# The Genus Glaucytes in the Pacific (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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The genus *Glaucytes* belongs to the subfamily Cerambycinae, though the species somewhat resemble members of the tribe Tmesisternini of the subfamily Lamiinae. The genus has a discontinuous distribution involving Madagascar, Mauritius, Bourbon, Ceylon, the Moluccas, Melanesia, Queensland and western Polynesia. This distribution is not as erratic as it might appear, as there are a number of cases where a genus may be restricted to the Malagasy Subregion and the southwestern Pacific area. Furthermore, the fauna of northern Queensland is known to be more closely related to that of New Guinea than to the rest of Australia as a whole, and of course Melanesia is the primary source of the fauna of west central Polynesia. As to Ceylon, elements of its fauna are known to be related to that of Madagascar, but not all the groups primarily occurring in Madagascar and the south Pacific are known from Ceylon. The tribe Glaucytini includes, besides *Glaucytes,* three genera restricted to Madagascar and two to Indonesia or to Indonesia together with southeastern Asia. The Indonesian genus, *Cleonice,* is represented on Morotai by *C. vestita* Thomson which is similar in size and shape to species of *Glaucytes,* but is entirely clothed above with satiny, golden buff pubescence with variable oblique darker bands changing with the angle of light reflection. Specimens of *C. vestita* were collected on Morotai in September, 1944 by P. J. Darlington (in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.) and March, 1945 by Gilbert Banner (in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City). I am indebted to Dr. R. H. Arnett, Dr. M. A. Cazier, Dr. E. A. Chapin, Dr. P. J. Darlington, Mr. Hugh B. Leech, Dr. J. A. G. Rehn, Dr. E. S. Ross and Miss Amy Suehiro for kindly providing material for study.

The generotype of *Glaucytes* is *Cerambyx scriptus* Fabricius, which is a synonym of *Cerambyx interruptus* Olivier (Mauritius). The species of the genus may be recognized by having the eye prominent and finely facetted, the middle coxal cavity closed to the epimeron by the episternum, the tarsal claws widely divergent and the dorsum generally with markings of metallic pubescence in depressed areas.

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[1] While this paper was in press, Dr. Gressitt wrote from the Palaus that he had obtained a new species of *Glaucytes* on Babelthuap.

## Key to the Pacific species of Glaucytes
(except *vittifera* Buquet)

1. Elytra with at least some discal spots or transversely oblique bands ..... 2
   Elytra without any spots or transverse bands, each with a submedian stripe of close yellowish pubescence from base to beyond middle, and a narrow posterior stripe along suture; a similar stripe along each side of head and prothorax, and another broader one along each side of hind thorax and abdomen; body metallic green to reddish brown with a greenish tinge (New Hebrides) ..... **helenae** (White)

2. Each elytron with a discal stripe along basal two-fifths, besides two or three discal spots and sutural stripe ..... 3
   Each elytron with two to five transverse or oblique bands or spots, but without a longitudinal discal stripe on basal portion ..... 6

3. Pubescence golden, or partly white; no distinct oblique pubescent band behind humerus; metepisternum largely pubescent; femora partly red ..... 4
   Pubescence silvery with a greenish golden tinge; a distinct oblique pubescent band behind humerus; metepisternum largely glabrous posteriorly; body black with a slight purplish tinge; femora black (Solomon Is.) ..... **graphica** (Boisduval)

4. Body largely reddish brown to pitchy; femora largely reddish; basal stripe of each elytron narrowed in middle; elytra only partly regularly punctured basally; pubescence golden ..... 5
   Body black; femora reddish basally; basal stripe of each elytron widened in middle; elytra regularly punctured on basal halves; prothoracic pubescence whitish (Santa Cruz Is.) ..... **santaecrucis** Heller

5. Glabrous portion of each side of prothorax largely impunctate; punctures on basal portions of elytral discs mostly less than one-third as wide as spaces between them (New Hebrides) ..... **notabilis** n. sp.
   Glabrous portion of each side of prothorax deeply and distinctly punctured; punctures on basal portions of elytral discs mostly at least one-half as wide as spaces between them (Fiji) ..... **muiri** Gressitt

6. Elytra truncate apically with each angle toothed; each elytron with five spots or bands ..... 7
   Elytra rounded apically; each elytron with only two bands, the first transverse and the second oblique; shiny black; prothorax impunctate with whitish pubescence at sides and base (New Caledonia; Lifu) ..... **albocincta** (Chevrolat)

7. Pronotum distinctly punctured, particularly on glabrous area on each side of disc; posthumeral band of each elytral disc divided into two spots, or nearly so divided ..... 8
   Pronotum impunctate, at least on glabrous areas; posthumeral band of each elytron not divided into two spots ..... 9

