

## RHIPI CERIDAE OF GUAM

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Several specimens of a recently described species of Rhipiceridae were collected in Guam by Swezey and Usinger. The species was described by Blair from two males from the Palau Islands, southwest of Guam. The male holotype, the allotype female, and the type of the larva here described are in Bishop Museum. The Guam material contains both sexes and larvae.

*Callirhipis (Parennometes) onoi* Blair, B. P. Bishop Mus. Occ. Papers 16 (6) : 133, 1940; male, illustrated. (See pl. 1; fig. 1.)

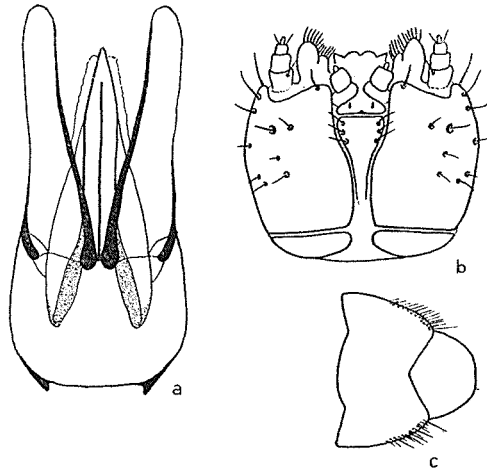


FIGURE 1.—Details of *Callirhipis onoi*: a, male genitalia, dorsal view; b, ventral elements of larval head; c, caudal tergite of male.

Female: external characters differ from the male principally as follows: dorsum bare and shiny, with only a few, small, scattered, inconspicuous setae, without any long hairs as in male. *Antennae* differing as illustrated, shafts of all segments distinctly longer than broad, third segment about as long as four plus one half of five, distal segment as long as three preceding segments combined. *Pronotum* much less coarsely sculptured than in male, depressions not so deeply impressed as in male. *Elytra*, except for vestiture, essentially similar to those of male. Length of females, 10.5-15 mm.

Allotype female, illustrated, Barrigada, from rotten log, June 12, 1936, Swezey; one male, illustrated, Agana, June 25, Usinger; Agana, from *Pandanus* log, May 4, Swezey; one female and three males, Yigo, from log of fertile breadfruit, Oct. 18, Swezey. The larvae were also found by Swezey as follows: Mt. Tenjo, in *Areca* palm stump, May 3; Sumay Road, in *Lumnitzera pedicellata*, June 23; Fadian, in log, Sept. 18; Mt. Alifan, from rotten

log, May 26; Agana, from rotten log of *Pandanus*, May 4. Swezey says that the larvae of this beetle were often found abundant in the solid wood of logs on the ground.

The fourth segments of the antennae of the male were described by Blair as being slightly longer on the outer edge than the breadth of the apex. However, the proportionate length and breadth of the fourth segment in the male is subject to some variation, and it may be slightly longer than broad, as long as broad or slightly transverse.

