

New Longicorn Beetles from Islands in the Southwestern Pacific¹ (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

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The descriptions of the following five new species and the notes on others are based largely on a partial study of some of the longicorn beetles contained in the collection of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association Experiment Station in Honolulu. The new species from this collection were collected in Fiji, New Guinea and Ceram by F. Muir and C. E. Pemberton. An additional new species received from F. C. Hadden was taken in the Philippines. The types of the new species from the Experiment Station collection are deposited in the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, while that of the Philippine species is placed on loan in the California Academy of Sciences by the writer.

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SUBFAMILY LEPTURINAE

Genus *Elacomia* Heller, 1916

Elacomia subbifasciatus Gressitt, new species

Shiny black, ninth, tenth and base of eleventh antennal segments whitish testaceous, elytra with two incomplete yellowish testaceous fascia, the first one-fourth from base and composed of a small, irregular central spot on each elytron and a smaller, slightly posterior, submarginal one; second band situated slightly behind middle and consisting of a single transverse spot on each elytron, touching neither suture nor margin, and widest at inner end. Body above, except for silvery-pubescent scutellum and middle of posterior margin of pronotum, finely clothed, a single short hair arising from each puncture; ventral surfaces, except for glabrous larger part of metepisternum, densely clothed with silvery pubescence, becoming thinner towards apex of abdomen.

Head nearly twice as long as broad, parallel before eyes; neck constricted almost immediately behind eyes; latter prominent, subhemispherical, feebly emarginate; vertex narrow, deeply grooved medially; frons narrow, longer than broad; clypeus large; surfaces rather grossly punctured, more finely so on neck. Antennae thick, slightly longer than body; first four and one-half segments shiny and finely punctured, remainder dull pubescent; scape slightly arched; third segment longer than fourth, practically as long as first and fifth; fifth and following subequal; last longest. Prothorax shiny, subglabrous, finely and sparsely punctured above, impunctate at sides of notum and heavily punctured laterally, pubescent below, longer than broad; apex two-thirds as

¹ Contribution from the Lingnan Natural History Museum, Lingnan University, Canton, China.

broad as base; sides hardly swollen; apex twice constricted, anterior constriction smaller. Scutellum subtriangular, pubescent. Elytra broad, gradually narrowed, obliquely truncated apically, with both angles acuminate; surfaces heavily and regularly, though shallowly, punctured. Ventral surfaces finely punctured and silvery pubescent except for larger part of metepisternum. Legs thick, densely punctured; posterior tarsi narrow, first segment slightly longer than remaining united. Length 16-17 mm.; breadth 4-4.5 mm.

Holotype, male (Bishop Museum, Honolulu), Piroe, Ceram, collected by F. Muir in January 1909; paratopotype, male (Gressitt collection), same data.

Differs from *E. collaris* in being broader, more flattened above, and more shiny, with only two incomplete transverse bands instead of four.

SUBFAMILY CERAMBYCINAE

Ceresium Helleri Gressitt, new name

Ceresium geniculatum Heller, 1921, Philippine Journ. Sci., 19: 534 (Philippine Is.). (Not of White, 1855, Cat. Col. Brit. Mus., 8: 245 (E. Indies).)

Genus *Stenhomalus* White, 1855

Stenhomalus horarius Gressitt, new species

Brown and testaceous: head, thorax and abdomen reddish brown; pronotum finely golden-pubescent, giving various effects because of its irregular contour; antennae lighter brown with basal third of fifth and seventh segments, basal half of ninth, tenth and eleventh, basal two-thirds of third, basal three-fourths of fourth and sixth, and basal four-fifths of eighth, pale testaceous; scutellum dark; elytra finely golden-pubescent, basal portion dark brown, lighter posteriorly, apices and some narrow sinuous lines pale testaceous as follows: each elytron with a line commencing near scutellum, curving outward to middle of elytron, then inward to suture at one-fifth from base, along which it runs to slightly over one-third from base, then continuing obliquely backwards, reaching declivity at about middle, a second line commencing at suture just beyond middle, extending obliquely outward and a little posteriorly to near midline, then posteriorly a short distance, next obliquely forward, forming a "V," and finally outward to margin—complete markings of both elytra together forming on basal two-thirds an hour-glass, supported by two V-shaped legs; ventral surfaces shiny reddish brown; second abdominal segment broadly fringed with dense golden hairs.