8. Dorsum finely punctured; punctures much smaller than spaces between them, particularly sparse along median line of pronotum; elytral apices obliquely truncate; posthumeral elytral band not distinctly divided into two separate spots (Samoa) ..... **aureosignata** Aurivillius
   Dorsum grossly punctured; punctures of elytra mostly about as large as spaces between them, those of median line of pronotum larger than interspaces; elytral apices strongly sinuate; posthumeral elytral band divided into two separate spots (Queensland) ..... **suturalis** Pascoe

9. Each elytron with five bands including basal and apical bands, each free from suture except for first and last; prothoracic pubescence even except for the limited glabrous areas (northern New Guinea) ..... **quadrifasciata** Gressitt
   Each elytron with four bands including apical spot, first and third small, second reaching to suture; prothoracic pubescence denser posteriorly (Batchian) ..... **scitula** Pascoe

**Glaucytes helenae** (White), 1855, Cat. Col. Brit. Mus. 8:342, pl. 8, fig. 8. One specimen (Bishop Mus.) was taken at Port Vila, Efate, New Hebrides, December 4, 1923 by W. H. Ford. Known only from New Hebrides, and differently marked from the other Pacific species of the genus.

**Glaucytes graphica** (Boisduval), Fig. 1. 1835, Voy. Astrolabe Ins. 2:511, pl. 9, fig. 17.

Numerous specimens (U. S. Nat. Mus.) were taken in the Munda Pt. area, New Georgia, Solomon Is., January-February and June, 1944 by J. G. Franclemont, and on Bougainville, Solomon Is., June, 1944 by A. B. Gurney; two (Mus. Comp. Zool.) Guadalcanal, Solomons, 1944, L. N. Jarcho; one (Bishop Mus.) Guadalcanal, January, 1921, J. A. Kusche; one (Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.) Guadalcanal, July 23, 1945, Frank Cillev; one (Cal. Acad. Sci.) Tenaru River, Guadalcanal, January, 1945, G. E. Bohart. Heller (1935, Arb. Morph. Tax. Ent. Berlin 2:267) states that although in the original description *graphica* was reported from Vanikoro and in the Coleopterorum Catalogus (39:438) from New Hebrides, probably both are wrong and the species is restricted to the Solomon Islands. Heller reported this species from Tulagi.

**Glaucytes santaecrucis** Heller, 1935, Arb. Morph. Tax. Ent. Berlin 2:267. Known only from Vanikoro, Santa Cruz Islands.

**Glaucytes notabilis** Gressitt, new species. Fig. 2.

Female: Reddish brown to pitchy or nearly black, clothed in part above with rich golden pubescence and beneath with silvery white to yellowish pubescence: head reddish, pitchy above, clothed with golden except for a narrow triangle on occiput and another on frons, with goldish silvery pubescence at side and on clypeus; antenna reddish on scape, black on remainder, with moderate oblique internal hairs on second to sixth segments; prothorax pitchy above, reddish beneath, with four distinct golden stripes on disc, each narrower than an interspace, and barely joined along basal margin,

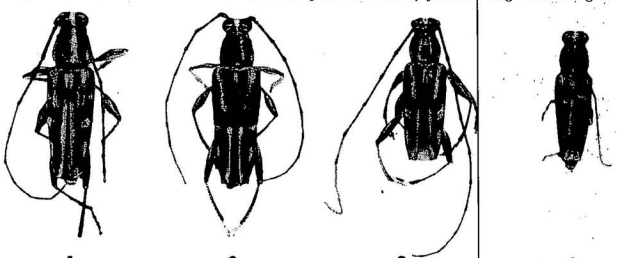


Fig. 1. **Glaucytes graphica** (Boisduval); New Georgia, Solomon Is.
Fig. 2. **Glaucytes notabilis** Gressitt, n. sp.; holotype, New Hebrides.
Fig. 3. **Glaucytes muiri** Gressitt; Ovalau, Fiji.
Fig. 4. **Glaucytes quadrifasciata** Gressitt; Astrolabe Bay, New Guinea.

with silvery pubescence on sternum; scutellum blackish, subglabrous; each elytron dark reddish castaneous with a slight bronzy tinge, marked on depressed areas with pubescences as follows: (1) a golden stripe from base near humerus to end of basal two-fifths somewhat closer to suture, (2) a narrow short silvery and golden stripe along suture just behind scutellum, (3) some thinner pale pubescence below and just behind humerus, (4) a golden sutural stripe from middle to apex, broadest at anterior end, slightly narrower near apex, and narrower and silvery in between and at extreme apex, (5) an oblique transverse spot at middle of disc, and (6) a longitudinal spot between it and apex; ventral surfaces reddish, largely clothed with silvery pubescence, which is closer and slightly golden at sides; legs with femora largely red, their apices and tibiae and tarsi black; tarsi clothed with pale hairs, much denser and whiter on hind tarsus.

