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## Preliminary Revision of the Fijian Baridinae (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

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### INTRODUCTION

Little is known of the Baridinae of Fiji. To my knowledge, reference has been made to the Fijian members of the subfamily in only four papers. The first two papers were by Fairmaire (Pet. Nouv. Ent., 2: 278, 1878; Soc. Ent. France, Ann., VI, 1: 316-317, 1881) who listed two genera and two species. In 1931 Lea described five new species (Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Proc., 56, 1931), and in 1936, I listed seven species recorded from Fiji [Bishop Mus. Occ. Papers 12 (3), 1936].

In this paper I have attempted to straighten out the confusion existing in the Fijian Baridinae. I have made no effort to describe the new species in the collections before me, although there are about twice as many new species as described species. I wish to express my thanks and appreciation to the South Australian Museum at Adelaide and its Director, Dr. Herbert M. Hale, for the privilege of studying Lea's types, without which this paper could not have been written.

Unfortunately, the Baridinae of Fiji were placed in a chaotic state by Lea's work. Not one of his five new species was placed in the correct genus and the two genera in which he located his species *Baris* and *Solenobaris* are not yet known to occur in Fiji. The numerous species he described from New Guinea (Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Proc., 56: 139-171, 1931) should not be accepted as accurately placed until all the types are critically studied.

The Baridinae of the Pacific are a difficult group and have received little attention from taxonomists. The development of the subfamily in Papua and adjacent regions is surprisingly great, and perhaps even rivals that of tropical America. However, few of the species have been described.

Three of the five species described by Lea fit into no genus known to me, and I have been forced to erect three new genera to receive them. This is the only way in which I can present a discussion of the Fijian species to enable other workers to identify their material or ascertain the relationships of the fauna. The five Lean species form a most difficult assemblage of small forms. Analysis of the characters shows differences that must be taken as generic in value. Major difficulties encountered while working with the material are the facts that most of the specimens are partially dissected, that three of the species are represented by only the unique types, and that there are only two specimens of each of the other two species. In some specimens in which the elytra have been partially lifted from the abdomen the exact position of the pygidium as in life is rather difficult to ascertain.

#### LIST OF SPECIES

1. *Diorycaulus punctatellus* Fairmaire.
2. *Pseudocholus holocyanus* Fairmaire.
3. *Neosibariops nemorhina* (Lea), new genus, new combination.
4. *Heterobaris spathulirostris* (Lea), new genus, new combination.
5. *Nesobaris basipennis* (Lea), new combination.
6. *Nesobaris vitiensis* (Lea), new combination.
7. *Neoeremonyx nitidiventris* (Lea), new genus, new combination.

#### KEY TO THE GENERA

1. Prosternum not caniculate, at most shallowly impressed.....2  
    Prosternum distinctly, longitudinally caniculate, with conspicuously  
    elevated side walls.....4
- 2(1). Femora toothed below; first funicular segment slightly shorter than  
    the second; head flattened between the eyes, but not separated  
    from the rostrum by a distinct transverse groove; bluish species  
    ..... **Pseudocholus**
- Femora edentate; first antennal segment distinctly longer than the  
    second; head separated from the rostrum by a distinct transverse  
    groove; black species .....3

- 3(2). Anterior, ventral margin of the prosternum with a deep and conspicuous median emargination; rostrum distinctly longer than the head and prothorax in both sexes, sometimes more than half as long as the body in the male and more than two thirds as long in the female; base of prothorax deeply bisinuate, base of elytra deeply trisinuate ..... **Diorycaulus**  
 Anterior, ventral margin of prosternum truncate, without a median emargination; rostrum not longer than head and prothorax; base of prothorax and elytra not strongly sinuous..... **Neosibariops**
- 4(1). Tarsi with single claws ..... **Neoremonyx**  
 Tarsi with two claws.....5
- 5(4). Pygidium distinctly and rather broadly exposed from above.....  
 ..... **Heterobaris**  
 Pygidium concealed or but very narrowly exposed from above.....  
 ..... **Nesobaris**

