

Supplement

to

Cerambycidae, Curculionidae and Proterhinidae.

Families previously treated in Vol. II., pp. 91-246.

Fam. CERAMBYCIDAE¹.*Aegosoma reflexum*, huj. op. II., p. 96.

This fine Prionid has now been found on the N.W. Koolau range in July 1901, so that the island of Oahu is to be added to its recorded habitat in Hawaiiia.

Astrimus hirtus Fairm.*A. hirtus*, huj. op. II., p. 96.

This species has again occurred at Honolulu after an interval of 20 or 30 years, Dr Perkins having found a single specimen in the year 1900. This individual is a fine female, quite fresh, and it is probable that the species is really naturalized in Oahu.

Clytarlus fragilis Sharp.*C. fragilis* Sharp, huj. op. II., p. 99. ♦

Dr Perkins has obtained a female of this rare species from another locality. It is of very dark colour but agrees well with the specimens from the Palolo valley and the Waianae mountains.

HAB. Oahu, N.W. Koolau range, July 1901.

(1) *Clytarlus ultimus*, sp. nov.

Depressus, opacus, fuscus, cinereo-squamosus, antennarum, tibiaram femorumque basibus testaceis; elytris dense punctatis, fasciis irregularibus squamosis, utrinque prope scutellum elevatis, basi summo pallidiore; femorum clava brevi, abrupta. Long. 5-7 mm.

This is extremely similar to *C. fragilis*, but can be distinguished by the shorter and slightly more abrupt club of the femora. In this respect it is the most extreme form of the genus.

HAB. Oahu, S.E. Koolau range, Sept. 1900. Six specimens (Perkins). D. S.

¹ By R. C. L. Perkins and D. Sharp.

(1) *Plagithmysus giffardi* Perkins¹.

P. giffardi Perkins, Proc. Hawaiian Ent. Soc. 1., p. 96.

Very closely allied to *P. sulphurescens*, but the hair is whitish instead of yellow.

HAB. Hawaii, Kilauea (Perkins).

(2) *Plagithmysus fractus*, sp. nov.

Black, the base of the femora, the lower part of the sides of the pronotum, and the sternum red, the elytra with a fulvescent spot on each at the base, these spots separated by the dark suture, and not reaching the sides of the elytra outwardly. The antennae show a very faint reddish tint in part and the dull red colour of the femora shades into the black of the thicker portion. Elytra somewhat evenly covered with grey pubescence, so that the usual furcate mark is less distinct than usual. Thorax excessively densely sculptured and dull with a number of transverse ridges, some represented by raised tubercles only, the flanks smooth and shining hardly punctured below. Elytra very densely punctured all over, except on the humeral prominences, the furcate pubescent mark delimited by obscure longitudinal ridges outwardly and a black, less pubescent area at the base.

This species resembles only *P. cuneatus* of Oahu and is probably of the same average size.

HAB. Molokai; many fragments found in a decayed tree below the forest proper, but only one specimen worth taking, was amongst these. R. C. L. P.

(3) *Plagithmysus immundus*, sp. nov.

♂ Ferrugineus, femorum basibus testaceis; thorace vix pube pallida ornato, elytris maculis valde irregularibus pubescentiae pallidae vix ornatis. Long. 8—14 mm.

♀ Variabilis. Piceus, femorum tibiarumque basibus testaceis, tarsi fusco-testaceis; prothorace obsolete bivittato, elytris pube pallida irregulariter ornatis, basi interdum testaceo. Long. 8—14 mm.

This is an aberrant *Plagithmysus* somewhat approximating to *Clytarlus*. It is very variable, especially in the female sex, but there is always a great difference between the sexes as regards the general colour. It is also a connecting link between *Clytarlus* and *Plagithmysus*; the posterior legs of the male are shaped like those of *Plagithmysus*, though the apical portion is shorter and the basal part longer than in normal *Plagithmysus*. In the female the more slender legs approximate greatly those of the same sex of *Clytarlus pennatus*.

¹ The species enumerated in this supplement by numbers prefixed are additions to the fauna.

The saddle along the middle of the thorax is rather wide, it is more elevated in front in the male than it is in the female, and it bears in each sex 2 or 3 feeble transverse ridges; the slight longitudinal depression that runs along each side of it bears a scanty pallid setosity, so feeble that it may be overlooked except in well-cleaned specimens; owing to the darker ground-colour of the female, these faint stripes are more distinct in it. The elytra are densely and finely punctured and have no trace of a glabrous area; the variegation of the elytra is irregular and so variable that it cannot be easily described. The legs are very slender in the female, and the clavate portion in it is always infuscate so as to contrast strongly with the pallid basal part; the tibiae, though yellow are always darker at the tip, in the female more extensively than in the male. The hind tarsi are slender and long. In each of the sexes there is a very definite spot of white pubescence at the posterior extremity of the metasternal episterna.

