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LONGICORN BEETLES FROM NEW GUINEA AND
THE SOUTH PACIFIC

(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)¹

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PART I

This first installment³ concerns members of the subfamilies Prioninae, Disteniinae and Cerambycinae principally from New Guinea and the Solomon, New Hebrides, Caroline and Marianas Islands. The material here reported on is from the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco (C.A.S.), the American Museum of Natural History in New York (A.M.N.H.), the United States National Museum in Washington, D. C. (U.S.N.M.), the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association Experiment Station in Honolulu (H.S.P.A.) and the Taiwan Agriculture Research Institute in Taipeh, Formosa. The specimens were collected largely by members of the United States Armed Forces between 1943 and 1945, and also by Japanese entomologists between 1933 and 1942. Additional material in the American Museum of Natural History was taken on the 1936 Archbold Expedition, and at other times. Certain specimens are deposited in the Chicago Natural History Museum (C.M.N.H.) and the Lingnan Natural History Museum.

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³See Gressitt, New longicorn beetles from islands in the Southwestern Pacific. Proc. Hawaiian Ent. Soc. 10 (3): 415-419, 1940.

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Subfamily **Prioninae**

Tribe **Macrotomini**

1. **Archetypus fulvipennis** (Pascoe), 1859

One (A.M.N.H.), Guadalcanal I., Solomons, J. Shor.

2. **Olethrius tyrannus** Thomson, 1860

Several (A.M.N.H.), Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides, May 1944, G. Banner; Aniwa I., New Hebrides, Mar.-Apr. 1937, L. Macmillan; Florida I., Solomons, Whitney Exped.; Fiji Is.

3. ? **Remphan hopei** Waterhouse, 1836

One (A.M.N.H.) questionably this species: Wom Lagoon, Fly River, Papua, Aug. 14, 1936.

4. **Xixuthrus microcerus axis** Thomson, 1877

Two (C.A.S.), Finschhafen, May 14, and Maffin Bay, Aug. 20, E. S. Ross, 1944, New Guinea.

A large reddish brown thinly pubescent species with ridges on the elytra and a number of short teeth bordering the prothorax; legs very spiny; antennae slender. Length 63-64 mm.

5. **Agrianome** (s. str.) **loriai** Gestro, 1893

Three (C.A.S.), Finschhafen, New Guinea, Apr. 30-May 2, 1944, E. S. Ross; two (H.S.P.A.), Babinda, N. Queensland, Sept. 1919, F. Muir.

A broad, depressed species, reddish brown with glabrous testaceous elytra; first and third antennal segments much longer than the others. Length 41-56 mm.

Tribe **Prionini**

6. **Osphryon pallidipennis**, new species

Female.—Pitchy black, slightly tinged with reddish, particularly on antennae; elytra pale testaceous, more brownish on bases and narrowly pitchy on borders. Body nearly glabrous above, with only a few short pale hairs on head and anterior part of pronotum, clothed with golden tawny pubescence on undersides of head and thorax and glabrous on antennae, legs and abdomen.

Head distinctly narrower than prothorax, a little longer than broad, finely and not very distinctly punctured; frons with a subtriangular concave area; vertex slightly raised at each side, rounded-concave; upper eye-lobes fairly close, with a groove between them. Antennae reaching barely to beginning of apical fourth of elytra, somewhat compressed and of similar breadth from third segment to apex; scape subtriangular, moderately stout distally, finely punctured, nearly

three-fourths as long as third segment; third not quite one-half again as long as fourth; fourth to last subequal in length; third slender and sparsely punctured basally, striate apically; fourth and following bearing fine raised striae as well as carinae on inner and outer edges, mostly truncate apically and hardly toothed or spined. Prothorax somewhat more than one-half as long as broad (including teeth), with four teeth at each side, the first two extremely small and the last two only a little longer than broad; disc somewhat flattened above, partly smooth and shiny, finely and not very closely punctured, a swelling at each side at top of lateral declivity slightly anterior to middle, bearing an angular impression on its upper surface; lateral declivities partly granulose. Scutellum parallel-sided basally, narrowly rounded at apex. Elytra a little more than twice as long as head and prothorax combined, subparallel, truncate apically with external angles rounded and a spine at each sutural angle; disc of each finely granulose basally, finely, shallowly and indistinctly punctured on remainder. Abdomen not distinctly punctured. Legs with hind femora barely reaching beyond middle of abdomen; femora partly toothed beneath; tarsi rather short. Length 34 mm.; breadth 10.8.

Holotype, female (A.M.N.H.), Fly River, 8 km. below Palmer River, Papua, May 23-31, 1936, Archbold Expedition.

Differs from *O. forbesi* Gah. in having the antennae not spined and entirely pitchy, with the bases of third to fifth segments not shiny, and the elytra spined only at sutural angles.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF OSPHRYON

1. Scape unspined 2
Scape spined *spiniscapus* Schw.
2. Antennae with third segment not much longer than each of following 3
Antennae with third segment about twice as long as each of following 4
3. Third and following antennal segments strongly spined both internally and externally; each elytral apex with two teeth *forbesi* Gah.
Third and following antennal segments not spined or toothed internally or externally; each elytral apex with a single sutural spine *pallidipennis* Gress.
4. Head and pronotum distinctly pubescent above 5
Head and pronotum very sparsely pubescent; eyes very close above; elytral apices rounded externally and spined only at suture *adustus* Pasc.
5. Elytra finely granulose, blackish brown *granuliger* Auriv.
Elytra densely punctured, yellowish testaceous *hirticollis* Gah.

Subfamily Disteniinae

7. *Distenia bougainvillea*, new species

Female.—Slender; body black to purplish brown; antennae and legs testaceous and purplish brown; head and prothorax purplish black; palpi testaceous; antennae ochraceous, purplish brown on apical third of scape and apical fifth or so of each of third to tenth segments; elytra purplish brown clothed with close but thin golden pubescence; ventral surfaces pitchy brown to red brown, moderately pubescent; legs testaceous with coxae reddish, almost apical halves of femora purplish brown, apical tenths of tibiae purplish black and apical portions of tarsal segments and a ring near middle of each tibia pale purplish brown.

Head broader than prothorax at base, finely grooved and feebly punctured between upper lobes of eyes. Antennae three-fourths again

as long as body; scape reaching nearly to middle of prothorax, about as long as third segment; third to fifth subequal in length, following gradually diminishing in length. Prothorax broader than long; each side with a large obtuse tubercle terminating in a small, acute, conical process directed somewhat posteriorly; disc bearing a prominent blunt tubercle on each side before middle, a more obtuse, less prominent one on each side behind middle, and a flat, slightly raised area between latter; surface practically impunctate, satiny. Scutellum scutiform. Elytra gradually narrowed to apical eighth, then more strongly narrowed, truncate at suture and acutely dentate apically; disc of each with about eight subregular longitudinal rows of deep punctures at end of basal quarter, densely punctured below humeri; puncture-rows disappearing suddenly before or after middle. Metasternum shallowly punctured at sides. Legs rather slender; femora slightly clavate, hind femur feebly fusiform, not quite reaching elytral apex; tibiae feebly sinuate; hind tarsus with first segment equal to following two united. Length 14 mm.; breadth 3.2.

Male.—Antennae two and one-fourth times as long as body; antennal segments briefly darkened apically; tibiae without dark rings at middle; each elytron narrowed to a point apically, but untoothed. Length 18 mm.; breadth 4.6.

Holotype, female (No. 58348, U.S.N.M.), Bougainville I., Solomon Is., 1944, Dr. A. B. Gurney; *allotype*, male (A.M.N.H.), Malaita I., Solomon Is. (Ac. 30985).

Differs from *D. pryeri* Pascoe, of Borneo, in being submetallic instead of entirely brown with pale pubescence, and in having each elytron with one instead of two apical spines.

Subfamily Cerambycinae

Tribe Oemini

8. *Xystrocera apiculata* Pascoe, 1869

Three (C.A.S. & C.M.N.H.) Hollandia, northern New Guinea, Dec. 2 and 15, 1944, H. Hoogstraal.

Tawny brown; antennae, legs, ventral surfaces and borders of prothorax and elytra pitchy brown; antennae with many small spines. Length 15–34 mm.

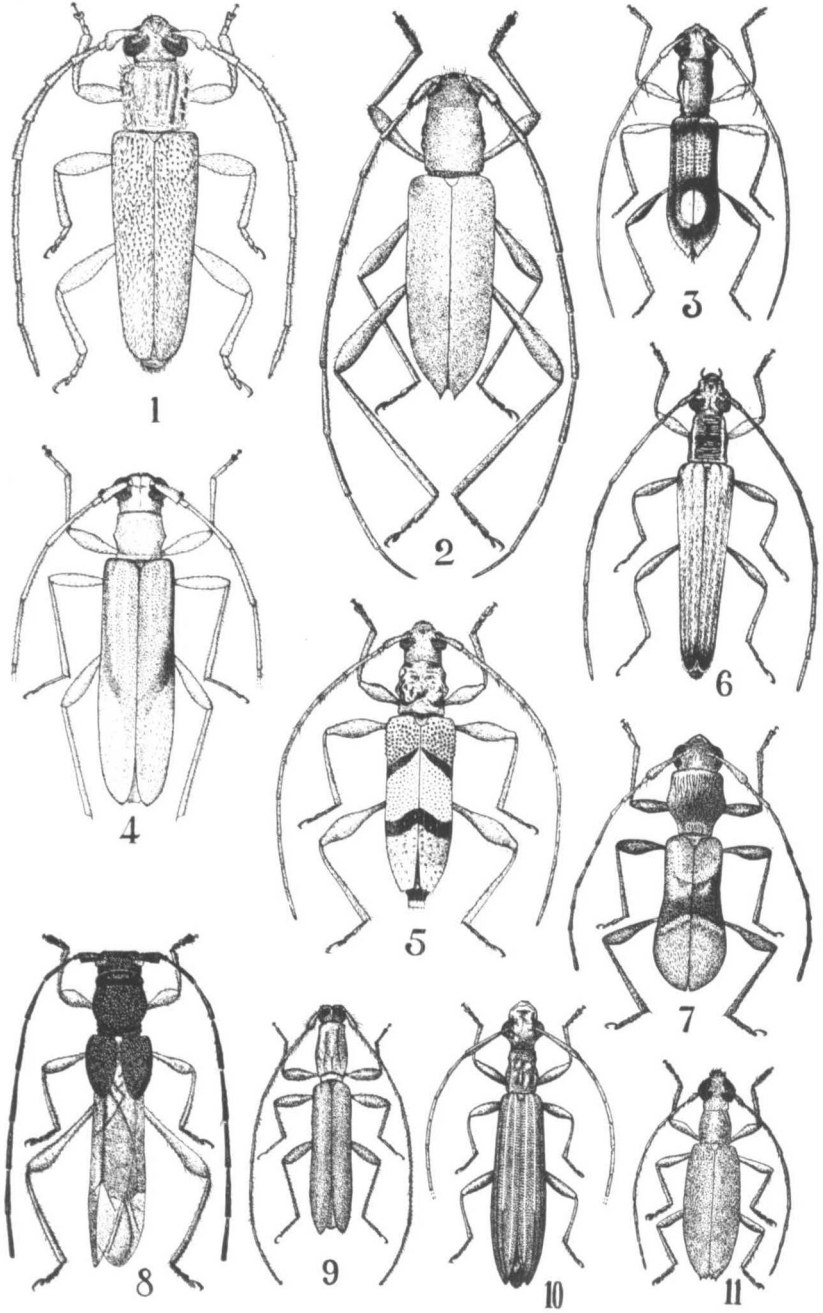
9. *Hyphus comusioides*, new species

Plate I, fig. 4

Male.—Pale testaceous to pitchy: head and antennae ochraceous; prothorax testaceous on disc, pitchy brown at sides and darker beneath;

