

PACIFIC INSECTS

Vol. 11, no. 1

20 February 1969

Organ of the program "Zoogeography and Evolution of Pacific Insects." Published by Entomology Department, Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, U. S. A. Editorial committee: J. L. Gressitt (editor), S. Asahina, R. G. Fennah, R. A. Harrison, T. C. Maa, C. W. Sabrosky, J. J. H. Szent-Ivany, J. van der Vecht, K. Yasumatsu and E. C. Zimmerman. Devoted to studies of insects and other terrestrial arthropods from the Pacific area, including eastern Asia, Australia and Antarctica.

CHRYSOMELID BEETLES FROM THE PAPUAN SUBREGION, 6 (Eumolpinae, 4)¹

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Abstract: This paper describes further new genera and species of eumolpine leaf-beetles from the New Guinea area. Twenty-five new species of 8 new genera are described. A few of the species included were originally described in *Rhyparida*, *Nodostoma* or *Nodostomella*.

The representation of the subfamily Eumolpinae proves to be exceedingly rich in the Papuan Subregion, as mentioned in previous installments of this series². Several further installments of the series will be required to complete the preliminary study of the group from this area.

This installment treats only a limited section of the subfamily. Included are 8 new genera of the tribe Nodinini, with 25 new species. All of the new genera, except the last one described, *Sedlacekia*, appear to include only species less than about 4 mm in length. They are mostly quite rotund, and not much longer than broad. Six of the new genera appear to include no previously described species. The other 2 include some species described earlier primarily in *Rhyparida*, *Nodostoma* and *Nodostomella*. Those put in *Nodostoma* should have been placed in *Rhyparida*, as far as previously applicable generic characters are concerned.

A tentative partial key to Papuan genera of Nodinini is included. This is incomplete as a number of new genera remain to be described.

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1. Results of research supported in part by grants to Bishop Museum from the National Science Foundation (GB-3245, GB-5864).

In connection with this study I am indebted to Mme A. Bons and Dr A. Descarpentries (Paris Museum); Dr A. Collart (Bruxelles); Dr J. Balfour-Browne (London); Dr F. Hieke (Berlin) and Dr D. Guiglia and Dr E. Tortonese (Genova). The drawings were prepared by T. Nagatani, R. Suga, Barbara Downs and Judy Torres. Milton Kageyama assisted in sorting and dissecting.

2. *Pacif. Ins.* 9(2): 295-340, 26 fig.; 9(3): 551-62, 6 fig.

TENTATIVE KEY TO PAPUAN GENERA OF NODININI

1. Claws bifid, or semibifid and briefly appendiculate 2
 Claws appendiculate 19
- 2(1). Anterior setigerous pore of prothorax near anterior end of lateral margin..... 3
 Anterior setigerous pore of prothorax well below anterior end of lateral margin;
 groove from above eye connecting to frontal suture..... **Deretricchia**
- 3(2). Fore femur and/or hind femur with a tooth beneath..... 4
 Fore and hind femora both lacking a tooth beneath, or with minute teeth 8
- 4(3). Eye not very large, smaller than interocular space, weakly emarginate; often a deep
 groove above eye; occiput more or less swollen 5
 Eye large, moderately emarginate; all femora strongly toothed beneath; a slight
 groove bordering upper edge of eye; anterior margin of proepisternum strongly
 arched and produced anteriorly **Thyrasia**
- 5(4). Head with a deep groove above eye 6
 Head lacking deep groove above eye; elytron irregularly and minutely punctate;
 body broad, nearly circular, with pronotal and elytral margins expanded; eyes
 widely separated, with shallow groove above; scutellum minute **Iviva***
- 6(5). All femora usually toothed beneath.....7
 Hind femur finely toothed; fore femur untoothed or very weakly toothed; lateral
 arm of sternum narrowly bordering on anterior margin of prothorax; antennal
 segment 3 much more slender than 2, about as long as 4 **Rhyparidella***
- 7(6). Head swollen above; pronotum very strongly convex, often slightly broader than
 long; fore femur with fairly slender tooth beneath **Stethotes**
 Head not swollen above; pronotum moderately convex, much broader than long,
 often impunctate; fore femur with relatively obtuse short tooth **Phainodina***
- 8(3). A shallow groove or no groove above eye (groove rarely deep)..... 9
 A deep groove above eye; occiput strongly raised or head strongly constricted behind
 eyes; proepisternum with anterior margin projecting forward; eyes not projecting
 behind **Cleoporus**
- 9(8). No groove above eye 10
 A groove above eye 12
- 10(9). Dorsum not entirely foveate-punctate 11
 Dorsum closely and strongly, more or less seriatly, punctured; prothorax much
 narrower than elytron **Damelia**
- 11(10). Dorsum heavily punctured on pronotum and in depression behind basal elytral swell-
 ing, largely impunctate otherwise except for short sutural and lateral puncture-
 rows..... **Stizomolpus***
 Pronotum depressed across central portion, with weak punctures; elytron subregularly
 seriate-punctate **Nakanai***
- 12(9). Dorsum fairly smooth, not coarsely vermiculate-punctate 13
 Dorsum, or at least head, coarsely vermiculate-punctate; elytron at least irregularly
 punctured; body broad; proepisternum with anterior margin produced forward,
 but weakly convex; frontoclypeus fairly distinct from occiput; hind femur some-
 times weakly toothed **Cleoparida**
- 13(12). Neck not long; prothorax broader than long 14
 Neck long; occiput several times as long as frontoclypeus; prothorax as long as
 broad; antenna stout and hairy, with segments 3-10 broader than long or about
 as broad as long **Rhynchomolpus***