Dr Perkins reared a series of about 100 specimens of this species from wood found on North Kona, but of what tree I do not know.

HAB. Hawaii, North Kona; the specimens emerged in Nov. and Dec. 1900. D. S.

Plagithmysus solitarius Sharp.

P. solitarius, huj. op. II., p. 106.

♀ Nigricans, antennis, tibiis tarsisque rufis, femorum basibus testaceis; elytris nigro-rufis, maculis albidis ornatis; thorace parum discrete albido-vittato; tibiis posterioribus dense nigro-hirsutis, tarsis albido-hirtis. Long. 11—16 mm.

This species has hitherto been known from a single male individual. The female has now been discovered and proves to be very different in colour from the male. Twenty-one specimens recently found are about eight of them females, the remainder males. Two pairs were found in copula, so that there is no doubt as to the correct association of the two forms as the sexes of one species. Some of the very small specimens have the male coloration, but are certainly females.

In the females found in copula the concolorous ferruginous ground-colour of the male is replaced by black, while the elytra are midway between black and ferruginous.

The species varies very much in size, the length being from 8—14 millimetres.

The female of *P. solitarius* is very like the male of *P. aequalis*, but it has the hind tibiae densely hirsute, and the marks do not coalesce to form on the posterior part of the elytra a white stripe.

The difference in colour of the sexes found in copula is very remarkable, and so is the variation in colour of the female. It is, however, quite possible that a larger series might show that the male is also variable in colour in a similar manner.

HAB. Oahu, Koolau range both to the north-west and south-east, and at various dates from April to September 1901 (Perkins). D. S.

(4) *Plagithmysus elegans*, sp. nov.

Rufus, prothorace ochraceo-vestito, post oculum vitta denudata, dorso longitudinaliter nigerrimo; elytris dense vermiculatim albido-setosis, post medium utrinque area glabra; tarsi posterioribus albido-hirtis; femoribus posterioribus basi flavescens; corpore subtus ochraceo-maculato. Long. corp. 14 mm.

This is the most elegant of the Hawaiian *Plagithmysus*; it is not at all closely allied to any other, and may be placed as the first species of the genus. The broad black space on the middle of the thorax is of a narrow oval form, and contrasts in a most striking manner with the broad yellow area that joins it on each side; there are no ridges across it; in front it forms an abrupt perpendicular elevation, and falls away more gently behind. The elytra are red, vaguely but broadly infuscate behind the base, and on this part densely and coarsely punctured: bearing white spots of setosity which, in some places, are elongate or confluent so as to form sinuous markings; towards the apex each elytron has an elongate, glabrous, shining area. The legs are moderately long, the hind femora a little darker red than the others, but the slender basal portion is pale yellow: there is not the least tendency to a knob at the apex, but they bear a good deal of delicate, erect, white setosity. The hind tibiae are only moderately long, are strongly laterally compressed, and densely clothed with hair that is nearly black in colour; the hind tarsi are equally densely clothed with pure white hair, and contrast therefore with the tibiae in a very striking manner. The middle tarsi bear white hairs along the inner margin only. The sides of the body beneath have conspicuous ochreous marks, and the breast has a good deal of white pubescence, which is dense on the mesosternal process. Described from a single individual of the male sex.

In the style of coloration and the shape of the thorax this charming insect makes a distinct approach to the genus *Callithmysus*, but the legs remain quite different.

HAB. Hawaii; North Kona in 1900 (Perkins). D. S.

(5) *Plagithmysus simplicicollis*, sp. nov.

Rufus, elytris ad basin et ad suturam ochreo-tomentosis, margine laterali etsi anguste-tomentoso, post basin fusco-biplagiatis, femoribus posterioribus et intermediis basibus testaceis, tarsi posterioribus albido-hirtis. Long. 14—15 mm.

This fine *Plagithmysus* may be placed near *P. bishopi*, from which, as well as from most of the other allies, it may be at once distinguished by the unicolorous prothorax, entirely destitute of white stripes. The two large spots of dark colour near the base of the elytra are very conspicuous and very sharply limited, each is narrowly separated from the suture by the ochreous pubescence and extends all across the disc of the elytra, becoming narrower externally. The legs are red, which allows the species to be readily separated

from *P. collaris*. The male only is known; it has the front tarsi a good deal dilated, the middle tarsi clothed with white hairs along the inner edge. The hind tibiae are very hirsute with erect tawny hairs. The abdomen has a band of white hairs on each side. The mesothoracic and metathoracic epimera are densely clothed with ochreous scales. Three specimens.