EXPLANATION OF PLATE I

FIG. 1. *Ceresium amplicolle*, n. sp. × 2.7. FIG. 2. *Tethionea hoogstraali*, n. sp. × 3.5. FIG. 3. *Iphrobrium spinipenne*, n. sp. × 4.2. FIG. 4. *Hyphus comusioides*, n. sp. × 5.4. FIG. 5. ?*Nyphasia pulchra*, n. sp. × 2.7. FIG. 6. *Uracanthus declivis*, n. sp. × 2.7. FIG. 7. *Iphra euderceoides*, n. sp. × 8.4. FIG. 8. *Epania rufipes*, n. sp. × 4.2. FIG. 9. *Tetraommatus rossi*, n. sp. × 5.4. FIG. 10. *Syllitus sextilineatus*, n. sp. × 4.6. FIG. 11. *Tethionea tenuimembris*, n. sp. × 3.5.



scutellum ochraceous, slightly pitchy along borders; elytra pale ochraceous anteriorly and testaceous posteriorly, each with a dark pitchy lateral stripe from humerus to just behind middle with an oblique branch across middle and extending posteriorly along suture, while becoming paler, and ending some distance from apex; ventral surfaces pitchy at sides, and reddish along middle, of hind thorax; abdomen and legs pale testaceous. Body moderately clothed with short oblique or adpressed pale hairs, longer and less oblique on antennae and legs.

Head slightly broader than, and about as long as, prothorax, finely and not very closely granulose; frons higher than wide, broader above, feebly depressed medially; vertex obtusely concave between antennal insertions, followed by a central depression; occiput convex, with a feebly depressed median line; eyes large, about as widely separated above as below; genae very narrow; maxillary palpi long and slender, distal segment about twice as long as penultimate. Antennae longer than body, slender; scape subcylindrical, two-thirds as long as third segment, bearing some arcuate raised blade-like structures near apex; third and following segments subequal. Prothorax a little broader than long, slightly widened at middle with a short obtuse tubercle at middle of each side, and with a moderate constriction near base; disc rather even, minutely granulose. Scutellum even, narrowed and rounded-truncate posteriorly. Elytra subparallel-sided, very feebly widened at middle; apices separately rounded-obtuse; disc of each with two fine slightly oblique raised lines and numerous small irregular punctures on basal half. Ventral surfaces minutely punctured or finely granulose. Legs slender; femora strongly flattened, hind pair not nearly reaching elytral apices; first hind tarsal segment longer than remaining combined. Length 8 mm.; breadth 1.88. Paratype, length 7.8 mm.; breadth 1.5.

Female.—Length 9.8 mm.; breadth 1.85.

Holotype, male (C.M.N.H.), Hollandia, northern New Guinea, May 1945, Harry Hoogstraal; *allotopotype*, female (C.A.S.), same data; *paratopotype*, male (C.A.S.) Apr. 1, 1945, S. G. Jewett.

Differs from *H. aurantiacus* Pascoe, of Celebes, in lacking tubercles on the disc of the pronotum, in having the dorsal surface distinctly pubescent and the elytra with dark lateral borders in anterior half and with an oblique dark band on each near middle. Similar in appearance to *Comusia obriumoides* Th., of the Philippines, but with the front of the head vertical and the fourth antennal segment as long as third and fifth. The paratype has the elytra less distinctly pigmented than do the other two specimens.

10. *Tetraommatus rossi*, new species

Plate I, fig. 9

Male.—Testaceous, more reddish on head, antennae (except distal portions), prothorax and ventral surfaces; pronotal disc with a pair of narrow sublongitudinal stripes from near apex to near base, each being feebly arcuate and most closely approaching the other at middle. Body largely clothed with short oblique reddish buff hairs, shorter and less raised on head and prothorax than on antennae, elytra and legs, sparsely clothed on ventral surfaces.

Head distinctly broader than prothorax, much broader than long,

nearly vertical and feebly convex in front, distinctly, and not very closely, punctured; vertex feebly concave between antennal insertions; superior eye-lobes large, closely adjacent, widely separated from inferior lobes, subrounded; inferior eye-lobes subrounded, each about as large as frons and one-half again as large as superior lobe; genae very short. Antennae nearly one-fourth longer than body, slender; scape swollen apically, three-fifths as long as third segment, hardly twice as long as second; third barely longer than fourth; following gradually shorter. Prothorax twice as broad as long, nearly parallel-sided, very slightly broadened behind middle, moderately constricted near base, with constriction forming an incision at each side; disc finely granulose-punctate, finely grooved medially behind center; constricted basal portion smooth and paler. Scutellum nearly twice as long as broad, narrowed and elliptical posteriorly. Elytra narrow and parallel-sided, separately obtusely rounded apically; discs finely and closely punctured, partly in incomplete transverse or oblique rows. Ventral surfaces sparsely and irregularly punctured. Femora strongly flattened, finely punctured, hind pair not nearly approaching elytral apices; tibiae slender and straight; tarsi very slender, hind pair with first segment much longer than remaining segments combined. Length 5.3 mm.; breadth 0.95. Paratype: Lacking the two black stripes on pronotum. Length 5.95 mm.; breadth 1.

Holotype, male (C.A.S.), Finschhafen, northern New Guinea, Apr. 12, 1944; *paratopotype*, male (C.A.S.), Apr. 17; both taken by Dr. E. S. Ross.

Differs from *T. ocellaris* Pascoe in being more slender, in having the upper eye-lobes more closely approximated, the prothorax fully twice as long as broad, more parallel-sided, more reddish and marked with pitchy. Dedicated to my friend Dr. E. S. Ross, Curator of Insects, California Academy of Sciences, as a slight token of gratitude for many kindnesses.

11. *Tetraommatus ocellaris* Pascoe, 1869

One (C.A.S.) Hollandia, northern New Guinea, Apr. 17, 1945, Harry Hoogstraal.

Entirely pale testaceous except for the four black eyes; prothorax not quite twice as long as broad, flat above, untoothed, feebly convex laterally. Length 4.7 mm.; breadth 0.9.

Tribe Cerambycini

12. *Aeolesthes ampliata* Gahan, 1890

One (C.A.S.) by the Tenaru River, Guadalcanal I., Solomon Is., Jan. 1945, G. E. Bohart.

Dark brown with close golden pubescence lying in different directions; intergenal groove straight; prothorax rugulose; elytra each with two apical spines. Length 33 mm.; breadth 9.5.

13. *Aeolesthes induta* (Newman), 1842

Two (C.A.S.) Maffin Bay, Aug., E. S. Ross; Hollandia, Oct. 3, T. Aarons, northern New Guinea, 1944.

Similar to the preceding but with the outer tooth at apex of each elytron triangular, the intergenal groove arched posteriorly. Length 27-29 mm., male and female.

14. **Calocerambyx hauseri** Heller, 1905

Two (C.A.S. & C.M.N.H.) Hollandia, northern New Guinea, Dec. 13 and 22, 1944, Harry Hoogstraal.

Reddish brown, clothed with close whitish pubescence except for some minute glabrous spots on bases of elytra and larger ones behind middle; prothorax transversely ridged; head with several prominent processes.

15. **Hoplocerambyx brevispinis**, new species

Female.—Pitchy black, elytra pitchy purplish black, ventral surfaces reddish pitchy in part; femora reddish, except for black at extreme apices. Eyes, prothorax and scutellum fringed with largely recumbent golden hairs, nearly covering scutellum; antennae with extremely fine pale pubescence, ventral surfaces with scattered pale hairs.

Head narrower than prothorax, longer than broad, flattened, depressed on each side of frons, with five grooves of different magnitude between antennal insertions, a discontinuous median ridge between upper eye-lobes, and postocciput asperate. Antennae slightly longer than body, scape irregularly transversely wrinkled, about as long as third segment, third nearly one-half again as long as fourth, subequal to fifth, sixth longer than fifth, sixth to ninth subequal; fifth to tenth briefly spined endoapically and sixth to tenth briefly toothed ectoapically; sixth to last somewhat flattened, particularly on outer side. Prothorax broader than long, widest at middle, constricted before apex, coarsely vermiculate on disc, the vermiculation mostly transverse, and with a subpentagonal isolated area in center, preceded by two subapproximated tubercles behind anterior constriction. Scutellum short, rounded. Elytra subparallel, obliquely truncate at sutural corners, rounded externally; surface very finely and sparsely punctured on basal half except on extreme bases. Ventral surfaces largely impunctate. Legs long, femora almost parallel-sided; first hind tarsal segment hardly as long as second and third. Length 37 mm.; breadth 10.85. Paratype, length 41 mm.; breadth 13.

Holotype, female (No. 58353, U.S.N.M.), Peleliu I., Palau Group, 1945, C. K. Dorsey (45-10658); *paratype*, female (Taiwan Agr. Res. Inst.), Palau Is., Sept. 9-Oct. 19, 1933, T. Hosokawa.

Differs from *H. spinicornis* (Newm.) in not being grooved medially between the eyes, in having the second and third antennal segments unspined, the prothorax broader, the elytra less pubescent and less spined apically, and with more even surfaces.

16. **Hoplocerambyx severus** Pascoe, 1869

One (A.M.N.H.) Oro Bay, New Guinea, Febr.-May, P. L. Horton.

Tribe **Hesperophanini**

17. **Stromatium longicorne** (Newman), 1842

One (A.M.N.H.) Tarara, Papua, Dec. 16, 1936.

Tribe **Phoracanthini**18. **Coptocercus biguttatus** (Donovan), 1805

Three (C.A.S. & C.M.N.H.) Hollandia, northern New Guinea, Dec. 13, 1944 and Apr. 17, 1945, Hoogstraal; Hollandia, Apr. 1, 1945, Jewett; (A.M.N.H.) Oro Bay, New Guinea, Oct. 1943-Jan. 1944, J. R. Helfer.

Slender; reddish brown with raised ivory-like areas on elytra; femora pedunculate-clavate. Length 12.5 mm.

19. ? **Coptocercus crucigera** (Hope), 1841

One (A.M.N.H.), questionably this species: Lake Daviumbu, Fly River, Papua, Aug. 19-30, 1936, Archbold Exped.