Head distinctly narrower than prothorax, obtusely concave between antennal supports, moderately and irregularly punctured, sparsely so on genae. Antenna slender, barely one-fourth again as long as body; scape compressed, irregularly, in part finely, punctured; third and fifth segments subequal in length, each nearly one-half again as long as fourth; following decreasing in length. Prothorax slightly broader than long, broadest behind middle, distinctly constricted near apex and slightly so near base, feebly and irregularly punctured, sparsely so on middle of disc and glabrous portion of side; disc with a narrow raised line across middle, and some feeble wrinkles between it and base. Scutellum declivous, trapeziform, nearly impunctate. Elytra narrowed posteriorly, each emarginate-truncate apically with both sutural and external angles sharply projecting; disc finely and sparsely, and in large part irregularly, punctured, the punctures mostly about one-fourth as wide as spaces between them, and still smaller posteriorly. Ventral surfaces finely and irregularly punctured; femora finely and sparsely punctured. Length 12.7 mm.; breadth 3.7 mm.

Holotype, female (Calif. Acad. Sci.), Espiritu Santo Island, New Hebrides Islands, December 23, 1948, W. Bauer collector.

Differs from *G. muiri* Gressitt, to which it is almost subspecifically related, in having the prothorax more finely punctured, and much more sparsely so at sides of disc, the elytra much more finely, and less regularly punctured, the sutural angle more produced and the median discal spot narrower and more transverse. It differs from *G. santaecrucis* Heller in being largely reddish brown instead of black, in having the elytral punctures less regular and the basal discal stripe narrowed instead of broadened in middle, and in having the prothoracic pubescence golden instead of whitish.

**Glaucytes muiri** Gressitt, Fig. 3. 1940, Proc. Hawaiian Ent. Soc. 10:417.

One (Mus. Comp. Zool.) Nadarivatu, Viti Levu, Fiji, W. M. Mann; one (Fiji Dept. Agric.) Viti Levu. Type in Bishop Mus. Others (Bishop Mus.) Viti Levu and Ovalau, recorded by Dillon and Dillon (1952, Bishop Mus. Bull. 206:35). The Dillons' statement that this species may not belong to *Glaucytes* on the basis of a vague character (pedunculate femora), is misleading. It may be necessary to subdivide the genus *Glaucytes* at a later date, but *muiri* is part of an *"Artenkreis"* including *suturalis, graphica, santaecrucis, notabilis,* and *aureosignata.*

**Glaucytes aureosignata** Aurivillius, 1928, Insects of Samoa, 4, (2):140.

One (Bishop Mus.) Afiamalu, Upolu, W. Samoa, July, 1940, 2,200 feet altitude, reared from larva under dead bark, E. C. Zimmerman; others (Bishop Mus.) Tapatapao, Upolu, July 13 and 23, 1940, alt. 800-1,000 feet, from dead logs or beating dead branches, E. C. Zimmerman. Known only from Upolu.

**Glaucytes suturalis** Pascoe, 1867, Jl. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. 9:308.

Two (Bishop Mus.) Cairns, North Queensland, J. F. Illingworth. Known only from Cape York, northeastern Australia.

**Glaucytes quadrifasciata** Gressitt, Fig. 4. 1951, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 44: 210, fig. 5.

One (Cal. Acad. Sci.) Hollandia, December, 1944, L. W. Saylor; one (U. S. Nat. Mus.) Toem, northwestern New Guinea, March-April, 1945, D. B. Vogtman; three (U.S.N.M.) Finschhafen, eastern New Guinea, May, 1944-March, 1945, B. H. Wilford; one (Phila. Acad. Sci.) Astrolabe Bay, Rhode. Known only from the northern coast of New Guinea.

**Glaucytes scitula** Pascoe, 1860, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3) 5:120.

Described from Batchian Island in the Moluccas.

**Glaucytes albocincta** (Chevrolat), 1858, Rev. Mag. Zool. (2) 10:82 (*ballardi* Montrouzier).

This species is known from New Caledonia (*albocincta*) and Art and Lifu (*ballardi*). Montrouzier recorded it from *Tetracera euryandra*.

**Glaucytes vittifera** (Buquet), 1844, in Guerin, Icon. Regne Anim. Ins.: 250.

Described from New Holland (Australia).