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Revision of the Fijian Ottistirini
(Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

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INTRODUCTION

In 1930, the late Arthur M. Lea described two new genera and three new species of the subfamily Brachyderinae from Fiji (Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Proc., 55:461-464). These belong to the tribe Ottistirini which was revised by Dr. K. M. Heller (Wien Ent. Zeit, 42:55-91, 1925). Through the courtesy of the South Australian Museum at Adelaide and its director, Dr. Herbert M. Hale, it has been my privilege to study Lea's types of these three Fijian species.

The tribe Ottistirini is largely confined to the Malay-Papuan region where it reaches its greatest development in New Guinea and the East Indies; there are a few species known from Australia, Fiji, and Samoa. It is represented outside these regions by one genus (*Syzygops* Schönherr) confined to Reunion and Mauritius Islands in the Madagascar region.

In this paper I have revised the Fijian Ottistirini, added a new genus, two new species, and a new subspecies, and made some necessary corrections. I have examined the types of all the known Fijian Ottistirini and cotypes of the Samoan species. From these type specimens I have redescribed all of the genera and species known from Fiji.

I wish to thank Dr. Herbert M. Hale for the privilege of examining Lea's types and Sir Guy A. K. Marshall for sending to me for study the unidentified Fijian Ottistirini from the British Museum.

LIST OF THE FIJIAN OTTISTIRINI

1. *Leacis vitiensis* (Lea) Zimmerman, new genus and combination.
2. *Nesogenocis cucullus* Lea.
3. *Viticis bidentatus* Lea.
4. *Ottinychus comptus* Zimmerman, new species.
5. *Ottinychus gemmatus* Zimmerman, new species.
- 5a. *Ottinychus gemmatus griseus* Zimmerman, new subspecies.

KEY TO THE GENERA

1. Epistome delimited posteriorly by a deep, distinct transverse sulcus.....2
Epistome not delimited posteriorly by a deep, transverse sulcus.....3
2. Tarsi with single claws, prothorax normal.....**Leacis**
Tarsi with two claws, connate at base but distinctly divergent distally;
prothorax with apical part bent downward and there on about the
same plane as front of head.....**Nesogenocis**
3. Tarsi 3-segmented, lacking a claw segment, the third segment broad,
truncate at apex; femora toothed; funicle of antennae 6-segmented
.....**Viticis**
Tarsi 4-segmented, the claw segment distinct, bearing a single claw;
femora edentate; funicle of antennae 7-segmented.....**Ottinychus**

All the Fijian Ottistirini fall near *Ottistira* in Heller's key to the genera. They have all the coxae distinctly separated, the hind tibiae unarmed at the apex, except in *Viticis*, and the metasternum with a post-median fovea.

Genus **LEACIS**, new genus

Rostrum with epistome delimited posteriorly by a distinct sulcus, interscrobular area at antennae three fourths as broad as interocular area; scrobe passing straight downward and posteriorly halfway between eye and epistomal suture. *Antennae* with scape projecting but little below lower margin of rostrum, funicle 7-segmented, the first two segments elongate, the first larger than the second. *Prothorax* slightly broader than long. *Scutellum* visible. *Elytra* with prominent humeri, ten striate. *Sternum* with all coxae distinctly separated; metasternum with a distinct median fovea before the hind margin. *Legs* with femora edentate; fore tibiae arcuate, the others nearly straight; fore and mid tibiae armed with a strong mucro, hind pair unarmed; tarsi with second segment much broader than long, almost as broad as third which is broad and deeply bilobed, the fourth segment projecting far beyond anterior margin of third and distinctly armed with only one claw.

Genotype: *Eutinophaea vitiensis* Lea.

In Heller's revision the species for which this genus is erected runs to *Ottistira* Pascoe, but it differs from that genus in having only a single claw on the tarsi. According to Marshall the interscrobular area on *Ottistira* is nearly as broad as the interocular area, but in this genus it is distinctly narrower.