The type specimen of the species is rendered additionally interesting as being an exponent of a form of monstrosity that has, I believe, not before been observed. To the second joint of the left anterior foot there is attached—in addition to the ordinary terminal joints—a supernumerary termination of the tarsus, consisting of two joints placed dorsum to dorsum, and so closely amalgamated that they look like a single segment clothed on its two exposed aspects with hairs normal to an under surface of the foot. This supernumerary appendage is terminated by a short, thick, claw-joint ending in a single small claw. The true foot is a little shorter than is natural.

This superadditional fourth joint is not lobed, and it may be the case that it is not two joints, but only one bilobed joint folded.

HAB. Hawaii. North Kona, 1900 (Perkins). D. S.

Callithmysus microgaster Sharp.

Callithmysus microgaster, huj. op. II., p. 113.

Two additional specimens have now been found of this very rare insect. They are small, being only 10 mm. long, and the clothing of the hind tibiae is much shorter than in the typical form.

Only six individuals are known of *C. microgaster*. They come, I believe, from three different spots on Oahu, and seem to indicate the probable existence of local races.

HAB. Oahu, N.W. Koolau range, April 1901, two specimens (Perkins).

(1) *Callithmysus koebelei* Perkins.

Callithmysus koebelei Perkins, Proc. Hawaiian Ent. Soc. I., p. 210.

Ferrugineus, prothorace dorso plaga magna, rufo-ferruginea, pubescentia albida delimitata; elytris dense punctatis, singulo posterius ad suturam linea angusta pubescentiae albae, lineis his mox ante medium valde divergentibus; tibiis posterioribus dense hirsutis, ad basin pubescentia albida; tarsis posterioribus albido-hirsutis; femoribus subtus plus minusve infuscatis, ad basin testaceis. Long. 8—16 mm.

This species resembles in coloration certain forms of *Plagithmysus*—e.g. *P. bishopi* and *P. bilineatus*—and it also lacks the dense black pubescence at the apex of the hind femora that is so conspicuous in *Callithmysus microgaster*. But in the shape of these femora it agrees with *C. microgaster*. It varies much in size, but not in other respects. It is very difficult to distinguish the sexes.

Mr Koebele, in honour of whom the species has been named, secured a small series at various dates.

HAB. Oahu, mountains near Honolulu. D. S.

Callithmysus cristatus Sharp.

Plagithmysus cristatus Sharp, *huj. op.* II., p. 113, pl. VI. fig. 21.

A series of 21 additional examples of this interesting but little known species. I remarked, in 1896, on the similarity in shape of the femora of this species with those of the genus *Callithmysus*, and now that *C. koebelei* has been discovered, it is clear that *cristatus* must be transferred to *Callithmysus* notwithstanding the slender femora of its female.

In the 21 specimens recently acquired there are six females; the slender femora is a constant character of this sex of *C. cristatus*, and the female is also generally much darker in colour than the male; this distinction is, however, variable, one individual being but little darker than the other sex. The male varies little, except in size.

Although the dense black hairs at the apex of the hind femora found in *C. microgaster* are absent in *C. koebelei* and *C. cristatus*, yet there is a peculiarity in this spot in both the species in question. In *C. koebelei* the pubescence there is dark brown instead of whitish, as on the rest of the femur: and in *C. cristatus* ♂ the pubescence in the same place is finer, darker and closer.

COPTOPS Serville.

Coptops Serville, *Ann. Soc. ent. France* 1835, p. 64.

(1) *Coptops aedificator* Fabr.

Lamia aedificator Fabr., *Ent. Syst.* I. pt. 2, p. 275.

Three specimens of this species were found on Oahu by Mr Perkins in 1900 and 1901. It is widely distributed in the East and, as it is of large size, has probably been recently introduced. It is only like *Prosoplus bankii*, but is more than twice the size.

HAB. Oahu (Perkins). Java, Aden, etc. etc.

Fam. CURCULIONIDAE¹.

(1) *Rhyncogonus sharpi*, sp. nov.

Black or pitchy black, shining, legs often more or less reddish, tarsi always rufescent, antennae black or reddish, whole insect with appressed squamous hairs, in fresh specimens flavescent about the eyes and at the sides of the pronotum.

¹ By R. C. L. Perkins.