

Two New Species of *Anchastus* (Elateridae) from Fiji and Hawaii

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Indigenous species of the Elaterid genus *Anchastus* LeConte occur in such remote and isolated bodies of land as the Galapagos Islands and St. Helena, as well as on continental areas, which suggests the probable great antiquity of the genus. To its geographical range can now be added a species from the Fiji Islands, and another from the extremely isolated Hawaiian group.

Anchastus vitiensis n. sp.

Chestnut brown, moderately shiny, covered with a rather coarse, golden-brown pubescence which is semi-erect on head and thorax. Front gently convex; closely, finely and evenly punctate. Antennae light chestnut brown, unicolorous; elongate, those of the male exceeding the posterior angles of the prothorax by four joints, those of the female, by about two joints. Second antennal joint very small; third joint the same shape, and nearly as long as the fourth.

Pronotum finely punctate, but less densely on disc than on front; more or less fuscous on disc; a little broader than long (median measurements); narrowed from just behind the middle to the anterior angles, the narrowing nearly straight, not arcuate. Posterior angles produced straight back and therefore parallel; unicarinate. Very small, but well-marked, notches on the posterior margin of the pronotum suggest the position of the sulci. Propectus rather abruptly up-curved behind the anterior coxae.

Elytra slightly wider than prothorax; parallel to about middle, thence conjointly narrowed to apex. Finely striato-punctate; intervals flat, finely punctate, slightly rugose, especially on basal half.

Beneath, dark reddish-brown, except for lateral margin of propleura and legs, which are testaceous.

Male, 7.0 mm.; female 7.75 mm.

Type male, Lami, Fiji, C. E. Pemberton, 1920; allotype female, Fiji Islands, 1905. Both are in the type collection of the Hawaiian Entomological Society, Honolulu, T. H.

Anchastus swezeyi n. sp.

Black, shiny. Pubescence fine; black except for whitish hairs disposed so as to form (1) roughly, a one-third segment of a circle on the basal half of each elytron, (2) an outline along the sutural margin, and (3) rather indefinite ashy areas on head and pronotum. These whitish hairs are sometimes thinly interspersed with black ones, and the color of the ashy

areas is partially physical, requiring turning of the specimen to be seen in its entirety. (Fig. 2). Front gently convex with suggestion of a median prominence; punctation fine, close and even. Antennae black, except for the first and second joints, and sometimes the tip of the eleventh, which are more or less rufous. Antennae of male exceeding posterior angles of pronotum by about two joints. Third joint nearly twice length of second, the two together about as long as fourth.