Head as broad as prothorax, finely granulose; eyes coarsely faceted, subequally distant above, in front and below; frons narrowly grooved, broader above than below. Antennae two-thirds again as long as body, lacking long hairs at ends of segments; third and fourth segments short, latter slightly longer; fifth and following each one-half again as long as third, last two shorter. Prothorax slightly longer than broad, constricted near base and apex; base much narrower; sides swollen and bluntly tuberculate before middle; disc with an oblique swelling at each side just anterior to lateral tubercles; intervening area concave. Scutellum narrow, rounded apically. Elytra long, slightly broader apically; apices rounded at both sides, forming an obtuse angle nearer suture; surfaces finely punctate on basal two-thirds. Legs slender; tarsi very short. Abdomen with first segment twice as long as second, which is subequal to fourth and fifth, respectively. Length 6 mm.; breadth 1.3 mm.

Holotype, male (Bishop Museum, Honolulu), Koitaki, New Guinea, alt. 1,500 ft., October–November 1928, C. E. Pemberton, collector.

Differs from *S. figuratus*² Gahan, of the same island in being smaller, testaceous brown instead of brownish black, in having the prothorax impunctate, the third and fourth antennal segments without long hairs apically, the eyes not close above and the elytra differently marked. Differs from most of the species of the genus in being narrower, having the eyes more distant above and the femora less swollen.

Genus *Glaucytes* Thomson, 1858

Glaucytes muiri Gressitt, new species

Shiny reddish brown, partially clothed above with pale golden pubescence and below with silvery pubescence; head clothed with fine pubescence except on occiput and middle of frons, pale brassy above and silvery at sides and beneath, with some long pale hairs on genae; antennae with only a few moderate setae on undersides of basal segments; prothorax dull red-brown with four equidistant longitudinal dull golden pubescent stripes above, sternum clothed with white; scutellum dark brown, finely pubescent; elytra punctate, shiny, with pale golden pubescence in depressed areas as follows: a slightly oblique longitudinal stripe from base near humerus to slightly before middle, nearer suture than margin, an oblique rhomboidal sublateral spot at about middle, a narrow longitudinal spot between latter and apex, and finally suture edged with pubescence, narrowly in basal half and more broadly behind; ventral surface reddish brown, darker on metasternum, silvery pubescent on sides of thorax and abdomen; legs dark reddish brown, pale basally and blackish apically above on middle and hind femora, tibiae and tarsi largely blackish, latter densely pale pubescent in hind pair.

Head punctured below; vertex slightly concave behind, deeply so between antennal supports; eyes minutely faceted, broadly emarginate, closely approximate anteriorly and posteriorly; frons small. Antennae slender, slightly more than twice body length; scape short, less than one-half as long as third; fifth longer than fourth, shorter than third and subequal to following. Prothorax as long as broad; surface finely and sparsely punctured; disc with a slightly raised transverse line before middle. Scutellum rounded behind. Elytra slightly broader than prothorax at base, narrowed posteriorly, heavily punctured; apices externally and obliquely truncated, both angles sharply spined. Metasternal process swollen. Femora pedunculate-clavate; tarsi short, first segment of hind pair hardly as long as next two united. Length 13–15 mm.; breadth 4–4.5 mm.

Holotype, male (Bishop Museum, Honolulu), Rewa, Fiji, collected by F. Muir, December 1905; paratopotype, male (Gressitt collection), same data.

Differs from *G. aureosignata* Auriv., of Samoa, in being more attenuate, largely brown instead of black, less pubescent below, the elytra having a sublateral stripe to near the middle, instead of a double spot at the end of first third, the posterior spots narrower, and the elytral apices more strongly toothed at both angles. Differs

² Rep. Col. coll. by Brit. Ornith. U. Exped. and Wallast. Exped., Dutch New Guinea, III, Sep. publ., Trans. Zool. Soc. London, 20 (pt. 16) : 4 (1915).

from *G. sanctaerucis* Heller, of Vanikoro, in being larger, brown instead of black, and in having four, instead of two, prothoracic stripes, the elytra striate-punctate for most of their lengths, the spots somewhat different and the pubescence less below. *Muiri* is apparently between the above two forms, as its geographical position would indicate, and the three may be subspecifically related.

Genus *Axiothea* Pascoe, 1865

Axiothea strenua Pascoe

Axiothea strenua Pascoe, 1865, Trans. Ent. Soc. London (3) 3: 73.

A pair of specimens was taken at Piroe, Ceram, January 1909, by F. Muir. The male has a broad fringe of dense tan hairs on apical margin of first abdominal segment, hiding a pair of lateral cavities and basal half of second segment. The larger shiny black granules on the elytra are arranged in seven or eight fairly regular rows, with smaller ones on basal portion between major rows. New to Ceram.

Distribution.—Amboina; Batchian; Morty; Mysol; Kaioa; Ceram.

