

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES  
CONCERNING CERTAIN SPECIES OF RHYNCOGONUS  
(CURCULIONIDAE) FROM THE MARQUESAS\*

By

EDWIN C. VAN DYKE  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Since the Marquesan species of *Rhyncogonus* were last reviewed,<sup>1</sup> additional material has been received from several of the islands, and referred to me for study. During the meantime, I have also had the privilege, while studying in several of the museums abroad, of examining the types of all of the earlier described species. As a result of these recent studies, I find that certain additions as well as some changes need to be made to the paper mentioned above.

**3. *Rhyncogonus ochraceus* Van Dyke.**

*Rhyncogonus ochraceus* Van Dyke, B. P. Bishop Mus., Bull. 98, p. 35, 1932.

*Rhyncogonus mumfordi* Van Dyke, B. P. Bishop Mus., Bull. 98, p. 40, 1932.

Additional specimens of this species collected in the highlands of Hivaoa by LeBronnec during 1932, including many taken paired, shows that though the males are fairly constant as to pilosity, the females vary greatly. Some of the females are sparsely clothed with gray pile and thus closely resemble the males. A small series of these were received with the first lot and were described as *R. mumfordi*. Among the specimens later received were certain females like those mentioned above, while others were rather densely clothed with the gray pile and still others densely clothed with ochraceous pile. These densely pilose specimens were not only collected at the same time and place as the more sparsely clothed gray males, but specimens of all three types of females were taken in coitus with normal males. This would indicate that they were all of one species and a detailed examination confirmed this. Unfortunately the ocher-colored female, only a single specimen of which I had at first, was described as *R. ochraceus*, and this has page preference over *R. mumfordi*. The type of *R. ochraceus* was also abnormal in that the anterior tibiae appeared simple while all other females that I have examined have the anterior tibiae distinctly serrate along the inner edge. The dichromatism of this species as thus proven shows that it is even more closely

<sup>1</sup> Van Dyke, E. C., *Microgonus*, new genus, and *Rhyncogonus*, from the Marquesas: B. P. Bishop Mus., Bull. 98, pp. 23-53, 1932.

\* Pacific Entomological Survey Publication 8, article 13. Issued December 10, 1935.

related to the other sexually dichromatic species than I at first thought and than I indicated in my key to species.

**15. *Rhyncogonus griseus* Van Dyke.**

*Rhyncogonus griseus* Van Dyke, B. P. Bishop Mus., Bull. 98, pp. 15-16, 1932.

This species was described from a single individual. Since this was studied a series of more than 40 specimens has been taken at Vaihakaatiki, Hakahetau Valley, Uapou, Marquesas Islands, and at an altitude of 3,000 feet, by LeBronnec, on various dates from November 18-27, 1931. The specimens are more or less uniform as to size and shape and quite similar to the type. The only additional fact that the series brings out is that the pile is somewhat variable as to color. Most of the specimens have a moderately sparse cinereous or gray pile, but others, chiefly the females, have the pile quite fulvous though not denser. The relationship of this species as suggested by this new evidence would be slightly changed. It should be placed close to *Rhyncogonus uniformis* Van Dyke.

**19. *Rhyncogonus otiorhynchoides* (Fairmaire).**

*Elytrurus otiorhynchoides* Fairmaire, Essai sur les Coléoptères de la Polynèse, Rév. et Mag. de Zool., pp. 62-63, June, 1849.

*Rhyncogonus walkeri* Perkins, Ent. Mo. Mag., vol. 25, p. 56, 1899.

*Rhyncogonus walkeri* Perkins, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 10, vol. 1, pp. 128-129, 1928.

Fairmaire's type of this species is in the British Museum. I examined this and compared it with Perkins' type of *R. walkeri* which is also in the British Museum, and found that they were one and the same species. I am indebted to Sir Guy Marshall for calling my attention to the possibility of Fairmaire's species of *Elytrurus* being *Rhyncogonus*.