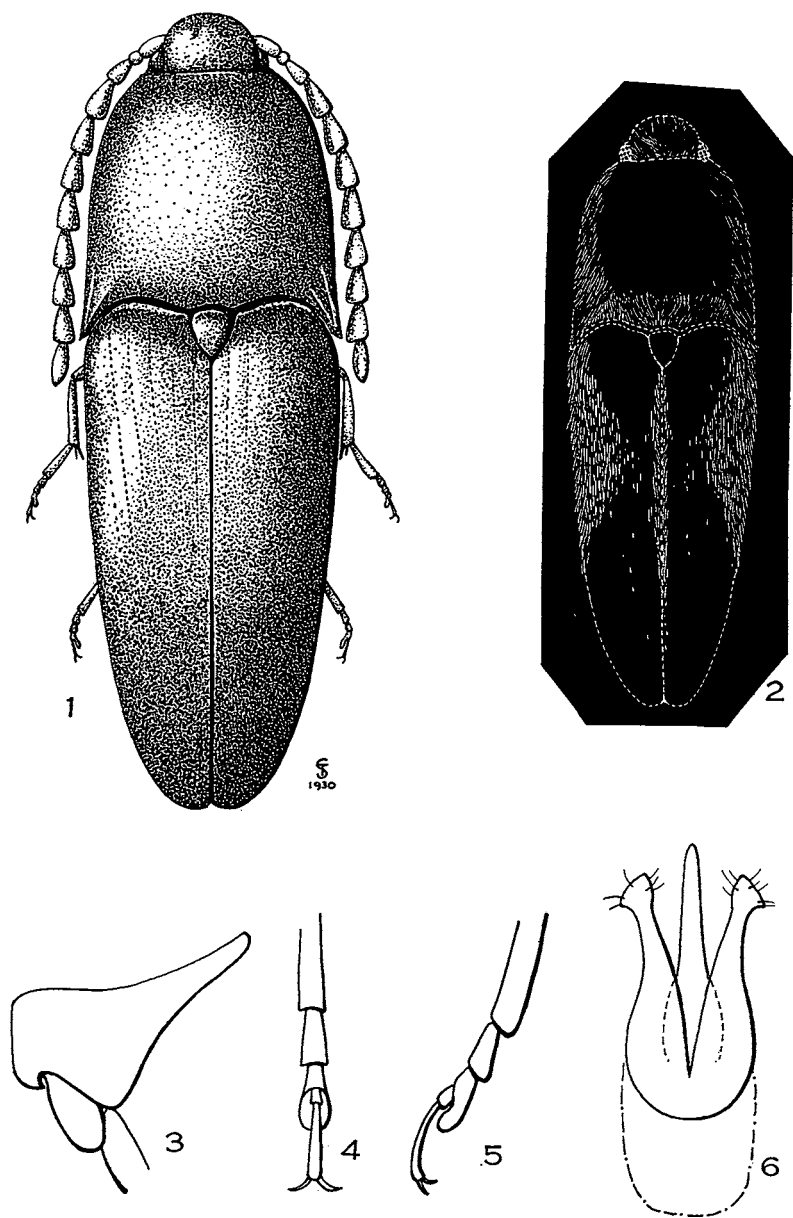
Prothorax a little broader than long (median measurements); punctation close and even, fine on disc, ocellate on sides. Fine, median canaliculation at base. Sides straight and nearly parallel to about middle, thence evenly rounded to anterior angles; posterior angles subparallel; only very slightly divergent; sharply bicarinate. No sulcal notches.

Elytra as wide as prothorax; about $1\frac{2}{3}$ as long as head and thorax. Sides gently narrowed to beyond middle, thence more strongly to apex. Striae very finely punctate, evanescent beyond middle. Intervals flat, with extremely fine punctations.

Beneath, black, except for legs and labial palpi, which are flavo-rufous. Males 4.75-5.33 mm.; females 5.25-5.66 mm.

Type male, 5 paratype males and 6 allotype females, all from the vicinity of Nahiku, Maui, T. H., elevation 1500 feet, O. H. Swezey and R. R. Whitten, August 20, 1929. The 12 specimens are in the type collection of the Hawaiian Entomological Society, Honolulu, T. H. See Plate XI, figs. 1-6.

This new, and probably endemic, beetle was numerous in the forest reserve above the government road, near Nahiku, on lehua (*Metrosideros*), ti (*Cordyline terminalis* Kunth), banana, etc. Larvae were taken in dead *Clermontia macrocarpa* Gaud. A pupal chamber containing a young adult contained also the last larval moult-skin; the larva is of the type of the tribe Steatoderini, as characterized by Hyslop (Ann. Ent. Soc. of America, Vol. 10, pp. 253-254, 1917), having the ninth abdominal segment smoothly ellipsoidal and the tenth extremely small. The region in which this species was taken is on the windward side of Haleakala, and is one in which no entomological collecting had ever been done previous to the visit of Messrs. Swezey and Whitten.



ANCHASTUS SWEZEYI.

- Fig. 1. Dorsal aspect of adult female (X 18).
 Fig. 2. Negative showing pattern of whitish pubescence.
 Fig. 3. Left hind coxal plate.
 Fig. 4. Hind tarsus in dorsal aspect.
 Fig. 5. Hind tarsus in lateral aspect.
 Fig. 6. Aedeagus of male.