It is evident that Lea did not see Heller's revision of the tribe or he would not have placed *Leacis vitiensis* in *Eutinophaea* Pascoe. He considered *Ottistira* a synonym of *Eutinophaea*, but I follow Heller in maintaining them as distinct. According to Heller, the anterior coxae are contiguous in *Eutinophaea* whereas they are distinctly separated on *Ottistira*.

I have named this genus after Lea in recognition of his work on the Fijian fauna.

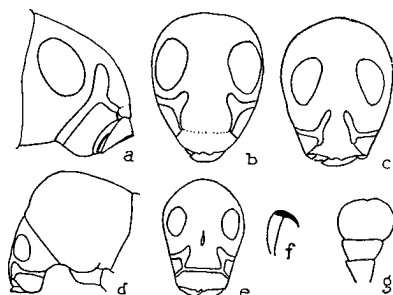


FIGURE 1.—Details of Fijian *Ottistirini*: *a*, side view and *b*, front view of head and rostrum of *Ottinychus gemmatus*; *c*, front view of head and rostrum of *O. comptus*; *d*, side view of prothorax, head and rostrum of *Nesogenocis cucullus*; *e*, front view of head and rostrum of *Leacis vitiensis*; *f*, claw segment of *L. vitiensis*; *g*, tarsus of *Viticis bidentatus*.

1. *Leacis vitiensis* (Lea), new combination (fig. 1, *e-f*).

Eutinophaea vitiensis Lea: Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Proc., 55: 461-462, 1930.

Derm pale to dark reddish brown; densely clothed above with rounded, pale and dark brown scales, those on crown of head dark brown, elsewhere on head and rostrum paler; pronotum with pale brown scales, with two broad longitudinal vittae of dark brown scales; elytra variegated with patches of pale and dark brown scales; legs with pale brown scales; scaling below paler; scales usually with an iridescent luster.

Head with derm nearly concealed by scales, front slightly flattened, with elongate median pit beyond middle, interocular area about one and a half times as broad as eye, space between eye and prothorax slightly more than half length of dorsal part of scrobe. *Rostrum*, excluding mandibles, much broader than long, with interscrobial area subtrapeziform, densely squamose, epistomal suture deep; epistome shining, with a few erect setae but free from scales. *Antennae* with scape almost as long as first six funicular segments; funicular segment one as long as two plus three, three fifths as broad as long and more than twice as broad as two, three to seven successively more transverse, club large, as long as the preceding five funicular segments and nearly as broad as long. *Prothorax* slightly broader than long (2.3:2.0), arcuate on sides, broadest at middle, trun-

cate at base and there broader than apex which is arcuate, dorsum gently convex; punctuation dense throughout, punctures concealed by scaling and each containing a short, fine, recumbent seta. *Scutellum* small and pointed, densely clothed with black scales. *Elytra* more than twice as long as prothorax (4.5:2.0) and about three fourths as broad as long; base emarginate at middle, broadest at prominent, roundly angular humeri, thence subparallel-sided to the declivity where humeri are subapically constricted; striae fine, narrow and distinct throughout; intervals several times as broad as striae, smooth and even. *Legs* densely squamose, fore and middle tibiae armed at inner apical angle with a strong mucro, hind tibiae unarmed. *Sternum* with prosternum squamose; mesosternal process about as broad as long, squamose; metasternum squamose on sides but denuded and shining in middle, impunctate and with a few setae; posterior median fovea rather large and conspicuous. *Venter* shining, with intercoxal piece angulate, first ventrite squamose along basal margin and at sides only, with a row of large punctures at base and another before apex, more or less soldered with two, the suture between them angulate; ventrite two with large, round, scattered punctures, with a few scales on the sides only; ventrites two and four with a single row of large setiferous punctures; ventrite five with large, round, scattered, setiferous punctures. Length, 2.6-2.8 mm.; breadth, 1.2 mm.

Viti Levu, Fiji. Holotype female in Lea's collection in the South Australian Museum at Adelaide.