20. ? **Nyphasia pulchra**, new species

Plate I, fig. 5

Female.—Rich reddish ochraceous; elytra crossed at middle by a very broad pale yellow chevron-shaped band, conspicuously edged before and behind with black, the posterior black border a little wider; head, prothorax and scutellum with golden pubescence giving changing appearances of shading depending on light and contour; antennae thinly clothed with pubescence and with strong oblique hairs beneath; elytra with little pubescence and few erect hairs; legs and ventral surfaces of body moderately clothed with golden buff pubescence and a few scattered suberect hairs.

Head about as long, and nearly as broad, as prothorax, oblique, feebly raised at antennal insertions, minutely punctulate to finely granulose; frons rectangular, transverse, with a fine median line and a small median apical smooth area; vertex broad and shallowly concave; occiput with a shallow transverse depression immediately behind the distant superior eye-lobes; eyes large, deeply emarginate; genae one-fourth as deep as inferior eye-lobes. Antennae slightly longer than body, somewhat flattened; third to sixth segments spined endoapically and seventh to tenth segments briefly angulate ectoapically; scape swollen, finely punctured, two-thirds as long as third segment; fourth segment slightly shorter than fifth, which again is not quite as long as third; fifth and following gradually decreasing. Prothorax about as broad as long, sinuate at sides with a broad rounded tubercle at middle of each side and a lateral swelling between it and apex; disc with five conspicuous rounded tubercles, forming an "M", the median one somewhat elongate, the anterior two slightly closer together than posterior two, and in addition a smaller sublateral tubercle between lateral two of disc and lateral tubercle, and another less distinct one behind it; surfaces finely and sparsely punctured. Scutellum rounded triangular. Elytra parallel-sided, narrowed and subobliquely truncate apically; disc of each strongly asperate-punctate on basal reddish third, moderately punctured on middle yellowish third and finely and sparsely punctured on apical third, the asperate punctures largely separated by less than a puncture-diameter and most of the punctures on middle section separated by less than a puncture-diameter. Ventral surfaces not distinctly punctured. Legs sparsely punctured; femora strongly pedunculate-clavate, hind

pair reaching elytral apices; first hind tarsal segment about as long as next two combined. Length 13.6 mm.; breadth 3.3.

Holotype, female (A.M.N.H.), Lake Daviumbu, Fly River, Papua, New Guinea, Aug. 19-30, 1936, Archbold Expedition.

Differs from typical members of the genus in having the distal segment of each palp flattened and narrowly triangular, the antennal supports less raised and the front coxal cavities not quite closed behind. Differs from *pascoei* Lac. in having the pronotum more tuberculate and the elytra contrastingly banded and asperate basally.

Tribe Callidiopini

21. *Cylindera flava* (Fabricius), 1775

One (A.M.N.H.) Taio Hae Bay, Nuku Hiva I., Oct. 1934, Crocker Exped.; another (C.A.S.) Bonin Is., from Gressitt collection.

22. *Ceresium amplicolle*, new species

Plate I, fig. 1

Female.—Reddish to castaneous: head and antennae reddish castaneous, scape slightly paler; prothorax reddish castaneous, darker on depressed areas; elytra castaneous, paler posteriorly and darker along suture behind scutellum; ventral surfaces and legs partly paler reddish. Body irregularly clothed with pale tawny hairs: somewhat densely on parts of head and prothorax, but sparser to subglabrous on raised areas of vertex, occiput and pronotum; elytra sparsely clothed with recumbent stouter hairs lying in different directions; ventral surfaces with dense, finer, more oblique hairs; legs more sparsely clothed.

Head practically as broad as prothorax, sparsely punctured or impunctate; frons short, subdeclivitous, obliquely depressed from middle of upper portion to each side, medially grooved above; vertex broadly raised, grooved medially to between upper eye-lobes, which are much closer than lower lobes; occiput largely impunctate and glabrous. Antennae about one-sixth longer than body, fairly stout, flattened and serrate externally; scape strongly arched and swollen, slightly longer than third segment; fourth slightly shorter than third; fifth longer than second and third combined; fifth to tenth subequal; last longest. Prothorax very stout and convex, about as broad as long, not much narrower than elytra; subparallel-sided, but slightly constricted a short distance from base, broadened to anterior to middle, and suddenly narrowed at apex, which is much narrower than base; disc inflated, with several incomplete longitudinal raised smooth areas separated by broad, coarsely punctured depressed areas; a broad raised area on each side anteriorly with a smaller, more protruding node below it, a median raised strip which broadens posteriorly, and an oblique one on each side of basal half, turning inward near base to form a common transverse ridge bordered anteriorly by a similarly shaped depression; sides irregularly punctured, partly rugose. Scutellum short, triangular. Elytra broad, narrowed posteriorly, rounded-truncate apically; disc of each heavily and sparsely subfoveate-punctate on basal half, finely and sparsely punctured posteriorly. Ventral surfaces finely punctured. Legs stout; femora moderately swollen, hind pair falling considerably short of

elytral apices; first hind tarsal segment shorter than next two combined. Length 16 mm.; breadth 4.35.

Holotype, female (A.M.N.H.), Sturt Island, Fly River, Papua, Oct. 14-16, 1936, Archbold Expedition.

Differs from most *Ceresium* in having the antennae flattened and serrate and the prothorax broad, subrectangular and coarsely ridged. Differs from *C. pachymerum* (Pasc.) by the above characters, and in having the elytra very coarsely punctured and the legs shorter with the femora less swollen.

23. *Ceresium cylindricellum*, new species

Female.—Ochraceous to castaneous, shiny: head and prothorax reddish brown, latter castaneous anteriorly; elytra paler reddish brown; thoracic sterna castaneous; abdomen paler reddish; legs reddish ochraceous. Body sparingly clothed with fine recumbent pale hairs, irregular on head and prothorax, regular on elytra but denser posteriorly, finer and closer on thoracic sterna, longer and oblique on tibiae, rather short and oblique on undersides of antennae.

Head fully as broad as prothorax and nearly as long, irregularly but deeply punctured; squarish but with sides constricted by eyes, finely grooved medially; vertex feebly raised at sides, slightly concave; upper eye-lobes barely closer than lower, but not much closer than antennal insertions; eyes almost as close on underside of head as on frons; genae minute. Antennae slightly longer than body, slender; scape slender, slightly arched, barely longer than second and third segments combined; fourth a little shorter than third; fifth about as long as scape; following very slightly diminishing in length. Prothorax a little longer than broad, subcylindrical, feebly and evenly convex at sides, practically as broad at apex as at base; disc feebly convex, fairly even, with three longitudinal feebly raised impunctate stripes extending forward from base to well beyond middle, the lateral ones less regular, becoming broader and partly punctured anteriorly, remainder moderately punctured, with the punctures mostly about as wide as interspaces. Scutellum small, rounded triangular. Elytra distinctly broader than prothorax, parallel-sided, conjointly rounded apically with a slight dehiscence; disc of each subevenly punctured, the punctures about as large as interspaces anteriorly and becoming minute posteriorly. Ventral surfaces feebly punctured. Legs slender and rather short; femora feebly swollen, hind pair hardly three-fourths as long as abdomen; first hind tarsal segment about as long as next two combined. Length 7.25 mm.; breadth 1.6. Paratype, length 5.85 mm.; breadth 1.5.

Holotype, female (C.M.N.H.), Hollandia, northern New Guinea, May 1945, Hoogstraal; *paratopotype* of same sex (C.A.S.), Apr. 17.

Differs from *C. sinicum* Wh. in being smaller, more cylindrical, with the eyes closer, the prothorax more cylindrical, more even, and with three subparallel low ridges posteriorly, the elytra more finely punctured posteriorly and the femora more slender.

24. *Ceresium discicolle*, new species

Male.—Shiny reddish brown to pitchy: head pitchy black with mouthparts reddish; antennae reddish; prothorax pitchy brownish black,

shiny; elytra dark reddish brown, paler posteriorly; ventral surfaces reddish tinged with pitchy in part; legs reddish brown. Body clothed with tawny hairs, scattered on head and sides of prothorax, very dense around sides of pronotal disc, which is completely glabrous on a large rounded-keystone shaped area covering much of disc, longer, sparser and less recumbent on elytra, both recumbent and suberect, and denser, on ventral surfaces, sparser and more erect on legs.

Head narrower than prothorax, rugose-punctate; frons transverse; vertex raised at sides, evenly concave and somewhat grooved medially; occiput raised medially near posterior borders of eyes; upper eye-lobes closer than lower lobes; genae short. Antennae slightly longer than body; scape fairly large, longer than third segment; fourth nearly as long as third; fifth slightly longer than third; fifth and following subequal. Prothorax about as long as broad, gradually broadened from base towards apex, then suddenly narrowed with apex distinctly narrower than base; disc smooth, with only a very few shallow punctures on glabrous area; sides coarsely rugose-punctate. Scutellum short, rounded behind. Elytra narrowed posteriorly, obtusely rounded apically; disc of each deeply and strongly punctured on basal portion, with about 12 punctures in a rough row transversely somewhat behind humerus, most of them much larger than interspaces, but becoming minute posteriorly. Ventral surfaces vaguely punctured. Legs stout with femora strongly swollen, the hind pair falling considerably short of elytral apices; first hind tarsal segment a little shorter than next two combined. Length 11.9 mm.; breadth 3.05.

Female.—Antennae slightly shorter than body; hind femora two-thirds as long as abdomen. Length 13.5–14.5 mm.; breadth 5.3–5.5.

Holotype, male (A.M.N.H.), Palmer River at Black River, Papua, June 7–14, 1936, Archbold Expedition; *allotype*, female (A.M.N.H.), Fly River 8 km. below Palmer River, Papua, May 23–31, 1936, Archbold Exped., *paratype*, female (C.A.S.), Fly River below Palmer River, May 14–22.

Differs from *C. pachymerum* (Pasc.) in having the hind femora distinctly shorter than elytra in both sexes, the legs less swollen, the antennae shorter, the pronotal disc with a larger and smoother central glabrous area, and in being smaller.

25. *Ceresium flavipes* (Fabricius), 1792

One (Taiwan Agr. Res. Inst.) Manokwari, N. W. New Guinea, Nov. 15, 1942, S. Syuwaku.

26. *Ceresium guttaticolle* Fairmaire, 1850

Some referable to this, which I am not convinced is distinct from *unicolor* (Fabr.): (Taiwan Agr. Res. Inst.) Yap I., Caroline Is., July 1937, T. Hosokawa; (C.A.S.) Pt. Oca, Guam, May–June, 1945, G. E. Bohart & J. L. Gressitt; and Saipan I., Marianas Is., E. Hagen.

27. *Ceresium unicolor* (Fabricius), 1787

C. palauense Matsushita is very likely a synonym of this.

Several (A.M.N.H.) Agana, Guam, June–July (Ac. 22628); Malaita, Solomon Is. (Ac. 30985); also Nuku Hiva I. & Pepete, Tahiti; Moorea,

Society Is., & Kawai, Hawaii; (Taiwan Agr. Res. Inst.) Saipan I., Marianas Is., July 1939, S. Issiki.