Genus **DIORYCAULUS** Fairmaire, 1878

*Head* separated from the rostrum by a transverse depression; the interocular area as broad as the base of the rostrum. *Rostrum* long and slender, distinctly longer than the head and prothorax in both sexes, subcylindrical, slightly curved, almost straight in the female, the diameter subequal from base to apex, not narrowed or expanded; antennae inserted beyond the middle in both sexes; mandibles bidentate and decussate. *Antennae* with the scape slender, not reaching the eye, about as long as the funicle plus one half of the club; funicle 7-segmented, the first segment about as long as two plus three, two longer than three, segments four to seven submoniliform, seven distinctly separated from the club; club as long as the four preceding segments, elongate oval, 4-segmented, densely pilose throughout. *Prothorax* broader than long, subtriangular, base deeply bisinuate, the apical margin slightly angulate on the sides. *Legs* without long setae on the trochanters; femora not grooved, edentate; tibiae carinate, with a small angulation at the outer apical angle and with the inner apical angle produced into a prominent uncus; tarsi with the second segment transverse, the third broad and deeply bilobed, the fourth slender, the claws small and separated. *Sternum* with the prosternum with a distinct emargination in the apical margin, at most feebly impressed and not caniculate, the coxae separated by more than one and one half times their diameters, the median postcoxal piece on a line with the fore margins of the mesocoxae. *Pygidium* slightly exposed from above in the male, hidden in the female.

Genotype: *Diorycaulus punctatellus* Fairmaire.

*Diorycaulus* is closely allied to *Myctides* Pascoe, 1876; in fact, *Diorycaulus punctatellus* and *Myctides barbatus* appear, at first sight, to be very closely allied species. *Diorycaulus* may be separated from *Myctides* as follows: on *Diorycaulus* the rostrum is considerably longer and much more distinctly separated from the head, the antennae are inserted beyond the middle of the rostrum in both sexes, whereas

on *Myctides* they are inserted behind the middle and the scape is not longer than the funicle; on *Diorycaulus* the femora are neither grooved nor dentate, whereas on *Myctides* they are shallowly grooved and distinctly toothed; the tibiae on *Diorycaulus* are usually armed on the outer side with a small denticle or angulation, and the inner apical angle bears a long uncus; on *Myctides*, however, there is no denticle on the outer apical angle, the terminal uncus arises from about the middle of the apex and the inner apical corner is strongly angulate or it may bear a small tooth.

1. **Diorycaulus punctatellus** Fairmaire: *Pet. Nouv. Ent.*, 282, 1878; *Soc. Ent. France, Ann.*, 317, 1881.

This is the most distinct and easily recognized of the Fijian Bari-dinae in the collections before me. The following brief synopsis, in addition to the generic description, will serve to distinguish this large species:

Black throughout, rostrum coarsely punctate in both sexes; prothorax densely set with rounded punctures on the disk, becoming confluent on the sides; elytra with rather coarse striae, the intervals with rather coarse transverse punctures that give the intervals a more or less transversely plicated appearance, the punctures setigerous, the alternate intervals with an occasional seta expanded into a small, flattened, prostrate, white squamule; legs, pleural and ventral surfaces densely punctate, the punctures bearing small, but conspicuous, white setae or squamiform setae; tibiae with a long, prominent hair pencil before the inner apical angle, giving the appearance of two apical tibial unci. Length, 5-6 mm., excluding the head and rostrum.

Among the five specimens before me are two from *Eugenia* seeds collected by Koebele at Suva, Viti Levu, Fiji, and one from Mango Island in the Lau group of Fiji, collected by E. H. Bryan, Jr., Sept. 17, 1924.

#### Genus PSEUDOCHELOUS Lacordaire, 1866

2. **Pseudocholus holocyanus** Fairmaire: *Pet. Nouv. Ent.*, 282, 1878; *Ent. Soc. France, Ann.*, 317, 1881.

This is a rather shiny blue species with white pubescence on the middle of the prosternum and sides of the metasternum. According to the description, it is a very distinct species and should be easily recognized when seen. I have not seen this species.