Lea stated that "the claws from most directions appear to be single, but, as on *variegata*, they are slightly separated at the tips." I have carefully examined his type and cotypes under high magnification and find that the claws are distinctly single and solid.

Two small specimens, one of them a male with its aedeagus protruding, mentioned by Lea in his description and labeled as cotypes, do not belong to the same genus as his type. They lack the epistomal sulcus and belong to *Ottinychus* Marshall.

I have before me a male of *Leacis vitiensis*, collected by C. E. Pemberton at "Lami," Fiji, 1920, and sent to me from the British Museum, that differs little from Lea's female type in size and structure. It is interesting to note that on the male and on three other specimens that appear to be males, the first ventrite is longer than the second. On two specimens which I consider females, however, the second ventrite is as long as the first.

The color is subject to some variation. On one of Lea's cotypes the scales are grayer than on typical specimens. Two specimens collected by E. H. Bryan, Jr., at Colo-i-Suva, Viti Levu, June 21, 1924, are much darker, but they are old and somewhat abraded.

Genus NESOGENOCIS Lea, 1930

Head with interocular area only as broad or slightly broader than inter-scrobal area. *Rostrum* with the epistome delimited posteriorly by a distinct suture; scrobe passing downward nearer to eye than to epistomal suture. *Antennae* with scape projecting slightly below the lower margin of rostrum; funicle 7-segmented, the first two segments elongate, the first larger than the second. *Prothorax* about as broad as long, strongly expanded at middle; base appearing narrower than apex from above; apical third strongly bent downward presenting a broad, subvertical, apical face that is nearly continuous with outline of head and rostrum. *Scutellum* visible. *Elytra* with prominent humeri, ten striate. *Sternum* with coxae distinctly separated; metasternum with a large post-median fovea and rather deeply grooved before each hind coxae. *Legs* with femora unarmed, anterior tibiae strongly arcuate, the others only slightly so, fore and mid tibiae armed with a strong mucro, hind tibia unarmed; tarsi with third segment deeply bilobed, fourth bearing two claws, connate at base but distinctly divergent beyond the middle.

Genotype: *Nesogenocis cucullus* Lea.

This genus is easily recognized among the known Fijian *Ottistirini* by its peculiar prothorax. It resembles some members of the genus *Ittostira* Heller 1925, but in that genus the fore coxae are contiguous.

Lea stated in his original description that "there is a slightly thickened, transverse ridge on each side of the scutellar position, but the scutellum itself is absent." However, the scutellum on his type and cotype is distinct and even protuberant, but small. His holotype is mounted on a card and is tipped over nearly on its back so that the scutellum is rather hard to see, but it is present. The genus is known only from Fiji.

2. *Nesogenocis cucullus* Lea (fig. 1, *d*).

Nesogenocis cucullus Lea: Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Proc., 55: 464, 1930.

Derm pale to dark reddish brown, densely clothed above with small, rounded, strongly imbricated scales that normally completely conceal derm; scaling predominantly dark brown variegated with pale patches, scales reticulate and with a slight iridescent cast; crown of head with dark brown scales, base of rostrum, most of interocular area, cheeks and a band around each eye of white or pale greenish scales; prothorax with a pale band at apex, a pale patch on each side above coxae, with or without a vague basal, median, pale vitta, with an interrupted pale vitta on each side of the middle, elsewhere with dark brown scales; elytra with a pale patch on intervals three to six at base, with a vague transverse pale fascia at top of declivity, elsewhere with dark brown scales variegated with spots and patches of pale scales; scaling on legs and below pale.