28. *Ceresium validipes* Fairmaire, 1883

Several (A.M.N.H. & C.A.S.) Hollandia, New Guinea, Dec. 1933, W. Stuber, Febr.-Mar. 1945, S. G. Jewett; (A.M.N.H.) Oro Bay, Jan. & Lae, Mar-Apr. 1944, J. R. Helfer; Sturt Island, Fly River, Papua, Oct. 14, 1936, Archbold Exped.; (H.S.P.A.) Koitaki, 1500 ft., New Guinea, Oct.-Nov. 1928, C. E. Pemberton. Some (A.M.N.H.) questionably this species: Palmer River at Fly River, June 1936, Archbold Exped. and Malaita, Solomon Is. (Ac. 30985).

KEY TO SOME NEW GUINEA SPECIES OF CERESIUM

1. Elytra and antennae testaceous to pitchy reddish. 2
Elytra greenish posteriorly; first five antennal segments and much of legs greenish. *virens* Heller
2. Elytra more or less evenly pubescent, though generally sparsely so. 3
Elytra pubescent with two longitudinal series of glabrous spots on each; prothorax somewhat obtusely angulate at middle of each side. *leprosum* Auriv.
3. Prothorax rather stout, somewhat parallel-sided, but broadened anterior to middle and still quite broad close to apex, then suddenly narrowed; elytra gradually narrowed posteriorly. 4
Prothorax longer than broad, or about as long as broad, subevenly convex at sides, not broadened anteriorly and not rather broad very close to apex; elytra subparallel-sided; femora generally pale. 5
4. Antennae distinctly flattened and somewhat serrate; prothorax very stout with longitudinal raised and depressed, coarsely punctured areas, *amplicolle* Gress.
Antennae not flattened or serrate; prothorax not extremely stout, bearing a large smooth glabrous impunctate dark keystone-shaped area on disc. *discicolle* Gress.
5. Length more than 11 mm.; femora yellowish testaceous; pronotum without three longitudinal smooth strips closer together than their lengths. 6
Length less than 8 mm.; femora reddish ochraceous; prothorax narrow, subcylindrical, its disc bearing three longitudinal smooth strips which are closer together than their lengths. *cylindricellum* Gress.
6. Prothorax fully as broad as long, shallowly and not very densely punctured, irregularly pubescent; elytra conjointly about 2.5 times as long as broad. *flavipes* (Fabr.)
Prothorax longer than broad, deeply and rugulosely punctured, subregularly pubescent; elytra conjointly about 2.85 times as long as broad, *validipes* Fairm.

29. *Exannes dimorpha*, new species

Male.—Pale reddish brown, slightly shiny; darker reddish brown on prothorax; nearly testaceous on abdomen and legs; posterior portions of elytra paler than head and antennae. Body irregularly clothed with oblique buff hairs: sparse on head, lacking on finely punctured parts of prothorax, sparse and partly longer on antennae, short on elytra, very sparse on ventral surfaces and fairly sparse on legs.

Head slightly broader than prothorax, fairly deeply and closely punctured; frons short, vertical; vertex transversely raised, slightly concave and finely grooved along middle; upper eye-lobes separated by less than one-half distance between lower lobes, which are subtriangular; genae minute. Antennae nearly two-thirds again as long as body, slender and tapering; scape less than two-thirds as long as third segment, moderately swollen in middle; fourth slightly longer than scape; fifth as

long as third; following gradually shorter. Prothorax fully one-third again as long as broad, slightly and subsinuately rounded at sides, as broad at apex as at base; disc very finely and closely punctured except for a subrectangular area on slightly more than basal half, a little longer than broad, which is much more coarsely punctured and bears three longitudinal smooth ridges, the median one continuing to near anterior margin and ending in a triangular more sparsely punctured area. Scutellum as long as broad, narrowed and rounded apically. Elytra long and gradually narrowed, rounded apically; disc of each rather finely and evenly punctured, the punctures mostly one-half as wide as interspaces and finer posteriorly. Ventral surfaces somewhat sparsely punctured. Legs moderately long; femora broadened and flattened, hind pair slightly exceeding elytral apices; tibiae straight; first hind tarsal segment slightly longer than next two combined. Length 10.7 mm.; breadth 2.35.

Female.—Antennae one-third longer than body; prothorax no longer than broad, distinctly convex at sides, subregularly punctured with punctures similar to those of elytral bases, and with a low median impunctate strip and some slightly raised, less punctate areas on each side of middle and on each side of base; hind femora falling considerably short of elytral apices. Length 9.6 mm.; breadth 2.3.

Holotype, male (A.M.N.H.), Vila, Efate, New Hebrides, Nov. 1943, W. R. Enns; *allotopotype*, female (A.M.N.H.), June 1943; *paratopotype*, female (C.A.S.), Nov. 1943.

Differs from other members of the genus in having dimorphism in the form of elongated and differently punctured prothorax in the male, unless by chance two species have been confused as one. However, the other characters seem to agree closely. Differs from *philippensis* (Newm.) in being much smaller, more slender, with more slender antennae, and in having longer and much more finely punctured prothorax in the male and more slender and paler femora.

30. ? *Examnes longipes*, new species

Male.—Dull reddish brown, opaque; antennae, abdomen and legs more reddish and slightly shiny. Body moderately clothed with fine subrecumbent buff hairs, longer, finer and more recumbent on head and prothorax, shorter, heavier, more oblique and more regular on elytra, much denser on sides of metathorax, longer and more erect on tibiae; a few scattered suberect hairs on undersides.

Head narrower and shorter than prothorax, granulose-punctate, medially grooved to between upper eye-lobes; frons short, almost vertical, with a roundish cavity on each side; vertex transversely raised, shallowly concave at middle; upper eye-lobes somewhat closer than lower lobes, which are subtriangular; genae minute. Antennae nearly twice as long as body, slender and distinctly tapering; scape feebly swollen, regularly punctured, three-fourths as long as third segment; fourth slightly shorter than scape; fifth one-third longer than third; following very slightly diminishing in length. Prothorax about as broad as long, slightly and evenly convex at sides, barely narrower at apex than at base; disc shallowly and not very densely punctured, with a feeble transverse raised line anterior to middle, and a few oblique ones

at sides of disc, partly accentuated by meeting of areas with hairs facing towards those of the other. Scutellum a little broader than long, rounded behind. Elytra barely twice as long as head and prothorax combined, slightly broader than prothorax, slightly narrowed posteriorly and separately obtusely subrounded; disc of each rather closely and uniformly punctured with irregular punctures mostly smaller than interspaces and becoming smaller posteriorly. Ventral surfaces finely punctured. Legs fairly slender; middle and hind femora feebly swollen, hind pair exceeding elytral apices by fully one-third their length; first hind tarsal segment as long as next two combined. Length 9.5 mm.; breadth 2.4. Paratype, length 6 mm.; breadth 1.35.

Female.—Antennae about three-fifths again as long as body; prothorax slightly broader than long, with a feeble longitudinal raised line at center; hind femora barely exceeding elytral apices. Length 9.6 mm.; breadth 2.55.

Holotype, male (C.M.N.H.), Hollandia, northern New Guinea, Dec. 13, 1944, Harry Hoogstraal; *allotopotype*, female (C.A.S.) Nov. 22; *paratopotype*, male (Lingnan N. H. Mus.), Nov. 21; additional (C.A.S.), all taken by Hoogstraal.

Differs from the known species in the shorter build, very slender antennae and long slender femora. Differs from *E. frontalis* Pasc. in being much smaller, with the body hairs much less erect, the dorsum finely punctured, the femora very slender and without erect hairs, etc.

31. *Examnes philippensis* (Newman), 1842

Some (Taiwan Agr. Res. Inst.) Manokwari, N.W. New Guinea, Aug. 1936, S. Issiki; (C.A.S.) Hollandia, New Guinea, Apr. 1945, S. G. Jewett.

32. *Tethionea brevicollis*, new species

Female.—Reddish castaneous, somewhat shiny, paler on head and prothorax, darker on elytra; antennae, legs and abdomen reddish testaceous; thoracic sterna slightly darker. Body nearly glabrous above except for a few suberect reddish hairs on head and on caudal ends of elytra; ventral surfaces and legs sparsely clothed with suberect pale hairs, sparsest on femora.

Head nearly as broad as, and slightly longer than, prothorax, very minutely punctured; frons transverse, nearly plane, feebly depressed medially; vertex shallowly concave, medially grooved; superior eye-lobes somewhat closer than inferior lobes; inferior lobes rounded-triangular; genae one-fifth as deep as inferior lobes. Antennae one-sixth longer than body, slender; scape feebly thickened, barely longer than second and third segments combined; fourth slightly shorter than scape and than fifth; following gradually decreasing. Prothorax distinctly broader than long, obtusely rounded at sides, minutely and irregularly punctured, with a faint longitudinal swelling on each side of center. Scutellum fully as long as broad, narrowed and rounded behind. Elytra parallel, narrowed and separately rounded apically; disc of each deeply but not very heavily punctured in about 16 partly subregular rows, more confused near borders, with two partly raised lines along central portion. Ventral surfaces not very distinctly punctured. Legs with femora

rather stout, hind pair three-fourths as long as abdomen; first hind tarsal segment as long as next two combined. Length 6.9 mm.; breadth 1.9.

Holotype, female (C.M.N.H.), Hollandia, northern New Guinea, Apr. 17, 1945, Hoogstraal; *paratopotype*, female (C.A.S.), Dec. 24, 1944, Hoogstraal.

Differs from the other members of the genus in having the prothorax distinctly broader than long and the elytra evenly rounded apically. Further differs from *T. unicolor* in having the antennal supports more depressed and the elytral puncturation more lineate and continuing more posteriorly.

33. *Tethionea hollandiae*, new species

Female.—Shiny reddish brown marked with pitchy: head reddish, palpi darker; antennae reddish brown; prothorax shiny reddish brown, becoming pitchy brown at sides; scutellum and elytra reddish brown, latter marked with pitchy along external margin and with an oblique line on each just behind middle, going posteriorly towards suture, the apices also pitchy; ventral surfaces pitchy red on thorax and pale reddish on abdomen; legs pitchy red on femora and ochraceous on tibiae and tarsi. Body largely glabrous: a few scattered suberect hairs on dorsal surfaces, abdomen and legs; mesothorax and sides of metathorax with very thin silky gray pubescence; prothorax nearly glabrous.

