with a very dense whitish longitudinal vitta of scaly appressed hairs extending from the base nearly to the apex, the inner margin of this vitta coinciding with the fifth row of punctures from the suture; there is a conspicuous basal patch between this vitta and the suture, while some other spots or flecks are also present and the pseudepipleura are to a considerable extent covered with similar dense appressed clothing. At the sides the elytra are explanate from the shoulders, so that a sharp carina separates off the pseudepipleural portion, their apical part is narrowly produced or subacuminate and bifid at the tip. Rostrum thinly clothed with pale hairs and with a denser tract of stouter ones along the eye-margins, carinated in the middle longitudinally and also on either side along the scrobes up to the eyes, rugosely punctured. Pronotum above thinly clothed, but more densely towards and on the side, rugosely punctured, the surface between the punctures smooth and shining and in parts forming some largish impunctate areas, in the middle posteriorly with an impression. Elytra with a very shining surface, the punctures in the rows bearing each a decumbent seta, smaller than those which form the bands, spots and flecks. Inwardly to the longitudinal vittae the rows of punctures are definite, but outwardly to these they are confused. Abdomen beneath densely punctured, the basal segment largely depressed, the two intermediate and the apical segments more densely, almost evenly pubescent, the last very densely finely punctured. The legs are almost evenly clothed with pale decumbent hairs. Antennae with the first funicle joint notably longer than the second, which is more than twice as long as its greatest width, the third considerably shorter than the second and only about twice as long as wide, the following joints subequal, the basal joint of the club about twice as long as wide and much longer than the last funicle joint.

This beautiful and striking species is allied to some of those on Kauai rather than to those on Oahu. I have great pleasure in naming it after its discoverer, who obtained it while collecting land shells for the Bishop Museum. Mr. Swezey, who submitted the insect to me for description, tells me that the area in which it was found may now be closed to collectors as it is part of a large region included in a U. S. Naval Reservation, and it may not be possible to visit the locality again.

Hab.—OAHU, Waianae Mts., Lualualei, Halona Valley, in the 4th gulch southwest of Pohakea Pass, about 1600 feet elevation, from an unidentified shrub or small tree, September 25, 1932 (d'Alté A. Welch). Type to be deposited in the Bishop Museum.

CIOIDAE

Cis paritii n. sp.

Length about 1.5 mm. Cylindrical, black or castaneous, the antennae, mouth parts, legs and front of pronotum generally rufescent or paler in color, shining and appearing glabrous except under a very strong lens or compound microscope, when each puncture is seen to bear a minute pale seta.

The whole insect is densely punctured above, the male with a well-developed angular prominence on each side in front of the eyes, the ridge forming these being more rounded and less developed in the female. Antennae with the club generally infuscate or darker than the rest, its basal joint not much smaller than the second. The prosternum is distinctly margined at the sides and behind; the lateral margins in strict dorsal aspect appear wider towards the hind angles, where the pronotum is widest, the sides being very slightly convergent forwards from these or nearly parallel and then at the anterior third or fourth of its length it becomes much narrowed. The punctures are dense and the surface generally shining, but one of the specimens examined has the pronotum dull, with the very dense minute sculpture between the punctures quite distinct under a strong lens. The elytra are shining and densely punctured, as a rule distinctly paler in color on the apical part.

This minute species is very different from any other of the Hawaiian series, but on account of its small size, copious puncturation and the facial processes of the male might be compared with *C. porcatus* Sharp. That species, however, has a very different clothing and the basal club-joint of the antennae is much smaller as compared with the second, apart from other differences, and the two are not allied. I first noticed this species on the *hau* trees along the Tantalus road not long after houses were built in that neighborhood and suspected that it might be an introduced species.

Hab.—OAHU, Waimanu, on *hau,* under rotten bark, November 22, 1931 (Swezey). Tantalus, on *hau* trees (*Paritium tiliaceum*) about 30 years ago, when it was also collected by W. M. Giffard with me.

Cis porcatus Sharp.

Five specimens (one of which had become detached from the point and could not be found on arrival) of what I have considered a small narrow form of this variable species, were sent by Mr. Swezey. All the specimens are immature and were collected on *koa* in Palolo, Oahu, February 23, 1932. I have taken exactly similar specimens, sometimes in company with larger and more typical ones, on Oahu and have considered these to be a variety of *porcatus.* In some localities this species is often of a reddish color and it varies a good deal in form, and also in sculpture and clothing. Possibly several races may prove to be distinguishable, when it has been specially collected. It is one of the commonest Hawaiian beetles.

Cis laeticulus Sharp.

A single specimen with red head and thorax and the apical portion of the elytra also red was taken on staghorn fern at Kahauiki, Oahu by Swezey, October 16, 1927. This is not an uncommon variety of this rather variable species. I have found this species frequently on the surface of dead fallen leaves especially of Freycinetia, but it is also obtained from standing trees. It has occurred to me on Molokai, Maui and Hawaii (Kona district) in addition to the localities given in the "Fauna."

Cis dracaenae Perkins.

A specimen which I took from a Pipturus tree near Mt. Tantalus has not the pale suture of the elytra as described in the type. I came across this specimen only recently.

Apterocis subaeneus Perkins.

A series of specimens was obtained from a "bracket fungus" on *Acacia koa* in Nauhi gulch, Hawaii, October 2, 1931, by Swezey and Williams, at an elevation of 5000-6000 feet. These seem to agree with the description of the above species described from Maui, though the slight aeneous tinge of the thorax is not always evident. I obtained similar specimens in North Kona, at 4000 feet, many years ago. They are perhaps on the whole darker in color than those from Nauhi gulch. A single specimen collected at 3000 feet on Haleakala, Maui, has the pronotum entirely testaceous or rufescent except for an anterior median and a pair of posterior sublateral infuscations. The punctures of this part are more distinct and definite, the surface being hardly at all strigose. This may prove to be a distinct species.

Hab.—HAWAII, Nauhi gulch (Swezey and Williams). N. Kona at 4000 feet (Perkins). Previously described on a single specimen from Haleakala, Maui, 5000 feet, where at a lower elevation (3000 feet) an allied form, but probably a distinct species was taken.