Head with eyes coarsely faceted and convex, separated from the prothorax by a distance about equal to that between their anterior margins and the scrobe,

front depressed at base of rostrum; interocular area the same breadth as narrowest parts of interscrobal area. *Rostrum*, without mandibles, broader than long; the epistomal suture distinct but not deep; epistome shining, with a few long, slender setae; the squamose area between eye and scrobe about half as broad as squamose area between scrobe and epistome. *Antennae* with club of scape projecting below level of rostrum, scape almost as long as funicle excluding club; funicle with first segment longer than two plus three, as broad as the length of two; two about as long as three plus four; club seven tenths as broad as long, longer than the preceding six segments. *Prothorax* almost as long as broad, base much narrower than apex, truncate; rather straightly expanded on sides to middle and thence almost hemispherical; longitudinal dorsal outline rising rather gently to reach its highest point well beyond the middle and thence rapidly rounding to anterior declivity which is almost straight, but impressed just before apex, and on about the same plane as head, the distance between the highest point of pronotum and apex equal to that from base of head to scrobe; scaling very dense; punctuation rather coarse and close on disk, contour of punctures followed by scales, each puncture bearing a minute seta. *Scutellum* pointed and clothed with black scales. *Elytra* but little broader than prothorax, over two thirds as broad as long (4.5:6.0), and only a third longer than prothorax in about the same proportion; subparallel-sided from base to about middle and thence roundly narrowing to apex; basal margin shining and denuded on each side of scutellum; intervals several times as broad as striae, moderately convex. *Legs* with anterior tibiae with long hairs on inner side. *Sternum* with fore coxae separated by a distance about equal to that between fore margins of prosternum and fore coxae; prosternum bare between coxae, but with a band of scales behind them, mesosternum bare with the exception of a few scales at apex of intercoxal piece, with a few large round punctures; metasternum with anterior intercoxal piece not quite as broad as distance between hind margin of prosternum and hind margin of a fore coxae; posterior median fovea large and deep; with scales and large punctures around margins only, disk bare and shining. *Venter* with intercoxal piece of first ventrite almost triangular, the first two ventrites rather evenly set with large round setiferous punctures, with scales near base and sides; ventrites three and four almost impunctate; ventrite five rather evenly set with round setiferous punctures. Length, 2.2 mm.; breadth, 0.9 mm.

Viti Levu, Fiji. Holotype in Lea's collection in the South Australian Museum at Adelaide.

I have a specimen that differs rather markedly from the type of this species in the shape of the prothorax and the relative distance between the eyes and scrobes. However, in most respects, it is similar to this species, and I do not wish to describe it until I have additional material at hand. I believe it is a distinct species.

Genus VITICIS Lea, 1930

Head with interocular area concave, slightly narrower than interscrobal area at antennae; eyes lateral, well separated from prothorax, strongly convex. *Rostrum* with dorsal outline discontinuous with that of head, expanded from

base to apex on sides; epistome not delimited posteriorly by a sulcus; scrobes passing obliquely downward and touching apical margin of eye. *Antennae* with funicle 6-segmented, the first segment largest. *Prothorax* but slightly broader than long, base broader than apex. *Scutellum* visible. *Elytra* with prominent humeri, ten striate. *Sternum* with coxae well separated. *Legs* with femora dentate; all tibiae curved and all strongly mucronate at tip; tarsi only 3-segmented, the claw segment absent, the third segment broad and solid.

Genotype: *Viticis bidentatus* Lea.

The 6-segmented antennal funicle and abnormal tarsi together with the dentate femora make this genus the most aberrant of the Fijian *Ottistirini*. It is known only from Fiji.

Lea stated in his original description that the scutellum was absent. However, it is distinct and visible. In his generic description he made the statement "femora bidentate." On his holotype of the genotype there are three teeth on the fore and mid tibiae, and evidently but one on the hind tibiae. In addition to the large tooth at about the basal third, there is a small tooth on either side of the median line at about the middle. The inner tooth is rather difficult to see and was overlooked by Lea. On his mutilated cotype the fore tibiae have four teeth, the middle pair three teeth, and the hind pair is bidentate.

3. *Viticis bidentatus* Lea (fig. 1, *g*).

Viticis bidentatus Lea: Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Proc., 55:464, 1930.

