

**On a New Genus, With Two New Species, of Hawaiian
Cerambycidae. (Col.)**

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(Presented by title by O. H. Swezey at the meeting of Dec. 10, 1928)

Aeschrithmysus new genus.

The generic name *Aeschrithmysus* is here proposed to include two undescribed species of the *Plagithmysus* group, these species marking the extreme development in one direction from *Plagithmysus* itself. They are of large size and somber colour, and devoid of any ornamentation or pattern either of color or pubescence.

Elytra subparallel-sided, not at all cuneate or subtriangular, the wings in repose being concealed beneath them. The antennae are comparatively short and stout, the anteapical joints little or not at all elongated. The hind tibiae and tarsi above are only sparsely clothed with short hairs, the basal joint of the latter beneath is very densely clothed with short hairs similar to the clothing of the following joints. The general covering of the insect consists of short pale hairs, forming no pattern and leaving the sculpture easily visible. The latter consists of a dense, but not coarse puncturation over almost the whole dorsal surface of the insect. In dorsal aspect the median pronotal crest is not or hardly evident, being marked only by more or less evident differences in the sculpture from the adjoining parts. Type of the genus *Aeschrithmysus terryi*.

Aeschrithmysus terry sp. nov.

Dark fuscous or more or less pitchy, clothed with short whitish decumbent hairs, not altogether evenly distributed but still not forming any pattern. The tibiae, tarsi, mandibles basally, antennae more or less, and parts of the ventral surface are redder.

Head dull, densely punctured, the median impressed facial line very distinct. Antennae with only very minute and inconspicuous clothing, the tenth joint about as long as wide. Pronotum viewed from the side very strongly, but not vertically declivous in front, posteriorly much more obliquely so, while between these points the outline is nearly straight. In dorsal aspect the median crest is indicated only by some smoother transverse wrinkles or spaces amongst the dense puncturation. The sides of the pronotum are well rounded and its width at the middle is about equal to that of the elytra near their base; its clothing is unevenly distributed, being apparently absent on the middle part of its length. Elytra with very dense even puncturation, dull or nearly so, the punctures remaining quite distinct to the apex, though rather finer there than on the basal parts. The clothing of short whitish hairs appears to be absent from the slightly raised or convex longitudinal ridges. The length of the elytra is more than twice but not two and a half times their breadth at the base. Mesopleura with a patch of denser hairs; metasternum closely and subrugosely punctured. Abdominal sternites dull, sparsely haired, copiously punctate except along the apical margins, the fifth widely subtruncate and very densely and shortly ciliated at the apex. The

hind femora are strongly clavate, the incrassation gradual and sparsely clothed with short, depressed hairs. Length 16-17 mm.

Maui, Haleakala Crater, from silversword, VIII—1927 (De-gener). Two specimens.*

***Aeschrithmysus swezeyi* sp. nov.**

Closely allied to the preceding, which it largely resembles in general appearance, but it is evidently more elongate, the elytra being more than two and a half times as long as their basal width. They are also less dull, less densely punctured, and the sculpture on the apical portions becomes more obsolete and rugulose and altogether less definite. The femora are much less clavate, the tarsi evidently narrower; the pronotum is less strongly rounded at the sides and the ill-developed median crest in dorsal aspect is more scabrous while the sublateral crests are indicated posteriorly by slight oblique elevations. Length 15-16 mm.

Maui, Haleakala Summit, 17-VI-27, two specimens collected from *Raillardia ciliolata* (Swezey).

Obs. One of the above species, probably *Ae. swezeyi*, was collected singly on two different occasions many years ago near the summit of Haleakala. The first of these might possibly be found amongst some of the duplicate or unworked beetles in the late Dr. Sharp's collection, in the material which did not become the property of the British Museum. The other was captured by the late Mr. Terry of the H. S. P. A. Experiment Station, about 25 years ago and, if not in the Bishop Museum, was probably given by him through Mr. Waterhouse of the British Museum to that institution, amongst a number of other Hawaiian insects. Though I saw these specimens when newly caught, I was not at the time specially interested in the Hawaiian Longicorns, and made no critical examination of them, but I have no doubt as to their belonging to the above-named genus. In 1896 when collecting with Mr. Koebele in Haleakala Crater, I brought down plants of silversword containing beetle, fly and moth larvae, but as there was no one to attend to the material in Honolulu, except countless specimens of *Tephritis*, very little was obtained from this. One or two bad or crippled specimens of a dark phycitid emerged, during my absence, but no beetle of any sort. I hoped at the time that I might obtain the weevil *Heteranphus nivicola*, described on a fragmentary example, found near some silversword plants, but as the larvae were not examined, it is possible they may have belonged to *Aeschrithmysus*.

* See Proc. Haw. Ent. Soc., VII, No. 1, p. 164, 1928.