* Newly proposed in this article.

- 14 (13). Body broad as a rule; occiput not greatly swollen; elytral apex not produced downward..... 15
 Body narrow; head smooth in front; occiput greatly swollen; pronotum strongly convex; elytral apex long and produced downward **Triciliophora**
- 15 (14). Head without Y-suture; interocular space wider than anterior margin of frontoclypeus.....16
 Head generally with facial suture in form of inverted "Y"; interocular space often narrower than anterior margin of frontoclypeus; prothorax with distinct lateral margin **Rhyparida**
- 16 (15). Prothorax broad, with distinct lateral margin 17
 Prothorax narrow, without very distinct lateral margin **Vitibia**
- 17 (16). Frontoclypeus suboblong; prothorax nearly as broad as elytra **Rhyparidella***
 Frontoclypeus wider at apex than between antennal insertions; prothorax much narrower than elytra **Micromolpus***
- 18 (1). Prothorax as broad as elytra at base; body small and round 19
 Prothorax narrower than elytra, or constricted basally..... 20
- 19 (18). Antenna less than 1/2 as long as body; occiput with a deep groove on side **Nodina**
 Antenna more than 1/2 as long as body; occiput with a shallow groove on side **Edistus**
- 20 (19). Elytron relatively smooth, without strong ridges.....21
 Elytron with some partial and interrupted longitudinal ridges in ♀, less marked in ♂; elytron unevenly narrowed, long; eyes small and widely separated **Sedlacekia***
- 21 (20). Pronotum and elytron not very strongly and evenly swollen, usually not very smooth, or prothorax collared anteriorly 22
 Pronotum and elytron strongly swollen and smooth; prothorax nearly straight, weakly convex, or weakly toothed, at side; femora strongly swollen; antenna moderately stout, gradually thickened..... **Pseudolpus**
- 22 (21). Prothorax generally bowed, angulate or toothed at side..... 23
 Prothorax nearly straight at side, narrowly and evenly margined; eyes and antennal insertions widely separated, much more so than width of eye; no frontal suture 26
- 23 (22). Antenna slender; prothorax generally angulate or bowed at side 24
 Antenna broadened and flattened apically; prothorax generally obtusely toothed near middle of side **Callisina**
- 24 (23). Body subovate, fairly short; pronotum convex 25
 Body suboblong, fairly elongate; pronotum depressed; prothorax subobtusate at side **Nodostella**
- 25 (24). Prothorax often evenly rounded to slightly bowed or obtuse at side; head smooth above eye except for a slight groove adjacent to eye (*Nodostoma*) **Basilepta**
 Prothorax obtuse at side; head with a groove above eye and also side of occiput deeply creased subvertically..... **Pagria**
- 26 (22). Fore femur toothed 27
 Fore femur not toothed; body short, subglobose..... **Cleorina**
- 27 (26). Body smooth, finely punctured, glabrous above; prothorax very weakly convex at side 28
 Body deeply and closely punctured, somewhat hairy; prothorax slightly obtuse at side..... **Parascela**
- 28 (27). Prothorax collared anteriorly; body broad; proepisternum convex anteriorly... **Mouhotina**
 Prothorax hardly collared anteriorly; body oblong, not very broad; proepisternum not convex anteriorly **Arnobiopsis**

Genus *Rhyparidella* n. gen.

Eumolpinae: Nodinini.

