

Bryan, Jr., July 12, 1924, on Moala Island; three of these specimens were found in rotten bark.

This is a small species closely related to *C. tutuilac* Marshall, from Samoa. From that species it can be distinguished by its somewhat larger size, by its darker, more distinct color pattern, by its larger, more numerous and conspicuous setae on the venter, rostrum, inner margins of the eyes, on the thorax and on the elytra.

I have included a drawing of a wing for the future use of students. The wings are densely and evenly set with short microtrichia which I have not shown on the drawing.

The Genus *Osseteris* in Fiji (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

BY ELWOOD C. ZIMMERMAN
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(Presented at the meeting of November 5, 1936)

The Papuan cryptorhynchine genus *Osseteris* Pascoe, 1872, has heretofore not been recorded from so far east as Fiji. Until now the genus has remained monotypic; the genotype, *O. scuteilaris* Pascoe, from Dorey has been the only known species. This paper not only contributes to our knowledge of the geographical distribution of the genus, but it adds a genus and two new species to the coleopterous fauna of Fiji.

In Fiji this genus might be confused with *Heteromolius* Fairmaire, 1881. It differs from *Heteromolius*, however, by not having the mesosternal receptacle deeply cavernous, but with the mesosternum truncate and vertical in front, none of the elytral intervals cariniform, the rostrum longer, more slender, with considerable sexual dimorphism and by having the femora dentate. I believe that *Pseudomolius crassicornis* Fairmaire, 1881, most certainly belongs to *Osseteris*, but I have not seen a specimen of that species and, therefore, cannot reduce the genus to synonymy at present. It may even be one of those described below, but *P. crassicornis* was found on Ovalau and it is improbable that I have redescribed that species.

The types are stored in Bernice P. Bishop Museum.

KEY TO THE SPECIES

- Pronotal punctures separated and not confluent in the middle of the disk and with a distinct median impunctate area; rostrum of the male not carinate; elytra of the male conspicuously bristling with long, erect, thin, sharp setae.....**marshalli**
- Pronotal punctures coarsely confluent throughout, the disk without a median impunctate area; rostrum of the male distinctly carinate; elytra of the male without long, erect, thin, sharp setae, but with short, stout, spatulate setae**moalae**

Osseteris marshalli new species.

Derm reddish-brown to piceous, rather closely clothed above with prostrate or erect scales and squamiform setae; the elytra irregularly mottled with pale yellow and dark brown patches; scaling below whitish or pale yellow throughout.

Head with the crown reticulate, finely and sparsely punctate, the front closely but not confluent punctate, the punctures normally bearing small yellow setae; interocular area with a median fovea that continues anteriorly to form a narrow sulcus between the eyes; with numerous, broad, spatulate, slanting, squamiform setae on either side of the median line. *Rostrum* in the female almost straight, subcylindrical, with coarse punctation on the sides at the base only, elsewhere very finely and sparsely punctate; in the male shorter and heavier, flattened and subquadrate, densely setose to the antennae above, and thence shiny to the apex, coarsely and closely punctate throughout, not carinate. *Antennae* inserted at the middle of the rostrum in the female and somewhat more than a third from the apex in the male; scape as long as the first six funicular segments; funicular segments one and two elongate, two distinctly longer than one, as long as 3-5 inclusive, segments 3-7 successively shorter and more transverse; club as long as the three preceding segments together. *Prothorax* slightly broader than long (3.5:3), very slightly rounded, almost straight, on the sides from the base to the middle, and thence more abruptly rounded to the apex; the subapical constriction distinct but rather feeble; the longitudinal dorsal outline convex and but shallowly interrupted by the subapical constriction; base slightly sinuate, apex broadly and shallowly emarginate; punctation rather coarse but variable, the disk with an impunctate median line, the disk elsewhere with round, deep, close punctures, those in the middle of the disk usually well separated by the interstices; normally rather closely set with broad, elongate-oval, yellowish scales interspersed with fine, sharp, erect setae. *Scutellum* pubescent, rounded. *Elytra* three fourths as broad as long, twice as long as the prothorax, base sinuate, and there hardly broader than the prothorax, subparallel-sided from the base to the apical third and thence roundly narrowed to the apex, the longitudinal dorsal outline gently convex to the declivity which is steep and rounded; the striae deep and well marked, the punctures medium sized, deep and rounded, striae ten coarsely punctate