Head about as broad as prothorax, finely and not very closely punctured, though more closely so on neck; vertex feebly concave, smooth medially; eyes hardly closer above than below; genae minute. Antennae one-sixth longer than body; scape gradually thickened, arched, irregularly punctured, a little longer than third segment; fourth a little shorter than third; fifth slightly longer than scape; following gradually shorter. Prothorax barely longer than broad, evenly and feebly convex at sides, deeply and very closely punctured above and at sides, with a bare suggestion of a median impunctate line only near base. Scutellum semicircular. Elytra narrowed at apex of each into a long acuminate tooth with an arcuate emargination on inner side of each to the very briefly toothed sutural angle; surfaces rather strongly punctured on basal two-thirds, then suddenly becoming sparsely and feebly punctured, with apical portions impunctate but finely wrinkled. Ventral surfaces somewhat punctured at sides. Hind femora somewhat gradually swollen, reaching elytral apices; hind tarsi slender, first segment a little longer than next two combined. Length 8.5 mm.; breadth 2.

Holotype, female (C.M.N.H.), Hollandia, northern New Guinea, May 6, 1945, Hoogstraal; five *paratypes* (C.A.S. & Lingnan), Dec. 24, 1944, Feb. 10, 22, and Apr. 22, 1945, Hoogstraal.

Differs from *T. unicolor* Pasc. in being smaller, in having the prothorax more densely punctured and without any lateral irregularity, the elytral punctures becoming suddenly reduced and the inner side of each apical spine emarginate instead of oblique.

34. *Tethionea hoogstraali*, new species

Plate I, fig. 2

Male.—Pale reddish castaneous, shiny, more ochraceous on posterior

portions of elytra; meso- and metathorax deeper reddish, nearly pitchy at sides; abdomen and femora pale ochraceous; tibiae and tarsi a little more reddish. Body very sparingly clothed above with a few suberect amber hairs; antennae moderately clothed with strongly oblique to suberect pale hairs of different lengths; ventral surfaces sparsely clothed with suboblique tawny hairs and with some thin pale pubescence on sides of hind thorax; legs sparsely clothed with oblique tawny hairs.

Head nearly as broad and practically as long as prothorax, irregularly punctured; frons short, subvertical, transversely depressed; vertex somewhat raised, feebly concave, slightly grooved medially, largely impunctate; occiput with scattered punctures; neck more closely punctured; upper eye-lobes closer than lower lobes. Antennae over one-half again as long as body, slightly widened and compressed; scape as long as second and third segments combined; fourth barely longer than third, barely three-fourths as long as fifth; fifth and following subequal. Prothorax about as broad as long, irregular at sides, about as broad at apex as at base, and hardly any broader at middle; each side with two impunctate swellings before middle, anterior one hardly raised, and a punctured elongate tubercle on upper part of side not far from base; disc irregularly punctured, hardly convex, with a partial raised median line and an arcuate depressed area on each side of basal portion, edged externally with an arcuate raised area terminating in a slight swelling above middle of each side; sides more deeply and densely punctured than most of disc, with punctures mostly nearly as large as interspaces. Scutellum a little broader than long, rounded behind. Elytra considerably broader than prothorax, parallel, narrowed and separately acuminate at apices; disc of each moderately punctured on basal two-thirds, the punctures then rather quickly decreasing and then disappearing, anteriorly the punctures largely separated by about two puncture-diameters. Ventral surfaces moderately punctured, more heavily on sides of metasternum and not distinctly on metepisternum. Legs sparsely punctured; femora broadly swollen, hind pair extending one-third their length beyond elytral apices; hind tibiae denticulate internally; first hind tarsal segment a little longer than next two combined. Length 12.2 mm.; breadth 3.3.

Female.—Antennae one-third longer than body; posterior femora not quite reaching elytral apices. Length 9.8 mm.; breadth 3.1. Paratype, length 6.3 mm.; breadth 1.8.

Holotype, male (C.M.N.H.), Hollandia, northern New Guinea, Dec. 24, 1944, Harry Hoogstraal; *allotopotype*, female (C.A.S.), same data; *paratopotype*, female (C.A.S.), Dec. 1944, L. W. Saylor; *paratopotypes*, male and female (A.M.N.H. & Lingnan) Oct.-Nov. 1933, W. Stuber; *paratype*, male (A.M.N.H.), Fly River, 8 km. below Palmer River, Papua, May 14-22, 1936, Archbold Expedition.

Differs from *T. unicolor* Pasc. in having the prothorax as broad as long, with several irregularities on disc and sides, the antennae longer and the femora larger. Dedicated to the collector of the type of this and other new species described at this time, Mr. Harry Hoogstraal.

35. *Tethionea obtusidens*, new species

Female.—Shiny reddish brown, slightly darker on basal two-thirds of

elytra; antennae reddish testaceous; legs reddish ochraceous, becoming testaceous on tarsi. Dorsal surfaces nearly glabrous; ventral surfaces with only a few scattered oblique hairs; antennae with a very few scattered oblique hairs and some very short reddish pubescence.

Head not quite as broad as prothorax, quite short, sparsely punctured; antennal supports much depressed; frons short, concave on each side; vertex nearly horizontal, shallowly grooved along middle; superior eye-lobes a little closer than inferior lobes, a slightly depressed impunctate strip along center between them; genae extremely short. Antennae barely longer than body, slender; scape arched, gradually swollen, a little longer than third segment; third and fourth subequal; fifth slightly longer; fifth and sixth equal; following slightly shorter. Prothorax about as long as broad, feebly convex at each side, constricted basally, slightly broader at apex than at base; disc finely punctured, with suggestions of some partial impunctate stripes, the punctures largely less than one-half as large as interspaces. Scutellum fully as long as broad, rounded behind. Elytra slightly dehiscent with a short obtuse tooth on each, continuous with sutural margin, disc of each with punctures mostly larger than their interspaces to beginning of distal third, there becoming sparser and disappearing just before apex. Ventral surfaces heavily punctured on sides of metasternum, feebly punctured on sides of abdomen. Legs somewhat slender, but with the femora moderately clavate; hind femora falling somewhat short of elytral apices; first hind tarsal segment as long as next two combined. Length 7 mm.; breadth 1.8. Paratype, length 8.4 mm.; breadth 2.2.

Male.—Antennae one-sixth longer than body; hind femora not reaching elytral apices. Length 6 mm.; breadth 1.65.

Holotype, female (C.A.S.), Hollandia, northern New Guinea, Apr. 16, 1945, S. G. Jewett; *allotopotype*, male (C.M.N.H.), May 1945, H. Hoogstraal; *paratype* (A.M.N.H.) Fly River, 8 km. below Palmer River, Papua, May 23–31, 1936, Archbold Exped.

Differs from *T. unicolor* Pasc. in having an obtuse tooth instead of an acuminate spine at apex of each elytron, and in having the prothorax broader anteriorly than posteriorly and without a smooth tooth near base of each side.

36. *Tethionea strumosa* Pascoe

Two (A.M.N.H.) Mt. Mabiom, July 15, and Palmer River at Black River, June 7–14, Papua, 1936, Archbold Expedition.

37. *Tethionea tenuimembris*, new species

Plate I, fig. 11

Female.—Pitchy dark reddish brown, paler reddish on head, antennae testaceous with scape ochraceous; ventral surfaces reddish ochraceous; legs testaceous, slightly ochraceous on femora. Dorsum nearly glabrous; antennae with a few oblique hairs and thin reddish pubescence; ventral surfaces and legs with only a few scattered erect or oblique hairs.

Head about as broad, and as long, as prothorax, somewhat sparsely punctured, particularly on occiput; frons short, depressed transversely at apex; vertex slightly raised horizontally, with a feeble median line;

superior eye-lobes barely closer than inferior eye-lobes; genae minute. Antennae one-sixth longer than body, very slender; irregularly punctured, a little longer than third segment; third barely longer than fourth, distinctly shorter than fifth; following gradually decreasing. Prothorax a little longer than broad, subevenly rounded at sides, with very feeble lateral swellings at middle, and between middle and apex and middle and base on each side; disc with a median postcentral raised line and a shallow depression on each side of it, finely punctured with the interspaces about as wide as the punctures. Scutellum narrowed and rounded behind. Elytra gradually slightly broadened to well behind middle, each with an acuminate tooth at apex with a suggestion of a sutural tooth and a very feeble obtuse tooth externally; disc of each moderately and sub-regularly punctured to apical quarter, the punctures mostly about as wide as interspaces. Ventral surfaces heavily punctured on sides of metasternum, medially raised and minutely punctulate on metepisterna and very sparsely punctured on sides of abdomen. Legs slender; femora gradually and moderately swollen; first hind tarsal segment as long as next two combined. Length 7.3 mm.; breadth 1.95.

Holotype, female (C.A.S.), Hollandia, New Guinea, Oct. 10, 1944, T. Aarons.

Differs from *T. unicolor* Pasc. in lacking a distinct projection on each side of prothorax, in having the scutellum longer than broad, the pronotal disc somewhat uneven, the elytra with a minute tooth on each side of apical spine and in being dark pitchy brown instead of testaceous.

38. *Tethionea tridentata* Pascoe

Several (A.M.N.H.) Palmer River at Black River, Papua, June 15-30, 1936, Archbold Expedition; Malaita, Solomon Is. (Ac. 30985); five (C.A.S. & C.M.N.H.) Hollandia, New Guinea, Nov. 21 and Dec. 2, 13, 1944, Feb. 20, 1945, H. Hoogstraal.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF TETHIONEA

1. Elytral apices not terminated by sharp acuminate spines. 2
Elytral apices terminated by sharp acuminate spines. 3
2. Elytra evenly rounded apically; prothorax distinctly broader than long; elytra with some feeble costae. *brevicollis* Gress.
Elytra bluntly angulate near sutural angle of each; prothorax fully as long as broad; elytra smooth. *obtusidens* Gress.
3. Elytral apices each with more than one spine. 4
Elytral apices each with a single spine. 5
4. Elytral apices each with two spines; prothorax with two or three tubercles on each side behind middle; elytra with dark outer borders and sometimes with an oblique postmedian band. *strumosa* Pasc.
Elytral apices each with a long spine at middle and a short tooth at each side; prothorax subevenly rounded at sides; elytra without dark outer borders, rarely with an indistinct postmedian band. *tridentata* Pasc.
5. Prothorax longer than broad, somewhat uniformly punctured. 6
Prothorax fully as broad as long, irregularly punctured, with several low tubercles on lateral surfaces and sides of disc and a raised impunctate median line on posterior half of disc; ochraceous. *hoogstraali* Gress.
6. Prothorax distinctly convex at sides, fully as broad as head; prothorax with a slight projection at each side near base, or each elytral apex with a suggestion of an additional tooth on each side of median spine. 7
Prothorax feebly convex at sides, slightly narrower than head; prothorax without any lateral projections and elytral apices with only a single tooth on each. 8

7. Prothorax with a slight projection at each side near base; elytral apices without a minute tooth on each side of spine; scutellum semicircular; testaceous brown. **unicolor** Pasc.
 Prothorax without a slight projection at each side; each elytral apex with a suggestion of an additional tooth on each side of median spine; scutellum longer than broad; dark pitchy red-brown. **tenuimembris** Gress
8. Pronotum finely punctured; abdomen impunctate; reddish yellow with sides of prothorax and elytra pitchy brown. **apiculata** Pasc.
 Pronotum very deeply and densely punctured; abdomen slightly punctured; castaneous brown with pitchy sides and an oblique postmedian pitchy band on elytra. **hollandiae** Gress

Tribe Obriini

39. *Stenhomalus figuratus* Gahan, 1915

Thirty-eight (C.M.N.H. & C.A.S.) Hollandia, northern New Guinea, Oct., 1944, to May, 1945, H. Hoogstraal.