Derm shining black with the antennae yellowish brown, rather loosely clothed with round yellowish scales with an iridescent luster.

Head deeply concave between eyes, with a small, irregular, asperate callosity above each eye; eyes situated at base of rostrum and distant from apex of prothorax; with scattered punctures and elongate, prostrate scales and squamiform setae. *Rostrum* slightly broader than long; apex rounded and sinuous at middle; dorsal outline angulate; rather closely punctate above and squamose only to slightly beyond antennae, rather densely squamose at sides along anterior margin of scrobes. *Antennae* with scape as long as funicle excluding club; first funicular segment subglobose, about as broad as long, as long as the two following segments together, second segment almost as long as three plus four, four to six subequal but successively broader; club elongate, twice as long as broad, as long as the funicle. *Prothorax* slightly broader than long, subcylindrical, but slightly expanded at middle; rather closely punctate, each puncture usually capped with a scale; apex slightly raised, base slightly sinuous. *Elytra* slightly emarginate in middle at base, gradually expanded on sides from the humeri to beyond middle where they are broadest, almost three times as long as prothorax (8:3); striae rather coarse, about half as broad as intervals, the punctures distinct, rather large and bearing fine setae; intervals convex; scales predominantly scattered, but condensed in patches to form a vague

fascia above declivity, and a patch on the fourth interval at about the basal fourth. *Legs* coarsely reticulate and rather closely punctate throughout; thinly clothed with prostrate, squamiform setae. *Sternum* with metasternum with scattered punctures especially at sides, with a post-median fovea. *Venter* with the first two ventrites with large scattered punctures; the others almost impunctate. Length, 2.2 mm; breadth, 1.1 mm.

Viti Levu, Fiji. Holotype in Lea's collection in the South Australian Museum at Adelaide.

This is an easily recognized species with the scaling not concealing the derm as in the other members of the tribe in Fiji.

Genus OTTINYCHUS Marshall, 1931

Head with interocular area usually at least twice as broad as interscrobal area rarely but one fourth broader. *Rostrum* with epistome not delimited posteriorly by a sulcus; scrobes passing downward nearer to eye than apex of rostrum. *Antennae* with funicle 7-segmented, the first two segments elongate. *Prothorax* slightly broader than long; base broader than apex; arcuate on sides and dorsum. *Scutellum* visible. *Elytra* ten striate, abruptly broader than prothorax, humeri prominent. *Sternum* with all coxae distinctly separated; metasternum with a post-median fovea. *Legs* with femora edentate; anterior tibiae nearly straight or slightly curved externally, lightly sinuous internally, mid and hind pairs straight internally and lightly sinuous externally; fore and mid pairs armed with a strong mucro at the inner apical angle, the hind pair unarmed; tarsi with third segment deeply bilobed, the fourth bearing a single claw.

Genotype: *Ottinychus buxtoni* Marshall [Insects of Samoa, 4 (5): pl. 253, 1931] holotype in the British Museum.

Among the Fijian Ottistirini this genus resembles *Leacis* more than the others. Like *Leacis*, *Ottinychus* has single tarsal claws, but the epistomal suture is indistinct, the epistome is not delimited posteriorly by a sulcus, and the interscrobal area is much narrower. Heretofore this genus contained two species and was known only from Samoa.

KEY TO FIJIAN OTTINYCHUS

1. Interscrobal area only about one third as broad as interocular area; scaling above predominantly brown variegated with yellowish patches**O. comptus**
Interscrobal area three fourths as broad as interocular area; scaling black and iridescent green or black and gray.....2
2. Scaling above mostly black and variegated with iridescent green scales**O. gemmatus gemmatus**
Scaling above black variegated with whitish or grayish scales, without green scaling.....**O. gemmatus griseus**

4. *Ottinychus comptus*, new species (fig. 1, c).