## Genus NEOSIBARIOPS, new genus

*Head* separated from the rostrum by a transverse groove; interocular area as broad as the base of the rostrum. *Rostrum* rather long and slender, slightly longer than the prothorax, subcylindrical, arcuate, slightly compressed in the basal half, slightly expanded and depressed at the apex; mandibles bidentate and decussate; antennae inserted before the middle (at the basal two fifths measuring along the ventral margin). *Antennae* with the scape slender, almost touching the lower margin of the eye, about as long as the funicle excluding the club; first funicular segment as long as two plus three, two as long as three plus four, three to seven successively more transverse, seven distinct from the club; club as long as the preceding four segments, 4-segmented, finely pilose throughout. *Prothorax* broader than long, base with a median, prescutellar lobe, but otherwise subtruncate, dorsally and laterally truncate at the apex. *Legs* with the femora not grooved, edentate; tibiae not carinate, slightly expanded distally, the outer apical angle rounded, without an uncus, the inner apical angle bearing a strong uncus; tarsi with the second segment transverse, the third with broad lobes, the fourth rather stout and about twice as long as the third, the claws free and divergent. *Sternum* with the prosternum rather narrowly, transversely impressed, not at all longitudinally impressed, the apical margin entire; fore coxae separated by more than half the breadth of a coxa; the median post coxal piece terminating between the fore and mid coxae, not produced backward; metasternum only one half as long between the mid and hind coxae as its episternum. *Venter* with the first two ventrites fused, the fifth as long as three plus four. *Pygidium* oblique, but approaching vertical and moderately exposed from above.

Genotype: *Baris nemorhina* Lea.

The genotype of this genus so closely resembles some of the North American species of so-called *Limnobaris* and its derivatives, especially *Sibariops*, that I almost question its having come from Fiji. One of the major characters, used in America to separate *Limnobaris* and closely allied derivatives from other genera, is the length of the metasternum which is much more than half as long between the mid and hind coxae as the metepisternum. However, on *Neosibariops* the metasternum is but half as long as the metepisternum. Because of our inadequate knowledge of the Pacific Baridinae, I believe it best to place *Neosibariops* tentatively as a close ally of *Limnobaris*, subject to change or suppression when new and more complete data are compiled. It most certainly is not a *Baris* or a close ally of *Baris*, and to leave the species in that genus would only add to the confusion of the Fijian Baridinae. The genotype of *Limnobaris*, the European *L. T-album*, is narrower, more elongate, more parallel-sided and more densely squamose, and the rostrum is stouter and only about three fourths as long (measured along the ventral margin) as the prothorax

in both sexes; whereas *Neosibariops nemorhina* is shorter, more laterally convex, has the metasternum somewhat shorter in comparison to the metepisternum, and the rostrum is much more slender and fully as long as the prothorax in the male. Beside these differences, the pygidium on *Limnobaris T-album* is horizontal and entirely concealed. These differences are, I believe, sufficient in themselves to warrant the separation of *Neosibariops* from *Limnobaris*. Probably when more material is studied and both sexes are examined, additional characters will be found to distinguish *Neosibariops* from other genera.

### 3. *Neosibariops nemorhina* (Lea), new combination.

*Baris nemorhina* Lea: Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Proc., 56: 153, fig. 24, 1931.

Derm black, shiny, elytra somewhat diluted with red, appendages reddish; setae white.

*Head* finally and densely reticulate, very minutely punctate, the punctures separated by distances greater than their diameters and bearing minute, hardly discernible setae; with a distinctly transverse groove connecting the posterior margins of the eyes and separating the interocular area from the crown, the punctures in the interocular area coarse, similar to and continuous with those on the rostrum, their setae larger and more conspicuous. *Rostrum* rather evenly curved, as long along the ventral edge as from the base of the prothorax to the cephalic groove between the eyes; very slender, slightly angular and with a rather distinct median line from base to the antennae above; punctures finer beyond the antennae. *Prothorax* distinctly broader than long (3:2.25), almost subparallel-sided, but slightly arcuate on the sides from the base to the apical third and thence distinctly constricted, the apex slightly subtubulate; the disk evenly set with medium-sized punctures separated by interstices equal to or slightly greater than their diameters, but with the median line impunctate, the punctures larger and coarser on the sides; the setae borne by the punctures prostrate, more conspicuous on the sides than on the disk. *Elytra* about three fourths as broad as long, more than twice as long as the prothorax (4.5:2), slightly arcuate on the sides from the base to the declivity and thence more rapidly rounded to the apex; striae coarse and deep, the punctures slightly broader than the striae at the base; intervals flat, each with a row of small punctures bearing narrow, prostrate blunt-tipped setae. *Legs* with the femora with small punctures bearing prostrate setae somewhat longer than those on the elytra; tibiae with the setae becoming longer, finer and denser toward the apex. *Sternum* with the prosternum densely, coarsely, in places subconfluently punctate, the subapical constriction continued prominently across it; metasternum densely punctate, the punctures coarser on the sides and there bearing more prominent setae, flattened in the middle, hind margin distinctly emarginate in the middle, one half as long between the mid and hind coxae as the metepisternum which is clothed with narrowly triangular squamae that do not overlap one another. *Venter* with the first two ventrites flattened down the middle, the

punctures there shallower and less dense than on the sides; three and four with only a single row of punctures along the middle but densely punctate on the sides; five densely punctate except along the base at the middle. *Pygidium* densely and confluent punctate, rounded behind. Length, 2.8 mm.; breadth, 1.4 mm.