40. *Iphrobium constricticolle*, new species

Female.—Testaceous to pitchy red: head reddish ochraceous, antennae testaceous; prothorax reddish ochraceous, slightly pitchy red along upper portion of each side; scutellum reddish; elytra pale ochraceous, each pitchy red on basal fifth, pitchy black along lateral declivity to apical fourth, with an oblique pitchy black band across middle, directed anteriorly towards suture and another, more reddish oblique band before apex directed posteriorly towards suture, both connecting lateral stripe with suture and leaving a pale hexagon between; ventral surfaces ochraceous anteriorly, reddish on metasternum and testaceous on abdomen; legs testaceous with swollen portions of femora reddish. Body irregularly dotted with thin pubescence, silvery on thorax and goldish on elytra and abdomen.

Head as broad as elytra at bases, considerably broader than prothorax, strongly depressed, not distinctly punctured, finely grooved on vertex; eyes slightly closer behind than anterior to antennal insertions. Antennae one-fifth longer than body; scape slightly longer than second and third together, third slightly longer than fourth, fifth subequal to scape, fifth to tenth gradually shorter, eleventh barely longer than tenth. Prothorax more than twice as long as breadth at base, middle one-half again as broad as base and slightly broader than apex, basal fifth subcylindrical, sides evenly convex and apical fifth subequal; surface slightly frosted, not distinctly punctured. Scutellum small, narrow, subrounded apically. Elytra barely one-half again as long as head and prothorax combined, twice as wide at base as prothorax at base, subparallel in basal three-sevenths, evenly widened in remaining portion, and separately rounded apically; surface of each subregularly punctured in nine or ten rows on basal half, the punctures disappearing suddenly just behind middle dark band, mostly less than one puncture-width apart. Ventral surfaces not distinctly punctured. First abdominal segment nearly as long as remaining combined, second deeply emarginate and bearing a long fringe of hairs. Legs slender, tibiae hardly thicker than antennae; femora pedunculate-clavate, mid and hind pair in apical half. First hind tarsal segment equal to second and third combined. Length 5.15 mm.; breadth 0.95. Paratype, Length 4.8; breadth 1.

Holotype, female (No. 58351, U.S.N.M.), Hollandia, northern New Guinea, April 1945, B. Malkin; *paratopotype*, female (C.A.S.),

Dec. 24, 1944, H. Hoogstraal; *paratype*, female (A.M.N.H.), Sturt Island, Fly River, Papua, Oct. 14, 1936, Archbold Expedition.

Differs from *I. gynandropsidis* (Fairmaire) n. comb. in being only one-half as large and in lacking a small sutural pale spot at apex of each elytron. The elytral pattern varies. In the paratopotype it is reduced to a basal spot, central free stripe and postmedian oblique band; in the Fly River paratype the dark marks are broader, there is an almost complete sutural stripe and the marginal stripe is largely absent.

41. *Iphrobrium palauense*, new species

Male.—Slender; body pitchy brown, marked with pale testaceous to pitchy black; head reddish brown, pitchy along middle of vertex and occiput; antennae pale testaceous; prothorax pitchy black, more reddish along middle of disc and on lower side; scutellum testaceous, browner on borders; elytra pitchy brown each with base near suture, external margin to beyond middle, a discal spot near suture at end of basal quarter, and two spots placed obliquely near middle, the anterior one external and meeting pale margin, the other meeting suture, all testaceous, as well as the apex, except along suture, creamy white; ventral surfaces pitchy brown, paler towards apex of abdomen; legs testaceous with a wide pitchy band across swollen portion of each posterior femur. Body clothed with thin buff pubescence; antennae with a sparse fringe of short oblique hairs on undersides of first five segments; hind femora each with a row of stout bristles above and beneath.

Head nearly as long as prothorax, minutely granulose-punctate; eyes about as widely separated as antennal insertions both above and below latter. Antennae barely longer than body; scape one-fourth longer than third segment; third one-half again as long as fourth; fourth barely over one-half as long as fifth; sixth and following decreasing in length. Prothorax much narrower than head, nearly twice as long as broad, apex slightly narrower than middle and wider than base; disc finely and densely granulose-punctate. Scutellum narrow, subtriangular. Elytra nearly two-fifths again as long as head and prothorax combined, slightly broadened behind middle, distinctly punctured in rows to middle. Length 4.6 mm.; breadth at humerus 0.7.

Holotype, male (C.A.S.), Peleliu Island, Palau group, July 28, 1945, E. Hagen; *allotopotype*, female (C.A.S.), July 29; *paratype*, female (C.A.S.), Garakayo I., Palau group, Aug. 8, 1945, E. Hagen.

The allotopotype is much paler than the holotype and the paratype is somewhat paler. Both the allotype and the paratype have the apical spot the same color as the rest of the elytral spots and they have two additional spots on each elytron between the middle and the apex. Length 5–6 mm.

Differs from *I. guamense* Gress. in being smaller, in having the fourth antennal segment shorter, the head and pronotum not smooth, heavily punctured, the elytra less parallel and the coloration darker.

42. *Iphrobrium spinipenne*, new species

Plate I, fig. 3

Female.—Largely reddish, in part testaceous to pitchy black: head reddish castaneous; antennae testaceous, slightly ochraceous on scape; prothorax shiny pale reddish castaneous, partly transparent, with a

broad straight longitudinal black stripe on each side of upper portion and base blackish; scutellum pitchy; elytra pitchy with a large common premedian oblong and somewhat smaller postmedian roundish area and apices, obliquely, pale ochraceous; ventral surfaces pitchy red on thorax and testaceous on abdomen; legs testaceous with femoral clubs reddish to pitchy. Body largely clothed with very thin satiny silvery buff pubescence, lacking on occiput, discal and anterior portions of pronotum and anterior majority of prosternum; antennae with oblique stiff hairs on inner sides of first five or six segments, with specially long ones at ends of third and fourth; head, pronotum, elytra, abdomen and legs with sparse suberect hairs.

Head as broad as elytral bases, much broader than prothorax; frons minutely roughened, medially grooved onto occiput between upper eye-lobes; a few scattered punctures near inner borders of upper eye-lobes. Antennae slender, one-fourth longer than body; scape swollen a little beyond middle, distinctly longer than second and third segments combined; fourth three-fourths as long as third; fifth practically as long as third and fourth combined; sixth about as long as scape; following shorter. Prothorax nearly twice as long as breadths at apex; middle as broad as apex, with a feeble constriction in between; base four-fifths as broad as apex; disc smooth, with only a few widely scattered punctures, Scutellum narrow, rounded behind. Elytra not quite one-half again as long as head and prothorax combined, distinctly widened behind middle, separately acuminate apically; disc of each with eight subregular rows of distinct punctures on basal three-fifths, the rows separated on disc by about twice a puncture-diameter. Ventral surfaces not distinctly punctured. Hind femora not reaching elytral apices, gradually swollen for distal halves; first hind tarsal segment as long as next two segments combined. Length 7.3 mm.; breadth 1.45.

Holotype, female (C.A.S.), Maffin Bay, northern New Guinea, Oct. 6, 1944, Dr. E. S. Ross.

Similar to *I. carabiformis* (McKeown) n. comb. but with the elytra sharply spined apically. Differs from *I. gynandropsidis* (Fairm.) in being smaller and in having the elytra spined apically and with the apices obliquely pale.

McKeown's genus *Nerida* (Rec. Austral. Mus. 20: 293, 1940) is a synonym of *Iphrobrium* Gressitt (Ins. Mats. 9: 150, 1935), and the two species named by McKeown are included in the following key. McKeown placed his genus in the Callidiopini, and did not mention the structure of the abdomen, which is typical of the Oabriini, with the first segment longer than the rest combined, at least in the female.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF IPHROBRIUM

1. Pronotum rather smooth, lacking two small tubercles anterior to middle. 2
 Pronotum bearing two small tubercles anterior to middle; prothorax distinctly broader anterior to middle than at apex; length 8 mm.; Queensland. *intricata* (McK.)
2. Posterior portion of each elytron separated from anterior punctured portion by an oblique brown line. 3
 Posterior portion of each elytron not separated from anterior portion by an oblique line. 6
3. Elytra spined or obtusely toothed apically; third and fourth antennal segments each with a long apical bristle. 4
 Elytra conjointly rounded apically. 5

4. Elytra each obtusely toothed apically; prothorax convex at middle of each side; hind femora narrowly banded with dark at middle; length 9 mm.; Queensland..... **carabiformis** (McK.)
Elytra each with an apical spine; prothorax subcylindrical at middle; hind femora with clubs entirely dark; length 7.3 mm.; New Guinea, **spinipenne** Gress.
5. Each elytron with a small apical pale spot near suture; length 9 mm.; Tahiti; Samoa..... **gynandropsidis** (Fairm.)
Each elytron lacking a small apical pale spot near suture; length 4.8-5.15 mm.; New Guinea..... **constricticolle** Gress.
6. Fourth antennal segment more than one-half as long as fifth..... 7
Fourth antennal segment approximately one-half as long as fifth..... 8
7. Head and pronotum finely and densely granulose-punctate, prothorax distinctly broader at apex than at base; elytra strongly widened posteriorly; length 4 mm.; Ryukyu Is. (type)..... **dilatipenne** Gress.
Head and pronotum almost impunctate; smooth and shiny; prothorax barely broader at apex than at base; elytra subparallel-sided; length 7 mm.; Guam..... **guamense** Gress.
8. Elytral apices broadly pale; each elytral disc with two to six rounded or irregular spots; head punctured; length 4.6-6 mm..... 9
Elytral apices narrowly pale; each elytral disc with two oblong pale spots; head almost impunctate; length 8 mm.; Fiji Is..... **oblongoguttulum** (Fairm.)
9. Elytral apices broadly pale except at suture; each elytral disc with at least three spots, generally five or six, besides most of the external margin pale; elytra punctured to middle; head densely punctulate; length 4.6-6 mm.; Palau Is..... **palauense** Gress.
Elytral apices transversely pale; each elytral disc with two pale spots, placed obliquely at middle, external margin not pale; elytra punctured to apical quarter; length 5.5 mm.; N. Borneo..... **quadriguttata** (Heller)

43. *Iphra euderceoides*, new species

Plate I, fig. 7

Female.—Purplish black to pale pitchy: head black, pitchy anteriorly; antennae pitchy brown, with second to fourth segments, and basal halves of fifth to eighth, ochraceous; prothorax black with a slight metallic tinge; elytra slightly purplish black, pitchy reddish apically, each with two oblique dark silvery gray bands, one before and one behind middle, the first complete and the second disappearing at top of lateral declivity, together forming a trapezoid with the broad side external and the area covered with velvety black pubescence as is sutural portion of basal area; ventral surfaces pitchy reddish black; legs pitchy with tarsi, bases of femora and apices of tibiae reddish. Ventral surfaces with only a little pubescence; tibiae with a few long oblique hairs.