Derm reddish brown, eyes black, densely clothed above with chocolate-brown scales variegated with patches of yellowish scales; the scales iridescent; head and rostrum with yellowish scales, with a variable brown patch on crown that extends to between the eyes on one specimen; prothorax with a sub- Δ -shaped dark median area and with an interrupted yellowish median vitta, and a large pale area on each side of dark discal area; elytra with scattered, irregular patches of yellowish scales on chocolate-brown background; legs with dorsal and usually ventral parts of femora with yellowish scales, elsewhere with brown scales.

Head with derm concealed by scaling; interocular area broader than length of eye, the space between eye and prothorax more than half distance between eye and scrobe; eyes distinctly more convex than head, hardly more than half as broad as interocular area. *Rostrum* much broader than long and shorter than head, the dorsal outline continuous with that of forehead in basal half and steeply and irregularly declivitous in apical half which is devoid of scales, coarsely reticulate and bearing a few setiferous punctures; apical margin emarginate at middle, dorsal part of scrobe slightly longer than distance between eyes and descending part of scrobe which passes eye at a distance equal to about half that between eye and dorsal angle of rostral declivity. *Antennae* with scape as long as first six funicular segments; the first funicular segment three fourths as broad as long, as long as two plus three and twice as broad as two, two as long as three plus four, three to seven becoming successively broader; club as long as the preceding six segments. *Prothorax* broader than long (3.0:2.5), almost evenly expanded on sides from base and apex to middle; base slightly sinuous; longitudinal dorsal outline rather evenly convex but slightly impressed before apex; derm concealed by dense scaling, rather closely punctate, punctures bearing fine recumbent setae. *Scutellum* very small, pointed, covered with dark scaling. *Elytra* about three fourths as broad as long and about three times as long as prothorax, broadest at prominent, angulate humeri, subparallel-sided to subapical constriction; striae deep and distinct, their punctures bearing minute setae; intervals about twice as broad as striae and each bearing a row of minute setae. *Legs* with femora rather densely squamose and setose, mid and hind tibiae not so densely squamose. *Sternum* with but few scales, rather closely set with setiferous punctures. *Venter* with first two ventrites convex, suture between them strongly angulate, rather evenly set with setiferous punctures; ventrites three and four evidently impunctate and with a single line of setae; ventrite five with a few setiferous punctures. Length (including head and rostrum), 1.9-2 mm.; breadth, 0.8 mm.

Viti Levu, Fiji. Holotype male to be deposited in the South Australian Museum, and one female paratype stored in Bishop Museum. Both of these specimens were collected by Lea and were designated by him as cotypes of *Leacis* (*Eutinophaea*) *vitiensis* (Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Proc., 55: 462, 1930).

This is the smallest species of the genus known to me. The structure of the rostrum and color pattern readily distinguish it. It varies from the genotype in having the suture between the first and second ventrites angulate instead of straight.

5. *Ottinychus gemmatus*, new species (fig. 1, *a-b*).

Derm black with appendages reddish brown, densely clothed above with almost black scales with coppery reflections and variegated with patches of iridescent green scales; crown of head with dark scales, head and rostrum otherwise with green scales; pronotum with a variable, narrow, green median vitta, bounded on each side by a broad, black vitta, broadest in basal half, each vitta with a lateral branch beyond the middle which together form a common transverse fascia, the black area thus formed cross-shaped, prothorax elsewhere with green scaling; elytra variegated with variable irregular patches of green scales on black background; legs with paler green scales.