Holotype male labeled "Fiji" with no additional data, but in the original description Lea has noted "(Dr. W. Horn, from—Kraatz). Unique."

Lea wrote that the femora were grooved, but they are not at all grooved.

#### Genus HETEROBARIS, new genus

*Head* continuous in outline with the rostrum, without a transverse groove or impression above the eyes; interocular area somewhat narrower than the base of the rostrum. *Rostrum* evenly arcuate, rather thick, distinctly shorter along the lower edge than the pronotum, expanded beyond the antennae which are inserted slightly behind the middle (measured along the lower edge); mandibles bidentate and decussate. *Antennae* with the scape as long as the first five funicular segments, not quite reaching the eye; first funicular segment as long as two plus three, the following segments successively shorter, the seventh transverse; club elongate-oval, as long as the four preceding segments, 4-segmented, the first segment making up fully one half its mass, setose throughout. *Prothorax* as long as broad, base bisinuate, arcuate on the sides, apical margin truncate dorsally and laterally. *Legs* with all the femora grooved for the reception of the tibiae, not toothed; tibiae not carinate, hardly expanded distally, the uncus arising from about the middle of the apex and without a tooth on the inner apical angle; tarsi with the first segment as long as two plus half of three, two longer than broad, about as long as three, four projecting beyond three for about the length of three, the claws free and divergent. *Sternum* with the prosternum deeply caniculate, the side walls high, projecting backward in distinct points over the fore coxae which are flattened internally; the median prosternal post-coxal piece slightly produced backward and on a line with the anterior margins of the mesocoxae; fore coxae separated at the base for less than half the diameter of a coxa, the flattened inner sides of the coxae sloping outward; mesocoxae separated by the breadth of a coxa; metasternum between the mid and hind coxae three fifths as long as the metepisternum. *Venter* with the first two ventrites fused, the fifth as long as three plus four. *Pygidium* rather broadly exposed from above in both sexes.

Genotype: *Solenobaris spathulirostris* Lea.

This genus greatly resembles *Nesobaris* but cannot be placed with that genus because of its exposed pygidium.

I cannot understand why Lea placed *H. spathulirostris* in his genus *Solenobaris*. In the genotype of *Solenobaris*, *S. decipiens* Lea, the rostrum is discontinuous in outline with the head, the femora have teeth on the inner and outer margins of the ventral sulcus, the pro-

sternal canal terminates in a distinct open receptacle formed by a prominent transverse wall across the median post-coxal piece of the prosternum which greatly resembles the mesosternal receptacle of the Cryptorhynchinae, and the body is sub-rhomboidal, giving a distinct facies to that genus.

4. ***Heterobaris spathulirostris*** (Lea), new combination.

*Solenbaris spathulirostris* Lea: Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Proc., 56: 159, 1931.

Derm black, shiny, the appendages somewhat diluted with red.