Head as broad as prothorax, oblique anteriorly; frons broader than deep, with shallow longitudinal punctures anteriorly and irregular longitudinal ridges and grooves posteriorly; vertex horizontal; eyes large; genae minute. Antennae slightly longer than body, rather slender, except for scape and the thickened distal portions of apical segments; scape slightly longer than third segment, thickest somewhat before apex; fourth two-thirds as long as third; fifth longer than third and nearly as long as scape; sixth and following shorter. Prothorax longer than broad, slightly wider at middle than at apex, only slightly more than one-half as wide at base as at middle; disc covered with long, partly branching raised longitudinal lines. Scutellum much longer than broad, parallel-sided. Elytra one-half again as long as head and prothorax combined, slightly constricted just anterior to middle, broadened

posteriorly and conjointly rounded apically; disc of each with anterior third irregularly and partly lineate-punctate, central velvety area rather closely punctured and apical area impunctate. Ventral surfaces partly shagreened, not distinctly punctured. Legs with hind femora slightly exceeding elytral apices, suddenly clavate for apical halves; first hind tarsal segment about as long as next two combined. Length 3.9 mm.; breadth 1.2.

Holotype, female (C.M.N.H.), Hollandia, northern New Guinea, Dec. 24, 1944, Harry Hoogstraal.

Differs from *I. tillomorphoides* Pascoe in being smaller, in having the elytra relatively longer and with the anterior pale band unbroken, the second band incomplete externally and dividing the closely punctured central portion from the impunctate apical portion, the antennae and legs partly pale and the prothorax with raised lines partially extending for its entire length, and partly branching.

The genus *Obriomorpha* Aurivillius (Arkiv f. Zool. (10) 23: 20; type: *triangulifera*, l.c.: 21, pl. 2, fig. 9, 1917) should apparently be synonymized with *Iphra* Pascoe, 1869. Aurivillius mistakenly placed *Obriomorpha* in the Tillomorphini. McKeown's genus *Wahn* (Rec. Austral. Mus. 20: 295; type: *zonulitis*, l.c., pl. 32, fig. 5, 1940) is probably also a synonym of *Iphra*. McKeown placed *Wahn* in the Callidiopini.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF IPHRA

1. Pronotum and occiput with distinct fine longitudinal ridges; prothorax very little longer than broad. 2
 Pronotum impunctate or densely punctured, at most with obsolete striations; prothorax distinctly longer than broad. 3
2. Pronotum with ridges partly extending for entire length, partly branching; antennae and legs partly pale; length 3.8 mm.; New Guinea, *euderceoides* Gress.
 Pronotum with many short separate ridges; antennae and legs black to slightly pitchy; length 6 mm.; Ceram (type) *tillomorphoides* Pasc.
3. Pronotum densely punctured, with obsolete striations; black, elytra with a subbasal triangular area and postmedian band of whitish pubescence; femora exceeding elytral apices; length 8 mm.; Queensland. . *triangulifera* (Aur.)
 Pronotum impunctate; largely red with femora and posterior halves of elytra black, red and black parts of elytra separated by a narrow curved white band; femora not reaching elytral apices; length 4-5 mm.; New South Wales. *zonulitis* (McK.)

Tribe Uracanthini

44. *Uracanthus daviumbus*, new species

Male.—Reddish brown, in part somewhat pitchy; head reddish; antennae dull brown except for reddish scape; prothorax pitchy brown, more reddish beneath and on apical and basal borders; scutellum pitchy; elytra reddish, somewhat pitchy a short distance behind humeri; ventral surfaces dark reddish brown, paler on abdomen; legs dark brown, paler on tarsi and fore legs. Body extensively clothed with tawny buff pubescence: head moderately clothed above and on genae; antennae thinly and briefly clothed; prothorax not very densely clothed above, with a partial glabrous median line and a subglabrous lateral line above the denser and paler pubescence of under side; scutellum and elytra somewhat densely and regularly clothed except for a short humeral

stripe on each elytron; ventral surfaces rather densely and evenly clothed, a little thinner on abdomen; legs moderately clothed.

Head nearly as broad as prothorax, finely punctured; median groove complete from neck to branches on each side of triangular clypeus; frons short, constricted both transversely and longitudinally; vertex subacutely concave; eyes large, nearly meeting above; genae about one-sixth as deep as eyes. Antennae one-sixth longer than body, flattened; scape stout, slightly arched, finely punctured, four-fifths as long as third segment; fourth and fifth successively a little longer; fifth and sixth subequal; following successively slightly shorter. Prothorax a little longer than broad, gradually narrowed from base to apex except for a broad low tubercle at middle of each side; disc with about 16 smooth transverse corrugations, part of which are incomplete or anastomosing. Scutellum rounded trapezoidal. Elytra gradually narrowed to middle, parallel-sided posteriorly; apex of each briefly emarginate-truncate and strongly acuminate at sutural angle; disc finely and irregularly punctured. Ventral surfaces closely and minutely punctured. Femora broad, hind pair less than one-half as long as abdomen; first hind tarsal segment not quite as long as next two combined. Length 15 mm.; breadth 2.45. Paratype, length 11.4.

Female.—Antennae five-sixths as long as body; elytra broader and more parallel-sided, feebly emarginate apically without any spines; hind femora not reaching end of second abdominal segment. Length 16 mm.; breadth 2.85.

Holotype, male (A.M.N.H.), Lake Daviumbu, Fly River, Papua, New Guinea, Aug. 19–30, 1936, Archbold Expedition; *allotopotype*, female (A.M.N.H.) and two paratopotypes, males (C.A.S. & Lingnan), same data.

Differs from *U. dentiapicalis* McKeown in having the elytral apices very briefly emarginate-truncate, with only sutural angles toothed, the pronotum completely corrugated and the elytral discs without median ridges.

45. *Uracanthus declivis*, new species

Plate I, fig. 6

Female.—Dark pitchy reddish brown, nearly black on prothorax, paler reddish on anterior femora. Body irregularly clothed with tawny pubescence, a little more ochraceous on prothorax; head moderately clothed above except on clypeus and behind post-ocular constriction, thinner along middle of each half of frons; genae and undersides nearly glabrous; antennae thinly and briefly clothed; prothorax subglabrous above except for a dense straight stripe along each side of upper portion and another less straight one on lower part of each side, more or less merging with complete, paler pubescence of under surface; scutellum nearly glabrous; elytra almost entirely covered with indistinct, partly merging longitudinal streaks of pubescence except on, and immediately behind, humeri and just before the fringed apices; ventral surfaces largely clothed, but more densely so at sides; legs moderately clothed.

Head slightly broader than prothorax, a little narrower than elytra, finely punctured, strongly grooved medially to postocular constriction, the groove dividing anteriorly to set off the equilaterally triangular

clypeus; frons slightly constricted; vertex obtusely concave between antennal insertions; eyes large; genae about one-third as deep as eyes. Antennae about as long as body, flattened; third to tenth segments bluntly toothed ectoapically; scape a little shorter than third segment; third to fifth successively slightly longer; sixth to tenth successively slightly shorter; eleventh narrowed a short distance from apex. Prothorax a little longer than broad, gradually narrowed from base to apex except for a feeble rounded tubercle at middle of each side; disc shallowly, and in part incompletely, corrugated transversely. Scutellum rounded trapeziform. Elytra each narrowed to behind middle, then slightly broadened, and broadly rounded apically, finely and irregularly punctured, becoming obliquely declivitous posteriorly, forming a right angle at suture. Ventral surfaces minutely punctured. Hind femora about one-half as long as abdomen, gradually swollen; first hind tarsal segment barely as long as next two combined. Length 15 mm.; breadth 2.55.

Holotype, female (Taiwan Agric. Res. Inst.), Wareng, on mainland opposite Amberpon (Roemberpon) I., western side of Geelvink Bay, N.W. New Guinea, Aug. 1936, Prof. S. Issiki.

Differs from *U. multilineatus* McKeown in being narrower at the humeri, in having the elytra separately and broadly rounded and distinctly fringed apically and the pronotum grossly corrugated transversely.

Tribe Calliprasonini (Stenoderini)

46. *Syllitus bicolor* (Schwarzer), 1924, new combination

Male.—Black with a brownish tinge; head and prothorax red; antennae slightly pitchy distally; scutellum pitchy; tarsi and bases of tibiae slightly brownish. Antennae with short erect fine silvery hairs on undersides of first seven segments.

Head broader at genae than at neck, barely broader at genal angles than at anterior borders of eyes, finely and sparsely punctured; frons more heavily and densely punctured; genae impunctate, three-fourths as long as eyes. Antennae as long as body; scape slightly arched, gradually thickened, as long as next three segments combined; third and following subequal. Prothorax a little longer than broad, nearly as broad as head, strongly swollen at sides just behind middle, deeply constricted one-third from apex, and swollen between constriction and apex; disc with four feeble rounded swellings forming a trapeze with shorter end anteriorly, with a small longitudinal swelling inside trapeze; surfaces partly finely punctured, mostly on basal half. Scutellum oblong, concave in center. Elytra each briefly spined apically; disc of each with four strong ridges, each free at apex and second from suture longest; puncture-rows between ridges from suture to external margin approximately 2 : 4 : 2 : 2 : 2 at middle. Hind femora reaching to end of third abdominal segment; first hind tarsal segment a little shorter than next two combined. Length 10.2 mm.; breadth 1.75.

Female.—Antennae almost as long as body, finely fringed beneath on third to sixth segments; elytral apices acute but hardly spined; posterior femora reaching to beyond middle of third abdominal segment. Length 9.1 mm.; breadth 1.65.

Both sexes (A.M.N.H. & C.A.S.) Fly River, 8 km. below Palmer River, Papua, May 14-31, 1936, Archbold Expedition; female (A.M.N.H.) Wasian, W. New Guinea, Sept. 20, 1939, R. G. Wynd.

This species was briefly described as *Hoplosyllitus bicolor*, but the genus *Hoplosyllitus* has apparently not been described, and is apparently not distinct from *Syllitus*.

47. *Syllitus papuanus* Gestro, 1875

One (A.M.N.H.) Lake Daviumbu, Fly River, Papua, Aug. 19-30, 1936, Archbold Exped. *S. sinuatus* McKeown is at least very closely related to this species.

48. *Syllitus sexlineatus*, new species

Plate I, fig. 10

Female.—Pitchy reddish black; ochraceous on anterior portion of head and on vertex, reddish on underside of head and anterior end of sides and venter of prothorax; antennal scape nearly black except at base; elytra each with nearly all of first discal costa, two-thirds of second costa and nearly all of external margin, whitish testaceous. Ventral surfaces, antennae and legs with very sparse fine pale recumbent pubescence, antennae unfringed beneath.