to the hind coxa only; intervals about twice as broad as the striae, roughened, closely set with conspicuously erect spatulate scales or squamiform setae, interspersed with conspicuously longer, bristling, thin, sharp setae in the male, those in the female shorter, stouter and not thin and sharp. *Legs* with the femora with closely appressed scales, with some erect ones below, armed at the apical third with a small denticle; tibiae more coarsely punctate, closely set with erect scales and setae, externally carinate, with a tooth at both the inner and outer apical angles in addition to the rather long, curved, median, apical uncus; the fourth tarsal segment very slender and longer than the two preceding segments together. *Sternum* with the mesosternal receptacle a plate between the mesocoxae, truncate and vertical in front, the rostrum not received in a cavernous cavity; metasternum rather coarsely and closely punctate, with scattered scales and setae, medianly impressed behind, the posterior margin broadly emarginate. *Venter* with the intercoxal piece obtusely pointed, all the ventrites set with round punctures bearing scales or setae; the first ventrite slightly longer than the next two together, two slightly longer than three plus four, about as long as five. Length, 5-7 mm.; breadth, 2.5-3 mm.

Ongea, Lau, Fiji. Holotype male, allotype female, two male and seven female paratypes collected by Mr. E. H. Bryan, Jr., July 31, 1924.

It is with pleasure that I dedicate this species to Sir Guy A. K. Marshall as a slight token of appreciation for his unfailing kindness in aiding me in my studies.

***Osseteris moalae* new species.**

Closely allied to *O. marshalli*, but differing from that species principally as follows: Vestiture darker in color, the elytra with greater areas of very dark brown scales. *Head* much more densely punctate, the crown densely and finely punctate, front confluent and rugosely punctate. *Rostrum* in the female more coarsely and closely punctate, rather evenly and coarsely punctate in the middle as well as on the sides at the base, the punctures elsewhere fine but close throughout; in the male very coarsely punctate and conspicuously carinate, the punctures between the carinae bristling with very closely placed stout, erect setae, the median and lateral carinae continuing nearly to the apex. *Prothorax* comparatively broader, broadly and rather evenly arcuate on the sides from the base to the subapical constriction which is conspicuously developed on the sides and distinctly interrupts the longitudinal dorsal outline; the disk is much more coarsely and closely punctate, the punctures not distinctly separated by the interstices but coarsely confluent throughout; there is no impunctate median area, but a vague longitudinal carina is present; closely set with short, erect or slanting, spatulate setae and scattered prostrate scales. *Elytra* with the humeri more distinct, rather prominent; intervals with single rows of short erect spatulate setae only,

without any sharp ones even in the male, and with scattered, usually prostrate, but often inclined, scales. *Legs* with the femora more closely and coarsely punctate. Length, 6-7 mm.; breadth, 2.5-3 mm.

Moala Island, Fiji. Holotype male, allotype female, and one female paratype collected by Mr. E. H. Bryan, Jr., from under bark, July 12, 1924.

A New Genus of Samoan Curculionidae (Coleoptera)

BY ELWOOD C. ZIMMERMAN

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(Presented at the meeting of December 3, 1936)

I propose the generic term *Samoacis* for the reception of a peculiar new weevil from Samoa. It belongs to the subfamily Diabathrarinae and is allied to *Strongylorhinus*, an Australian genus.

I wish to thank Sir Guy A. K. Marshall for his help in ascertaining the relationship of this new genus.

Samoacis new genus.

Head flattened between the eyes and there narrower than the base of the rostrum; the eyes, from above, conspicuous, angulate and projecting laterally, set below the dorsum. *Rostrum* gradually expanded on the sides from the base to the apex, about as long as the head, flattened above, apex entire, rounded; scrobe beginning just behind the middle but with an evanescent sulcus extending anteriorly, deep, linear, slightly arcuate, oblique, passing downward to the lower margin of the eye. *Antennae* inserted just behind the middle of the rostrum; the scape rather short, clavate, about as long as the first four funicular segments; first funicular segment subglobose, as broad as long, almost as long as the following two segments together, twice as broad as two which is slightly longer than three, three to seven successively shorter and more transverse; club rather large, as long as segments three to seven inclusive, oval, apparently three segmented. *Prothorax* broader than long, the basal margin sinuous and broader than the apex. *Scutellum* conspicuous, not very large. *Elytra* sinuous and deeply emarginate in the middle at the base, much broader than the prothorax, the humeri abrupt, strong and broad, compressed dorso-ventrally; ten striate, the intervals broader than the striae. *Wings* fully developed. *Legs* with the femora rather strongly clavate, edentate; tibiae laterally compressed, rather stout, with a minute tooth at the inner apical angle, the corbels open, somewhat ascending, fringed with short setae; tarsi broad, the second segment strongly transverse, the