*Head* reticulate, with small punctures on the crown separated by distances about equal to their diameters, setae inconspicuous; interocular area not more coarsely punctured, distinctly and finely setose along the inner margins of the eyes. *Rostrum* sexually dimorphic, slightly expanded beyond the antennae in the male, the apex not much broader than the base; rapidly and conspicuously expanded beyond the antennae in the female, the apex much broader than the base, somewhat laterally compressed behind the antennae, with a vague dorsal median line. *Prothorax* shallowly bisinuate at the base, slightly arcuate on the sides from the base to just before the apex and there with a distinct, narrow, subapical constriction appearing as an impressed line; finely and minutely reticulate; very finely punctate, the punctures shallow and separated by distances somewhat greater than their diameters; the setae hardly discernible. *Elytra* twice as long as the pronotum, base subtruncate, not sinuate, almost straight and subparallel-sided, but slightly narrowing, from the humeri to near the declivity and thence rounded to the apex which is conjointly emarginate; striae very narrow but conspicuous, the punctures larger at the base and there fully twice as broad as the striae; intervals flat, with minute punctures bearing fine, rather inconspicuous setae; without any dorsal impressions or irregularities. *Legs* with the femora with small punctures bearing brassy setae, the fore pair with the inner margin of the ventral sulcus finely serrate. *Sternum* with the prosternal furrow marked behind the fore coxae by slight elevations, at least in the female; metasternum evenly set with comparatively large, round punctures separated by distances not as great as their diameters; each puncture bearing a slender, recurved, conspicuous seta, the setae in the middle distinctly longer than the diameter of the punctures. *Venter* with the punctures on the first two segments less dense and considerably smaller than those on the metasternum; ventrites three and four with setigerous punctures from side to side; ventrite five with the punctures denser and somewhat coarser than those on the first two ventrites and with the setae more conspicuous. *Pygidium* conspicuous, densely set with rather coarse setigerous punctures. Length, 2 mm.; breadth, 0.8 mm.

Holotype male, and one female collected by Lea on Viti Levu.

Lea described the rostrum as being as long as the prothorax, but I have found it to be shorter in both sexes, and the antennae are inserted slightly behind the middle instead of beyond the middle.

## Genus NESOBARIS Marshall, 1931

*Head* continuous in dorsal outline with the rostrum; the interocular area narrower than the base of the rostrum. *Rostrum* shorter along the ventral margin than the head and pronotum; antennae inserted at about the middle, measured along the ventral margin; mandibles bidentate and decussate. *Antennae* with the scape not quite reaching the eye, somewhat shorter than the funicle excluding the club; first funicular segment as long as two plus three, seventh broadest and closely annexed to the club which is pubescent throughout. *Prothorax* broader than long; base bisinuate. *Legs* with the trochanters bearing an erect seta; femora shallowly impressed or deeply grooved below for the reception of the tibiae, not toothed; tibiae not widened distally, with a small tooth at the inner apical angle, at least on the fore pair, or with a distinct angulation, the uncus on the outer apical angle well developed; tarsi with the claws very small. *Sternum* with the prosternum deeply caniculate; mesocoxae separated by much more than the breadth of a coxa; metasternum between the mid and hind coxae about half as long as the metepisternum. *Venter* with the first two ventrites fused; fifth ventrite about as long as three plus four. *Pygidium* but narrowly exposed or completely concealed from above, distinctly but narrowly visible below.

Genotype: *Nesobaris tutuilae* Marshall.

I have expanded Marshall's generic description of *Nesobaris* [Insects of Samoa, 4(5) : 313, 1931] to include two of Lea's "Baris." I have had before me the following specimens: the unique male holotype of the genotype, *Nesobaris tutuilae* Marshall, the unique female holotype of *Baris vitiensis* Lea, and the unique female holotype of *Baris basipennis* Lea. Placing Lea's two species in this genus results in a heterogeneous group of four species under one generic name that does not satisfy me. I believe that the Fijian species must eventually be removed from *Nesobaris*, but I think it best that they be tentatively referred to *Nesobaris* until larger series are available for study. There are characters displayed on both "*Baris*" *vitiensis* and "*Baris*" *basipennis* that do not conform to the corresponding structural features of the genotype of *Nesobaris*. Unfortunately both of Lea's types are partially dissected, the elytra are loosened from their natural positions, and both specimens appear to have died with their abdomens drawn downward away from the elytra and broadly exposing the pygidium from above as well as the sides of the last two or three tergites. The ridge or line which fits against the elytra is discernible, however, and shows that the abdomen is in an abnormal position. It is quite possible that my assumption that the pygidium is normally narrowly exposed from above is erroneous and that in life it is plainly visible from above. Only study of additional specimens of both sexes will

solve this problem. If the pygidium is exposed from above, then the two Lean species must be removed from *Nesobaris* and perhaps placed near or in *Heterobaris*. The femora on both the Fijian species are deeply grooved for the reception of the tibiae, whereas on the genotype and its Samoan congener the femora are but feebly impressed. I am almost convinced that the four species that now constitute *Nesobaris* belong to two or three genera, but am unwilling to divide them upon characters displayed by the unique and imperfect specimens at hand.