Genus *Grammoechus* Thomson, 1864

Grammoechus polygrammus Thomson

Grammoechus polygrammus Thomson, 1864, Syst. Ceramb: 60; Pascoe, 1869, Trans. Ent. Soc. London (3) 3: 681; Lacordaire, 1869, Gen. Col. 9: 498.

A male was taken at Mowong, western Borneo, September 1907, by F. Muir, and a male at Serdang, Selangor, Federated Malay States, December 1930, by C. E. Pemberton. The inner, interrupted longitudinal white stripe on each elytron lies along the suture and is narrower than the outer stripe. On the head the inner two stripes are more distinct and on the pronotum all four are similar and equally spaced.

Genus *Oberea* Mulsant, 1839

Oberea pembertoni Gressitt, new species

Female.—Head, prothorax, basal fifth of elytra, hind thorax, femora and tibiae orange testaceous; remainder of elytra dull brown, more dusky near margins; first abdominal segment pale sulphur yellow; antennae black; apical four abdominal segments brownish black; tarsi reddish brown. Body clothed with fine pale pubescence, golden on head, thorax and base of elytra, silvery on abdomen; erect brownish hairs distributed over most of body.

Head broader than prothorax, as broad as elytra, moderately swollen anteriorly, shallowly grooved between antennal insertions, densely, but very finely, punctured; eyes with inferior lobes broader than deep; frons rectangular, slightly higher than wide. Antennae nearly as long as body; segments slightly flattened; scape with a slightly concave dorso-lateral strip, nearly as long as third segment; third to seventh subequal. Prothorax slightly longer than broad, cylindrical, feebly constricted near apex and base; middle of basal and

apical margins slightly emarginate; surface finely and shallowly punctured. Scutellum small, truncate apically. Elytra slightly narrower beyond base, each narrowed, obliquely emarginate and bidentate apically; surface punctured on basal three-quarters, in six rows beyond base, punctures more, or less, than a puncture-width apart, very fine beyond middle. Sides of metathorax and abdominal segments densely and finely punctured. Hind femora reaching slightly beyond first abdominal segment. Length 14–15 mm.; breadth 2–2.3 mm.

Holotype, female (Bishop Museum, Honolulu), Koitaki, alt. 1,500 ft., New Guinea, October–November 1928; paratopotype, female (Gressitt collection), November–December; both taken by C. E. Pemberton of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Experiment Station in Honolulu, to whom the species is gratefully dedicated as a slight token of appreciation for the privilege of studying the Oriental longicorns in the Experiment Station collection.

The paratype has the first abdominal segment ochraceous instead of pale yellow.

This species differs from *O. nefasta* Pascoe in having the head not greatly swollen, the scutellum trapeziform and the abdomen densely punctured at sides and impunctate below. *O. institoria* Pascoe differs from *pembertonii* in having the abdomen impunctate and the prothorax narrower, etc.

Genus *Nupserha* Thomson, 1860

Nupserha haddeni Gressitt, new species

Male.—Pale reddish testaceous, abdomen yellowish testaceous; head black, except posterior portion of neck, basal half of clypeus and palpi; antennae entirely black; elytra black on apical two-fifths, the black portion reaching slightly forward at suture and to before middle at sides; last abdominal segment black, except extreme base; hind tibiae slightly darkened apically. Entire body thinly clothed with very short, pale pubescence; antennae with a fringe of fine hairs below.

Head slightly broader than prothorax, finely punctured, occiput densely so; vertex plane between antennal insertions; frons squarish, slightly broader than long; ventral lobes of eyes wider than deep; labrum finely punctured. Antennae one-fifth longer than body; scape subcylindrical, slightly longer than third segment; third to sixth subequal, following slightly shorter. Prothorax subcylindrical, broader than long, barely broader at apex than base, slightly swollen at middle of sides and constricted behind apex and close to base; disc rather convex; surface very sparsely and finely punctured. Scutellum small, bluntly rounded behind. Elytra narrow, gradually attenuated; sides strongly carinate; apices emarginate and toothed at both angles, outer tooth much longer. Sides of metasternum with a few punctures; abdomen impunctate; first segment of hind tarsus not quite as long as following two united. Length 10 mm.; breadth 2.3 mm.

Holotype, male (Loan deposit, California Academy of Sciences), Mt. Makiling, Laguna, Luzon, Philippine Is., March 3, 1931, G. C. Ladrera, collector. Received from Mr. Fred C. Hadden, to whom the species is dedicated.

Differs from *N. ustulata* Er. in having the head black, the elytra nearly half black, the prothorax less punctate and the elytra more strongly toothed at sutural angles.