Head with derm concealed by scaling; with setiferous punctures discernible; interocular area one and a half times as broad as eye, less than one fourth broader than interscrobial area; space between eye and prothorax somewhat less than half the length of dorsal part of scrobe, and about twice as broad as downward part of scrobe before eye; eyes more convex than head. *Rostrum* forming a broad angle with head, about twice as broad as long without mandibles, dorsal outline rather evenly convex longitudinally and without any abrupt changes or irregularities in its contour, squamose to epistome which is bare and shining, with a few slender setae, slightly emarginate in middle, point of junction of epistome with squamose part of rostrum marked by a vague line between anterior ends of dorsal parts of scrobes; scrobes passing downward from their dorsal parts in a straight, oblique line, distance between scrobe and eye somewhat less than breadth of scrobe. *Antennae* with scape about as long as first six funicular segments; first funicular segment not quite as long as two plus three, three fourths as broad as long and about twice as broad as the second, two as long as three plus four, three to seven successively broader; club as long as the preceding six segments. *Prothorax* distinctly broader than long (4.0:3.25), broadest somewhat beyond middle, base slightly convex, rather evenly arcuate on sides, but expanded almost straight from base to middle, longitudinal dorsal outline slightly convex, almost flat in basal half; derm concealed by scaling, but with rather close punctures bearing slender recumbent setae showing through. *Scutellum* small, pointed, and covered with black scales. *Elytra* broadest at prominent humeri and there five eighths as broad as long, five eighths as long as prothorax (8:3) roundly narrowing on sides to apex but with a rather strong subapical constriction; longitudinal dorsal outline sloping straightly, gradually, and slightly upward from base to reach its summit at top of declivity; striae well marked, punctures distinct and bearing fine recumbent setae; the first interval about half as broad as second at base, the others two or three times as broad as striae and each bearing a row of minute recumbent setae. *Legs* mostly densely squamose. *Sternum* with few scales except at sides; metasternum with a row of large punctures along fore margin, almost impunctate in middle except for median fovea. *Venter* with intercoxal piece strongly angulate, first ventrite with a row of large setiferous punctures along the basal and apical margins, with scattered punctures at sides, one and a half times as long as second, suture between them straight, fused in middle; two as long as three plus four, slightly shorter than five, with a few large punctures; three and four evidently impunctate, five rather closely and finely punctate and with numerous setae. Length, 2 mm. (excluding head and rostrum); breadth, 1 mm.

Viti Levu, Fiji. Holotype, evidently a female, collected by F. Muir at Rewa, March 1906, to be deposited in the British Museum, and a paratype collected by W. Greenwood in the mountains, Lautoka, February 4, 1920, stored in Bishop Museum. These specimens were sent to me from the British Museum through the courtesy of Sir Guy Marshall.

The paratype is evidently an older specimen than the holotype and has the black cross on the prothorax indistinct and the green scales on the prothorax grayer and not so brilliant as those of the holotype.

This is a rather puzzling species, which I first thought might represent a new genus. On other species of *Ottinychus* the interscrobial area is only half or less than half as broad as the interocular area. On this species, however, the interscrobial area is somewhat more than three fourths as broad as the interocular area. On other species of *Ottinychus* the declivitous apical part of the rostrum is bare and continuous from above the insertion of the antennae to the apex of the rostrum, whereas on this species the epistome only is bare and is distinctly separated from the basal squamose part of the rostrum; the area above the epistome is squamose continuously with the base of the rostrum. These structural characteristics give the head and rostrum of this species a rather different facies than the other species of the genus. If, when additional collections are made, the breadth of the interscrobial area is shown to be a constant character used to separate a group of allied species from typical species of *Ottinychus*, it may be worthwhile to erect a new subgenus or genus for this species and its allies. At present I cannot find other characters to substantiate the separation of this species from *Ottinychus*, and I believe that it should remain in *Ottinychus* unless new data are assembled whereby it may be separated.

5a. *Ottinychus gemmatus griseus*, new subspecies.

This subspecies is similar in structure to the typical form, but it lacks the green scaling so characteristic of the type. The green scaling is replaced entirely by white or grayish scales, which, together with black scaling, give the subspecies a dark gray appearance. The arrangement of the dark and pale scales is similar to that of the typical form.

Ovalau, Fiji. Holotype, presumably a female, collected by W. Greenwood, May 4, 1922, to be deposited in the British Museum whence it was sent to me for study by Sir Guy Marshall.

The posterior line of demarcation of the epistome is more pronounced in this specimen than in the types of the typical form. Under high magnification it appears to be a shallow and distinct suture.