It is quite evident that Lea did not understand the structural characteristics of the genus *Baris* when he described the two Fijian species. No species with the structure of the head, rostrum, antennae, legs, and sterna such as displayed by these two species can possibly be placed in *Baris*.

#### KEY TO THE FIJIAN NESOBARIS

- Prothorax coarsely and subreticulately punctured, the punctures very close, their interstices distinctly narrower than their diameters on the sides of the disk; elytra strongly gibbous at the base, the dorsal outline uneven, the discal striae distinctly more coarsely sculptured at the base; scales or squamiform setae yellow; pectoral canal deep between the fore coxae and continued from the base to the apex of the prosternum on about the same plane.....**N. basipennis** (Lea).
- Prothorax very finely punctured, the punctures small and shallow, separated by interstices as broad or broader than their diameters; elytra with the dorsal contour not irregular, not gibbous at the base; scales white; pectoral canal comparatively shallow between the fore coxae, and not continued behind them.....**N. vitiensis** (Lea).

#### 5. *Nesobaris basipennis* (Lea), new combination.

*Baris basipennis* Lea: Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Proc., 56: 153, 1931.

Female. Derm reddish brown to black; the larger dorsal setae and squamae yellow.

*Head* coarsely reticulate, shallowly punctate, more coarsely punctate between the eyes, the punctures there bearing longer setae. *Rostrum*, including the mandibles, slightly shorter along the lower margin than the pronotum, gradually and slightly expanded from base to apex, coarsely punctate at the base only, thence shiny and minutely punctate to the apex, sulcate and more coarsely sculptured on the sides from the base to the antennae, which are inserted slightly beyond the middle. *Antennae* with the scape as long as the first six funicular segments; second funicular segment longer than the third, three to seven evenly and successively broader; club about as long as the preceding four funicular segments, its basal segment not making up half its mass.

*Prothorax* conspicuously transverse, rounded on the sides from the strongly bisinuate base almost to the apex and there with a narrow, sharply defined subapical constriction; the apical margin not truncate on the sides but slightly sinuous, the dorsal apical margin slightly produced over the head; very coarsely punctate throughout, especially on the sides, somewhat less coarsely on the disk, the interstices on the sides of the disk not as broad as the diameters of the punctures; with a few, erect, yellow setae on the disk and with numerous, less conspicuous, black setae at the apex. *Elytra* not much longer than broad, twice as long as the prothorax; distinctly gibbous at the base; basal margin deeply emarginate at the scutellum and thence almost straight to the humeri; striae narrow but deep, the punctures obsolescent in the middle of the disk, but coarse and broader than the striae at the base, striae seven and eight terminating on the apex of the humerus and not reaching the base; intervals much broader than the striae, coarsely sculptured on the gibbous basal area, otherwise each with a single row of minute punctures bearing very small bronzed setae; with scattered, elongate, yellow, squamiform setae. *Legs* with the femora coarsely reticulate, with small punctures bearing fine setae; fore tibiae with a well-developed tooth at the inner apical angle, the tooth smaller on the mid and hind pair; tarsi with the first segment longer than the second which is as broad as long, fourth segment projecting about half its length beyond the deeply bilobed third segment, the claws very small, pale, connate at the base. *Sternum* with the prosternum deeply and broadly caniculate from base to apex, the side wall produced over the coxa in a sharp point, the intercoxal piece about as broad as a coxa; metasternum coarsely punctate, the punctures larger and denser on the sides, reticulately placed between the mid and hind coxae. *Venter* with the first two ventrites sparsely and minutely punctate, ventrites three and four with a row of small punctures across the middle, ventrite five with about three rows of punctures. *Pygidium* narrowly exposed from above and below. Length, 1.8 mm.; breadth, 1.0 mm.

Holotype female collected by Lea on Viti Levu.

This is a distinct component of the Fijian barid fauna owing to its gibbous elytra and scattered yellow squamiform setae. Its pectoral canal is quite different than that of *N. vitiensis* and the tarsal claws are connate at the base. This latter character is not found on the other species of the genus. It is an aberrant form which may require a new genus for its reception.

#### 6. *Nesobaris vitiensis* (Lea), new combination.

*Baris vitiensis* Lea: Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Proc., 56: 153, 1931.

Derm black, comparatively shiny, appendages slightly diluted with red; squamae white.