Robust, deep-bodied; prothorax nearly as broad as elytra. Head lacking facial suture; frontoclypeus short, not separated from occiput; antennal insertions and eyes widely separated, latter by more than diameter of an eye. Prothorax broad, generally bowed not far from base, distinctly punctured. Elytra short, each with a basal swelling and post-basal depression. Legs short; generally a minute tooth on underside of fore femur, and often of both fore and hind femora.

Type-species: *Nodostoma sobrina* Bryant, 1950.

Differs from *Rhyparida* in lacking facial suture, in having smaller eyes, in having toothed femora and in having uniformly small-sized members.

KEY TO SPECIES OF RHYPARIDELLA

1. Occiput rather distinctly set off from frontoclypeus by a more or less obtuse shallow groove 2
- Occiput not set off from frontoclypeus by a groove 3
- 2(1). Frontoclypeus somewhat convex at sides; occiput not somewhat raised and flat; lateral margin of prothorax not broadened at middle (*sewana* group); largely reddish brown, slightly pitchy at side of elytron **sewana***
- Frontoclypeus concave at sides; occiput somewhat raised and flat; lateral margin broadened at widest part of prothorax (*corpulenta* group); reddish ochraceous to pitchy brown **corpulenta***
- 3(1). Frontoclypeus slightly emarginate at side, generally broader at top than at bottom; dorsum at least partly metallic (*rufometallica* group) 4
- Frontoclypeus usually straight at side, generally broader at bottom than at top; dorsum not metallic 6
- 4(3). Prothorax usually metallic, strongly bowed at sides well behind middle 5
- Prothorax usually red, subevenly rounded at side **bicolor***
- 5(4). Pronotal punctures fine, in part about 1/3 as wide as interspaces; dorsum bronzy green **rufometallica***
- Pronotal punctures fairly heavy, in part about as wide as interspaces; dorsum steel blue **cobaltina***
- 6(3). Aedeagus more or less deeply emarginate apically; pronotum often bowed at side behind middle (*sobrina* group) 7
- Aedeagus 3-lobed apically; pronotum somewhat evenly rounded at side; pronotal punctures rather close; elytron partly nearly impunctate (*fakfaka* group) **fakfaka***
- 7(6). Prothorax rather distinctly bowed at side well behind middle 8
- Prothorax somewhat evenly rounded at side; pronotum very finely punctured; elytron entirely punctured **aviceps***
- 8(7). Dorsum entirely black or blackish brown; emargination of aedeagal apex rather deep, or subequilaterally triangular 9
- Dorsum usually brown or ochraceous, often with a pale pattern; emargination of aedeagal apex usually obtuse or arcuate 11
- 9(8). Aedeagal apex with emargination subequilaterally triangular 10
- Aedeagal apex with emargination quite deep, U-shaped **sobrina** (Bry.)
- 10(9). Pronotal punctures much finer than elytral punctures, former mostly about 1/3 as large as interspaces, latter partly 1/2 as wide **arachi** (Gress.)

- Pronotal punctures nearly as large as elytral punctures, former partly nearly as large as interspaces, latter partly 1/4 as wide..... **wauensis***
- 11 (8). Prothorax somewhat obtuse at side; pronotal punctures minute; punctures in post-basal elytral depression much larger than rest of punctures 12
- Prothorax more or less rounded behind middle of side; pronotal punctures often 1/2 as large as elytral punctures; punctures in postbasal elytral depression only slightly larger than rest of punctures 13
- 12 (11). Dorsum uniformly reddish brown; occiput raised above level of frontoclypeus **hibisci** (Gress.)
- Dorsum often pitchy with pale humeral or basal area; occiput even with frontoclypeus; apex of aedeagus shallowly emarginate **cacaona** (Gress.)
- 13 (11). Dorsum usually pitchy to black with a basal and apical pale spot on each elytron; pronotal punctures about as large as postmedian elytral punctures.....14
- Dorsum reddish brown, sometimes pitchy, but usually with sutural stripe or large common area of elytra pitchy; pronotal punctures mostly smaller than postmedian elytral punctures **fordi***
- 14 (13). Body length about 3 mm; elytral pale spots often as large as space between them **casuarina** (Gress.)
- Body length about 2 mm; elytral pale spots usually smaller than space between them.....**quadripustulatum** (Jac.)

Rufometallica-group

Rhyparidella rufometallica Gressitt, new species Fig. 1a, 2a.

♂. Oblong-ovate, narrower anteriorly. Dorsum almost entirely metallic golden greenish, becoming reddish on anterior portion of head; antenna pitchy black to black. Segments 1-2 reddish brown and 3 reddish pitchy; legs bright reddish brown, slightly darker on tarsi and bases of tibiae. Body glabrous above; moderately clothed with short fine subadpressed hairs beneath and on legs; antenna with sparse pale pubescence on distal half, and just a few oblique hairs on basal segments.