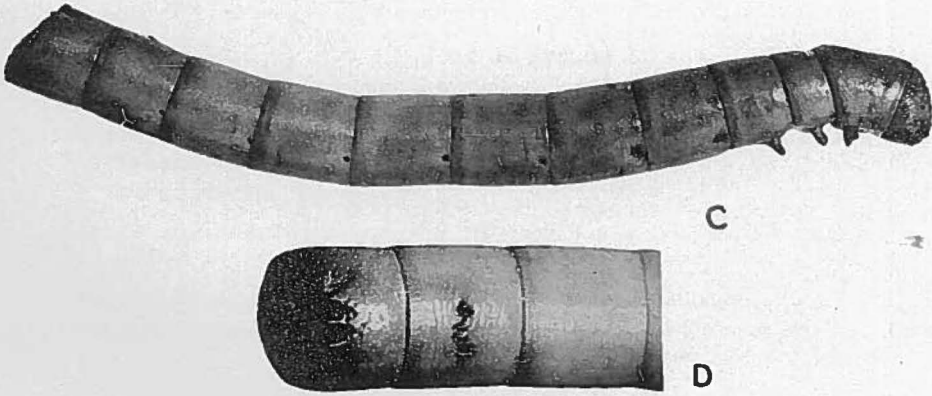
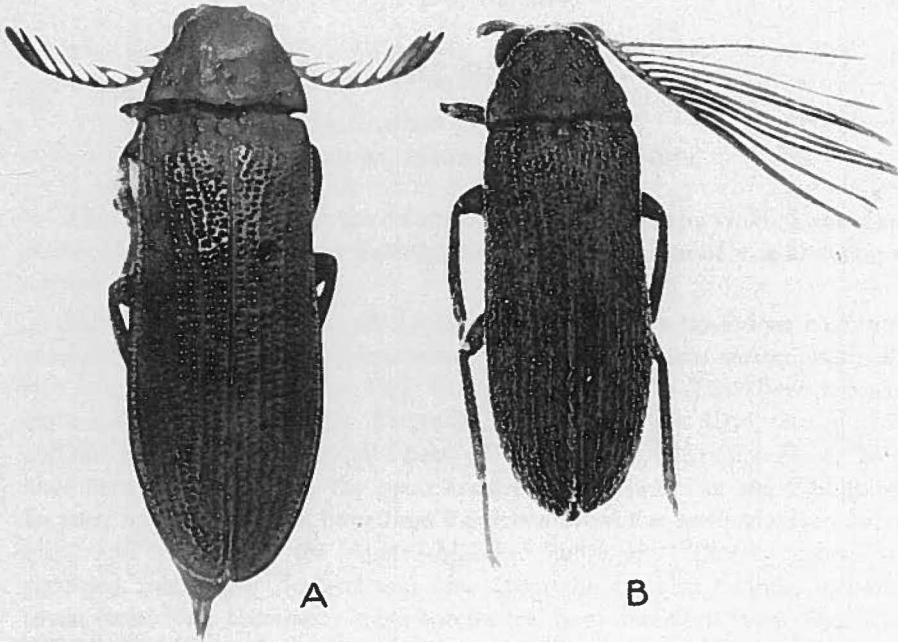
The male genitalia of the holotype and a Guam specimen have been studied. The illustrations shown here were made from a Guam specimen. Larva, figure 1.

Yellowish brown to brown with the clypeo-labral areas and mandibles black, margins of the foveae and spines of the seventh abdominal tergite black, distal areas of eighth abdominal tergite and the apical segment black.

*Head* with cranium with numerous, well defined, small to moderately large punctures most of which are separated by at least the diameter of a puncture, longitudinally plicate on sides behind; antennae retracted into deep pits; labrum with sinuous anterior margin with four convex lobes; maxillary palpi 4-segmented; labial palpi 2-segmented; distal margin of mentum with four lobes, the two median ones convex, lateral ones triangular. *Thorax* with prothoracic tergum finely and densely longitudinally striate in anterior two ninths and posterior one ninth, these two striate areas sloping ventrad, area between fore and hind striate areas coarsely, transversely strigate; mesothoracic tergum less than one half as long as prothoracic tergum, with sculpture essentially like that of prothoracic tergum but without distinct striae in anterior part; metathoracic tergum less than twice as long as mesothoracic tergum and slightly shorter than the first abdominal tergum and essentially like first abdominal tergum in sculpture, the strigae much less strongly developed than those of prothorax and mesothorax; mesothoracic spiracles large and as well developed as those of first abdominal segment, metathoracic spiracles almost obsolete. *Abdomen* with seventh tergum with two hornlike processes on either side of median line and each flanked by a large fovea about twice as long as a process; eighth tergum with six tubercle-like processes along the dorsal margin of the distal declivity, the two median processes most strongly developed, hooklike, with a deep, oblique groove extending forward along outer edge of each second process, declivitous part of tergum continuous with the doorlike distal tergum and similarly sculptured; ninth tergum with surface uneven, coarsely and densely punctate throughout, punctures separated by much less than diameter of a puncture and each bearing a stiff, erect, spike-like seta. Length of mature larva described, 43 mm.

Type of larva, Agana, from rotten log of *Pandanus*, May 4, 1936, Swezey.

The larvae appear to vary little in structure during their various instars.



*CALLIRHIPIS (PARENOMETES) ONOI* BLAIR: A, FEMALE ALLOTYPE; B, MALE; C, SIDE VIEW OF MATURE LARVA; D, DORSAL VIEW OF CAUDAL END OF LARVA.