*Head* finely reticulate, sparsely and minutely punctate on the crown, the punctures denser between the eyes, each puncture bearing a short, fine, prostrate setae. *Rostrum* subcylindrical, rather slender, gradually and slightly widened from base to apex, evenly arcuate, the ventral margin as long as the head and pronotum; antennae inserted at slightly beyond the middle, measured along the

lower edge. *Antennae* with the scape fully as long as the funicle excluding the club; second funicular segment somewhat longer than three, the following segments successively slightly broader; club as long as the preceding five funicular segments, 4-segmented, the basal segment making up more than half its mass, densely setose throughout. *Prothorax* one fourth broader than long, rather evenly rounded on the sides from the strongly bisinuate base almost to the apex and there with a rather shallow but distinct subapical constriction; apical margin slightly arcuate above, not quite truncate on the sides; discal punctures very small, separated by interstices equal to or greater than their diameters, the punctures becoming larger, coarser and denser on the sides, each puncture bearing a short, fine, prostrate, inconspicuous seta. *Elytra* almost five sixths as broad as long, more than twice as long as the prothorax; base broadly and deeply emarginate at the scutellum and thence slightly sinuous to the humeri, slightly narrowed on the sides from the base to the declivity and thence broadly rounded to the apex; striae narrow and deep, seventh and eighth terminating on the humerus and not reaching the base, their punctures conspicuous at the base of the first two or three striae only, and there broader than the striae, elsewhere smaller, slightly broader than the striae at the base, but obsolete behind; intervals flat on the disk, the first three somewhat more coarsely sculptured at the base, flat on the disk, each bearing a row of minute punctures bearing very small, fine, prostrate setae; interval three bearing a cluster of about five prostrate, lanceolate, pure white squamae at slightly behind the middle and two at its apex; interval seven with two similar squamae near its apex just above its junction with the ninth. *Legs* with the femora deeply sulcate below, with small punctures bearing slender, white, prostrate setae, those on the upper side broader and squamiform near the apex; tibiae not broadened distally, the outer apical angle bearing a strongly developed, arcuate uncus, the inner apical angle at most acutely angulate but not bearing a distinct tooth; tarsi with the first segment about as long as two plus three, two hardly longer than broad, three rather short, four projecting beyond three for fully the length of the third segment, the claws very small, pale, free, and divergent. *Sternum* with the prosternum deeply caniculate before the front coxae, rather shallowly caniculate between them, and convex and not caniculate behind them, the side margins of the canal sharp but not projecting backward as pointed protuberances over the coxae, the intercoxal piece slightly narrower than a coxa, the basal median piece not produced backward, rather densely clothed with long, white, squamiform setae; metasternum with large, shallow punctures bearing fine setae in the middle, the punctures becoming coarser and denser laterally, the setae broader between the mid and hind coxae. *Venter* with the first two ventrites with small punctures bearing conspicuous setae, more abundant toward the sides; ventrite five densely punctate at the sides and apical half, the setae longer than the diameters of the punctures and conspicuous. *Pygidium* narrowly visible from above and below. Length, 1.9 mm.; breadth, 1.0 mm.

Holotype female collected by Lea on Viti Levu.

The longer, slender rostrum, incomplete prosternal canal, and the small patches of white squamae on the elytra will readily distinguish this species from all the other members of the genus.

## Genus NEOEREMONYX, new genus

*Head* continuous in dorsal outline with the rostrum; interocular area narrower than the base of the rostrum. *Rostrum* short and thick, slightly arcuate, only about three fourths as long, along the lower edge, as the pronotum; the antennae inserted at or slightly behind the middle; mandibles bidentate and decussate. *Antennae* with the scape not longer than the first four funicular segments; first funicular segment as long as two plus three, the seventh closely annexed to the club, its outline subcontinuous with the club; club 4-segmented, the first segment bare and shiny and making up fully half its bulk. *Prothorax* broader than long, base shallowly bisinuate, dorsal apical margin rounded, projecting somewhat over the base of the head, lateral apical margin oblique. *Legs* with the trochanters bearing an erect seta; the femora deeply grooved for the reception of the tibiae, edentate; tibiae not expanded distally, the inner apical angle with a small tooth or angulation, the outer apical angle with a strongly developed uncus; tarsi with the first segment longer than the second, the second hardly as long as broad, fourth projecting beyond the third for almost the length of the third and bearing but a single minute claw. *Sternum* with the prosternum deeply canaliculate, the side walls of the canal high and prominent, the intercoxal piece not produced backward; mesocoxae separated by a distance much greater than the diameter of a coxa; metasternum between the mid and hind coxae about half the length of the metepisternum. *Venter* with the first two ventrites fused; fifth ventrite somewhat longer than three plus four. *Pygidium* entirely concealed from above in both sexes, narrowly exposed from below in the male.