Head a little longer than broad, broader than prothorax, finely and sparsely punctured; frons broader anteriorly, depressed and impunctate medially; vertex rounded-concave; genae about two-thirds as long as eyes. Antennae (last three segments missing) nearly as long as body; scape feebly arched, gradually thickened, longer than next three segments combined; third and following segments subequal. Prothorax a little longer than broad, strongly swollen at each side just behind middle, constricted anterior to middle and swollen again just before apex; disc with four rounded swellings on basal two-thirds and a longitudinal raised line between them; surfaces distinctly punctured, more densely and finely so on lower parts of sides, on posterior discal swellings and along a longitudinal groove on each outer side of discal swellings. Scutellum a little longer than broad, oblong, depressed behind center. Elytra slightly broadened posteriorly, separately bluntly angulate apically; disc of each with four ridges ending free, the second and third longest; puncture-rows between ridges from suture to external margin 3 : 4 : 2 : 2 : 2 at middle, first interspace with two puncture-rows anteriorly. Ventral surfaces and legs minutely and closely punctulate; hind femora reaching to middle of third abdominal segment; first hind tarsal segment shorter than next two combined. Length 7.85 mm.; breadth 1.5. Paratypes, length 9 mm.; breadth 1.75.

Male.—Similar to female but with antennal segments III through VI finely fringed on undersides, sixth segment only partially so; antennae as long as body. Length 8.9 mm.; breadth 1.5 mm.

Holotype, female (C.M.N.H.) Hollandia, northern New Guinea, Dec. 24, 1944, Harry Hoogstraal; *allotopotype* male (C.A.S.) Dec. 13, 1944; *paratopotypes* (C.M.N.H. and C.A.S.) female, Nov. 22, 1944, males Dec. 24, 1944 and Dec. 13, 1944, female, Feb. 20; *paratype*, female, Koitaki, alt. 500 met., New Guinea, Nov.-Dec. 1928, C. E. Pemberton (H.S.P.A.).

Differs from *S. rectus* (Newm.) in being less elongate, in being largely black, with the second elytral ridge pale for only two-thirds its length and the prothorax more constricted anterior to middle and more swollen again near apex.

49. *Syllitus undulatus* Heller, 1914

Several (A.M.N.H.) Fly River, 8 km. below Palmer River, Papua, May, and Oroville, Upper Fly River, Aug., 1936, Archbold Exped.; Hollandia, New Guinea, Jan. & Dec., 1933, W. Stuber; (C.A.S.) Hollandia, Nov., 1944, Hoogstraal; (Taiwan Agr. Res. Inst.) Windesi—Majosi, W. Geelvink Bay, N. W. New Guinea, Jul.-Aug. 1936, S. Issiki.

KEY TO THE NEW GUINEA SPECIES OF SYLLITUS

1. Elytra spined, toothed or angulate apically. 2
Elytra evenly rounded apically, without suggestion of angles, teeth or spines; ochraceous with partly testaceous elytral ridges; pronotum dusky along middle. *papuanus* Gestro
2. Elytral apices toothed or merely angulate; body largely black. 3
Elytral apices strongly spined; body largely ochraceous, elytra testaceous, each with a sinuous brown stripe starting on humerus, curving to suture, then to external margin and to apex, inner two ridges entirely pale. *undulatus* Heller
3. Elytra toothed or briefly spined apically; head and prothorax reddish ochraceous; elytra and legs entirely blackish. *bicolor* (Schw.)
Elytra simply angulate apically; body almost entirely black; first and second ridges and external margin of each elytron whitish. *sexlineatus* Gress.

Tribe *Molorchini*

50. *Epania cobaltina*, new species

Female.—Deep steely blue, metallic, in part with greenish tinges: head slightly greenish; antennae opaque black, metallic and slightly purplish on scape; prothorax slightly greenish blue, clothed with silvery pubescence at each side of anterior and posterior constricted portions; scutellum silvery pubescent; elytra cobalt blue; ventral surfaces deep blue; abdomen tinged with greenish, second segment with silvery pubescence at sides; fore and middle legs pitchy red-brown with a purplish tinge; hind legs bluish-black with a pitchy tinge, redder on tarsi, bases of femora and apices of tibiae. Body largely clothed with erect pale brownish to silvery hairs, much shorter on elytra, with some distinctly paler hairs along suture just behind scutellum.

Head not quite as broad as prothorax, closely and rather deeply punctured, a sinuate inter-punctural strip on each side of frons; frons flat, constricted by eyes; vertex very feebly concave; occiput slightly raised medially; genae about one-fifth as deep as eyes. Antennae reaching to beyond middle of abdomen; fourth and following segments stouter than first three; scape shiny and with some deep punctures, barely longer than third segment; pedicel as broad as long; fourth and following subequal, each a little longer than third. Prothorax a little longer than broad, broadest just behind middle, strongly and rather suddenly constricted near base, gradually and slightly narrowed towards apex, somewhat constricted above a short distance from apex; disc very grossly punctured, the punctures extremely close, often almost over-

lapping, apical and basal constricted portions largely impunctate. Scutellum as broad as long, broadly rounded posteriorly. Elytra not quite reaching to anterior borders of hind coxae, each narrowed and unevenly rounded apically, about one-half again as long as broad; disc asperate-punctate, with most of asperations smaller than interspaces, an oblique raised area on inner portion, separated from external portion and apex by an obliquely longitudinal depression, distal portion raised and more strongly asperate. Ventral surfaces sparsely punctured. Legs more closely punctured, with tibiae and hind femora somewhat asperate; hind femora reaching to apex of abdomen; hind tibiae slightly arched; first hind tarsal segment barely longer than next two segments combined. Length 8 mm.; breadth 2.2.

Holotype, female (A.M.N.H.), New Guinea (no other data); *paratype*, female (C.A.S.) same data.

Differs from *E. opaca* Fisher in being metallic blue to greenish instead of opaque black, in having the frons narrower, the fourth antennal segment very little longer than scape, the prothorax longer than broad, and strongly constricted basally, etc.

51. *Epania rufipes*, new species

Plate I, fig. 8

Female.—Metallic steely blue tinged with purple or lavender, legs largely red; head steel blue; antennae bluish black, somewhat pitchy purplish on scape; prothorax dark blue with a lavender tinge; scutellum blackish with silvery pubescence distally; elytra steel blue with a lavender tinge; ventral surfaces metallic blue, tinged with pitchy red to purplish, particularly on mesothorax and abdomen, some silvery pubescence on meso- and metasterna and coxae; legs reddish ochraceous, pitchy purplish on tarsi, hind tibiae, outer or distal portions of fore and middle tibiae and bases of femora. Body thinly clothed with moderately long erect hairs, darker above, longer and paler beneath, extremely short on elytra.

Head not quite as broad as prothorax, rather closely and heavily punctured; frons slightly raised, flat, somewhat constricted by eyes, obtuse anteriorly and more heavily punctured than clypeus; vertex distinctly concave between antennal insertions; occiput feebly raised along median line at center, more finely punctured posteriorly; genae about one-sixth as deep as eyes. Antennae four-fifths as long as body, somewhat flattened distally with fifth to tenth segments briefly angulate ectoapically; third segment slightly longer than scape and a little shorter than fourth; fourth to sixth subequal; sixth to tenth decreasing slightly in length. Prothorax a little longer than broad, broadly and somewhat evenly rounded at sides, widest just before middle, strongly and suddenly constricted near base and slightly constricted near apex, constricted portions shallowly or partially punctured; disc grossly and very closely punctured, the punctures slightly smaller near center. Scutellum broader than long, rounded trapeziform. Elytra reaching nearly to middle of hind coxae, dehiscent from bases; each narrowed and obtusely rounded apically with disc rather closely asperate-punctate on inner part of raised inner portion, and along middle from humerus to apex, exterior to oblique depression, more sparsely and more normally punc-

tured on remainder. Ventral surfaces rather sparsely, shallowly and irregularly punctured. Legs with femora strongly swollen; pedunculate-clavate, the hind pair not quite reaching apex of abdomen; hind tibiae stout, slightly arched and asperate; first hind tarsal segment about as long as next two combined. Length 9.5 mm.; breadth 2.65.

Male.—Antennae nearly one-half again as long as body; hind femora reaching apex of abdomen.

Holotype, female (No. 58352, U.S.N.M.), Bougainville Island, Solomon Islands, 1944; *allotopotype*, male (C.A.S.), June 5, 1944; both taken by Dr. A. B. Gurney.

Similar in structure to the preceding, but larger, differently colored, with less silvery pubescence and with the hind femora more suddenly clavate. Differs from *E. pusio* Pascoe in being largely metallic, in having the antennae dark and the femora reddish, the elytra asperate-punctate, etc.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF EPANIA FROM THE MALAY ARCHIPELAGO AND SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC

1. Posterior femora gradually clavate 2
Posterior femora abruptly clavate 6
2. Elytra at least partly yellowish, not entirely metallic; antennae and legs often largely yellow or brownish; pronotum banded with pubescence anteriorly 3
Elytra entirely metallic deep blue; antennae and legs bluish black; pronotum not banded with pale; New Guinea *cobaltina* Gress.
3. Elytra yellowish with apices, and sometimes outer margins, brownish, blackish or bluish 4
Elytra black with center yellowish, or yellowish with marginal stripes and oblique discal stripe brown or black 5
4. Elytra reddish yellow with outer margins and apices bordered with dark brown or black; legs black; Borneo; Moluccas *sarawackensis* (Th.)
Elytra yellowish brown, tinged with bluish at apices; legs yellow to blackish, with fore and middle femora shiny yellow; Ceram *discolor* Pasc.
5. Elytra black with centers yellowish; antennae dark reddish brown with scape black; third, fourth and fifth abdominal segments with white pubescence at sides; Borneo *paula* Pasc.
Elytra yellowish with marginal stripes and oblique discal stripe brown or black; antennae black; second and fourth abdominal segments with white pubescence at sides; N. Borneo *petra* Heller
6. Elytra purplish brown or black, or greenish black with orange apices 7
Elytra metallic steely blue 9
7. Elytra purplish brown or black, not pale apically 8
Elytra greenish black with orange apices; antennae brown with first two segments reddish brown; legs dull with dense black hairs; Sumatra, *fulvonotata* (Nonfr.)
8. Elytra purplish brown; antennae brown; head and prothorax reddish brown; femora pale pitchy; Singapore *pusio* Pasc.
Elytra black; antennae dark brown distally; remainder of body black; Java *opaca* Fisher
9. Legs partly or largely pitchy brown or bluish 10
Legs largely bright reddish; antennae bluish black, somewhat pitchy purplish on scape; Solomon Is. *rufipes* Gress.
10. Antennae brownish with first two segments red; femora bluish, hind pair with a broad testaceous ring on peduncle; Singapore; Borneo, *singaporensis* (Th.)
Antennae entirely brown; fore and middle femora pitchy brown; hind femora bluish; Singapore; Borneo *brevipennis* Pasc.