

slanting setae or elongate scales; tibiae with three or four longitudinal carinae on either side, with small tubercles along the dorsal margin, uncus almost straight and arising near the inner apical angle. *Sternum* with the mesosternal receptacle deep, the walls very heavy, its inner margin terminating at the fore margin of the mesocoxae; fore and mid coxae coarsely punctate; metasternum coarsely punctate, only about one third as broad as a metacoxa at its narrowest point between the mid and hind coxae. *Venter* with the first two ventrites on a lower plane than the last three, convex but with the first somewhat flattened between the coxae, the second impressed on either side of the middle behind, the first with large, round, conspicuous punctures bearing short, fine setae, the second with inconspicuous punctures and rather similar setae; the intercoxal process of the first ventrite about twice as broad as a metacoxa and but slightly arcuate; fifth ventrite about one third longer than three plus four, inconspicuously punctate. Length, 7 mm.; breadth, 3.5 mm.

Auki, Solomon Islands. Holotype, a female collected by Dr. W. M. Mann, to be placed in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, whence it was sent to me for study through the courtesy of Mr. P. J. Darlington.

This species may be easily separated from *Elytroteinus subtruncatus* as follows: the prothorax of this species is densely and conspicuously punctate, and the sides are straight in the basal two thirds, whereas on the genotype the disk is at most minutely and indistinctly punctate, the sides are more rounded and the disk is more convex; the squamae on *E. subtruncatus* are much more numerous, longer, slanting and subsetiform, instead of small, rounded or oval and depressed; the elytral callosities on this species are more numerous, differently shaped and arranged than on the genotype.

The low callosities on the elytra are somewhat variable and may show considerable variation on the individuals of a series of specimens.

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### Teleodactylus in the Solomon Islands (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

BY ELWOOD C. ZIMMERMAN  
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(Presented at the meeting of July 1, 1937)

The cryptorhynchine genus *Teleodactylus* was erected in 1931 for a single Samoan species by Sir Guy Marshall (Insects of Samoa, pt. 4, fasc. 5, p. 294). Recently I recorded five species from Fiji (B. P. Bishop Mus. Occ. Papers, vol. 13, no. 7, May 1937). It is now possible to show that the genus also inhabits the Solomons.

This paper has been written not merely to describe a new species, which, unfortunately, is represented by a unique specimen, but rather to enlarge our knowledge of the geographical distribution of an interesting genus.

*Teleodactylus* is an ally of *Deretiosus* and can be distinguished from that genus by the fact that it has only six segments in the funicle of the antennae instead of seven and by its peculiar and diagnostic third tarsal segment which is truncate distally and not bilobed. The fourth tarsal segment is articulated in a dorsal fovea in the third segment.

***Teleodactylus solomoniae*, new species.**

Male. Derm reddish-brown, concealed by dense scaling; head with fawn-colored scales; scaling on the rostrum yellowish-white; prothorax with white scaling on the sides, predominantly fawn-colored on the sides of the disk, disk with a large, sub-circular, dark brown, median area from the base to the sub-apical constriction, with two small patches of similarly colored scales on either side of the median line at the apex; elytra with the scaling predominantly fawn-colored, variegated with patches of white and black or very dark brown scales, base with white scales forming a narrow transverse patch on either side of the scutellum extending over the second, third, and fourth intervals, with a conspicuous, slightly oblique, longitudinal black stripe beginning slightly before the middle on the second interval and terminating at about the apical third on the fourth interval, irregularly outlined externally with patches of white scales, with a less conspicuous, rather irregular, slightly oblique, transverse black fascia between the basal third and base beginning at the callosity on the third interval and extending to the sixth or seventh interval, with some irregular black patches on the sides behind this and an irregular black patch on the sides at the declivity extending irregularly from the lateral margin to the fourth or third intervals; scaling on the legs white to fawn-colored with some darker scales on the outer sides of the tibiae and hind femora; scaling below almost white.

Head shining, densely set with distinct, rounded punctures, their interstices hardly more than one half as broad as their diameters; the derm almost completely concealed by the very dense, spongy scaling; interocular area depressed, with one or two large, stout, erect setae at the inner margins of the eyes. *Rostrum* very densely squamose to the epistome, the derm entirely concealed except a very fine median carina which shows through the scaling as a fine line; with a single row of large robust setae at the base, with two lateral rows of smaller setae, continuous with those at base, from slightly behind the middle to near the antennae and with numerous short setae about the insertion of the antennae. *Antennae* with the scape no longer than the six-segmented funicle; first funicular segment about as long as the second but much more robust, almost as broad as the broadest part of the scape, second segment slender, as long as three plus four, three to seven successively stouter and more transverse; club as long as the preceding four funicular segments. *Prothorax* slightly broader than long (2.25:2), base slightly sinuous, slightly arcuate on the sides from the base to slightly beyond the middle, the subapical constriction distinct but not strongly developed; densely and rather coarsely punctate, the punctures moderately large, rounded or oval and separated by distances equal to about one half their diameters; without fascicles, the setae single, stout and subtubular, numerous and scattered on either side of the median line at the apex in front of the subapical constriction, and scattered on either side of the median line behind the subapical constriction on the dark discal area, with two situated on either side of the middle on the posterior margin of the subapical constriction the largest, with one stout seta arising from a more or less conical cluster of scales on the side at the posterior margin of the subapical constriction and another between this and the base, sometimes with a smaller seta between these two; with two or three setae

near the subapical constriction between the lateral ones and the dark discal patch. *Scutellum* protuberant, conical, its scaling rather dark. *Elytra* three fifths as broad as long, about two and one half times as long as the prothorax; base slightly sinuous; subparallel-sided from the base to about the apical third and thence rounded to the apex; with a feeble callosity on the third interval behind the base, otherwise without callosities; striae with deep rounded punctures concealed by the scaling, appearing as narrow lines where the scaling is not abraded; intervals broader than the striae, only the alternate intervals with setae, the setae erect, very broad and stout, striated, subtubular or spatulate, arranged singly except on the callosity on the third interval and there two abreast; the scales not forming distinct pustules around the bases of the setae. *Legs* with the femora and tibiae densely squamose, the densely punctate derm concealed by the scaling, with short, scattered, erect setae; the femoral tooth narrow and very sharp. *Sternum* densely squamose, the metasternum almost vertical between the mesocoxae and not tending to overhang. *Venter* densely squamose, the intercoxal process arcuate or slightly angulate in front; the first ventrite broadly emarginate behind, with deep, coarse punctures along the anterior margin, elsewhere minutely punctate. Length, 2.8 mm.; breadth, 1.3 mm.

Solomon Islands, Three Sisters (also known as Las Tres Marias or Olumalau). Holotype male collected by Dr. W. M. Mann to be deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard College at Cambridge, Massachusetts, from whence it was sent to me for study.

This small species is not closely allied to any of the other described species. Its color pattern, lack of pronotal fascicles, lack of elytral pustules and its single pair of elytral callosities will serve to distinguish it.

#### Four New Solomon and Caroline Island *Deretiosus* (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

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(Presented at the meeting of August 5, 1937)

No members of the cryptorhynchine genus *Deretiosus* Pascoe have heretofore been described from either the Solomon or Caroline Islands. Herein I describe three new species from the Solomons and one from the Carolines.

The material on which this paper is based was sent to me for study from the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., through the kindness of Mr. P. J. Darlington.

#### *Deretiosus fasciatus*, new species.

Male. Derm reddish-brown throughout, hidden by the dense scaling; head and rostrum with brownish-yellow scales; prothorax pale brownish-yellow excepting a large, conspicuous, hemispherical area of dark brown scales