Genotype: *Solenobaris nitidiventris* Lea.

This genus is closely allied to *Eremonyx* Marshall, 1931. *Neoeremonyx* differs from *Eremonyx* principally as follows: in *Neoeremonyx* the head and rostrum form a continuous curve, but in *Eremonyx* the head and rostrum are separated by a transverse impression; in *Neoeremonyx* the interocular area is distinctly narrower than the base of the rostrum, in *Eremonyx* the frons is as broad as the rostrum in its basal half; the anterior margin of the prothorax in *Neoeremonyx* is not truncate dorsally and laterally and it projects over the base of the head and does not leave the head so broadly exposed as in *Eremonyx*; the femora of *Neoeremonyx* are all deeply grooved and edentate, whereas on *Eremonyx* they are shallowly grooved and the front femora are toothed.

Why Lea placed *N. nitidiventris* in *Solenobaris* is beyond my comprehension. The two genera belong in widely separated sections of the subfamily. *Solenobaris* has a characteristic prosternal receptacle, the head and rostrum are discontinuous, the femora are conspicuously toothed, the tarsal claws are in pairs, and the pygidium is distinctly and broadly exposed from above.

**7. *Neoceremonyx nitidiventris* (Lea), new combination.**

*Solenobaris nitidiventris* Lea: Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Proc., **56**: 159, 1931.

Derm black, shiny, the appendages not conspicuously paler than the body.

*Head* coarsely, subconfluently or confluent punctured throughout, the interstices forming strigulae on the crown; without any conspicuous setae. *Rostrum* coarsely punctate in the male, the punctures somewhat longitudinally confluent; more shiny, much less coarsely punctate, the punctures more distinctly separated in the female. *Antennae* inserted at about the middle of the rostrum in the male and slightly behind the middle in the female. *Prothorax* shallowly bisinuate at the base, roundly narrowing on the sides from the base almost to the apical margin and there very slightly constricted; finely alutaceous, densely and evenly punctate, the punctures on the disk small and separated by interstices as broad as their diameters, the punctures denser and coarser on the sides; without setae. *Elytra* somewhat less than three fourths as broad as long, two and two thirds as long as the prothorax; base deeply and rather narrowly emarginate at the scutellum, but slightly concave, almost truncate on either side; slightly subcuneiform in shape, the sides arcuately narrowing from the feebly developed humeri to the apex which is slightly, conjointly emarginate; striae narrow, but deep and conspicuous, the punctures coarse and conspicuous at the base and there much broader than the striae, but becoming smaller posteriorly and hardly discernible past the middle on the disk; intervals flat on the disk, slightly convex behind, their punctures minute and bearing only microscopic, specklike, hardly discernible setae that can be seen only in certain lights. *Legs* with the femora rather coarsely punctate, the setae inconspicuous. *Sternum* with the side walls of the pectoral canal projecting backward under the fore coxae in distinct, pointed processes, the side wall marked by a small, raised process behind the fore coxae; mesosternum between the fore and mid coxae coarsely and densely punctate; metasternum densely punctate, the punctures coarser and denser on the sides, the posterior margin broadly emarginate. *Venter* with the first two ventrites concave in the female, flattened in the male, their punctures much smaller, sparser and shallower than those of the metasternum, without conspicuous setae; ventrite five densely and rather coarsely punctate toward the apex, with a conspicuous median impression and with the hind margin distinctly sinuous in the male, without a distinct median impression and with the hind margin strongly convex and not at all sinuous in the female. *Pygidium* narrowly exposed below in the male, concealed in the female. Length, 2.2-2.4 mm.; breadth, 1-1.2 mm.

Holotype male and one male paratype collected by Lea on Viti Levu, and allotype female collected by E. H. Bryan, Jr., at Colo-isuva, Viti Levu, June 28, 1924. Because the female was not previously described, I have designated the one before me as the allotype; it will be stored in Bernice P. Bishop Museum.