Head distinctly narrower than prothorax, moderately punctured; occiput with a slight vague

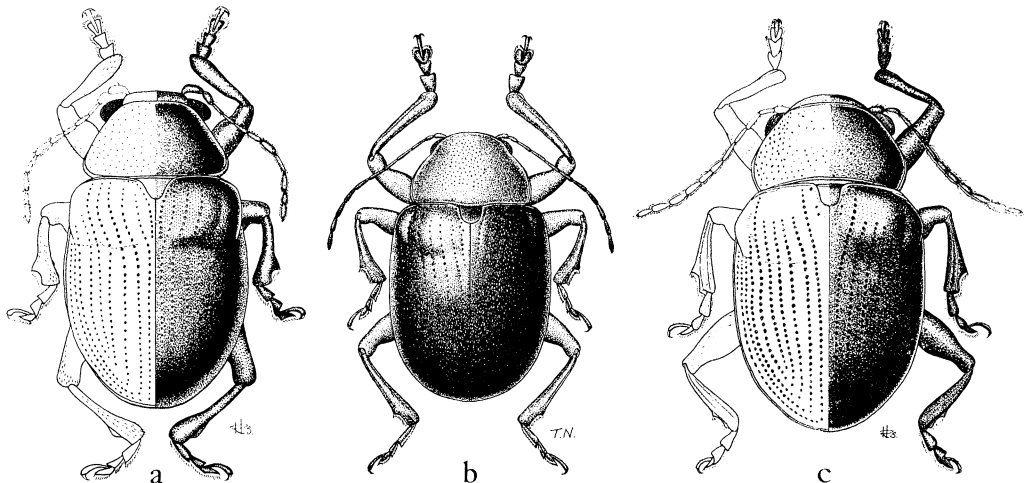


Fig. 1. a, *Rhyparidella rufometallica* n. sp.; b, *R. bicolor* n. sp.; c, *R. cobaltina* n. sp.

depression at center, without any distinct separation from frontoclypeus; latter deeply emarginate apically; labrum slightly emarginate apically; gena $1/3$ as deep as eye; eye $4/5$ as wide as deep, weakly emarginate anteriorly. *Antenna* just over $1/2$ as long as body; segment 1 somewhat arched; 2 moderately broad, $2/3$ as long as 1; 3 slender, nearly as long as 1; 4 similar to 3; 5 slightly shorter; 5-10 subequal in length, becoming gradually thicker; 11 slightly longer than 10. *Prothorax* $5/8$ as long as broad, somewhat oblique at side, widest well behind middle and then narrowed to base; external margin slightly flattened and slightly irregular; disc smooth, subevenly convex, with fine distinct punctures over most of surface, mostly $1/2$ to $1/3$ as wide as interspaces, slightly larger near lateral margin. *Scutellum* as broad as long, broadly rounded behind. *Elytron* slightly more than $1/3$ as broad as long, subevenly rounded at side and apex; disc with 11 regular rows of punctures just behind humerus and 11, partly different, rows just behind middle; most of punctures $1/2$ to $1/3$ as large as interspaces, but several larger and closer in postbasal depression. *Ventral surfaces* minutely or indistinctly punctured. *Legs* moderately stout; last hind tarsal segment 1 nearly as long as last. *Length* 3.3 mm; breadth 1.8.

Paratypes: Length 3-3.6 mm; breadth 1.5-1.9.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7905), Kepilam, 2450 m, W. Highlands, NE New Guinea, 22.VI.1963, J. Sedlacek; 8 paratopotypes, same data; many paratypes, Eliptamin Valley, 1200-1300 m, 1-15.VIII.1959, W. W. Brandt; several paratypes, Funyende, Saidor Subdistr., Finisterre Mts, 1200 m, 24.IX.1958, Brandt.

Differs from *sobrina* Bryant in being more elongate, metallic green instead of black, and more heavily punctured on pronotum.

Rhyparidella bicolor Gressitt, new species Fig. 1b, 2b.

♂. Broadly ovate. Bright reddish; elytron metallic greenish tinged with reddish brown; scutellum pitchy; ventral surfaces partly pitchy reddish; tarsi partly pitchy reddish. Body glabrous above, with fine small hairs on parts of venter and on legs.

Head slightly broader than apex of prothorax, moderately punctured, with distinct depression in center of occiput; gena $1/4$ as deep as eye; eye $2/3$ as broad as deep. *Antenna* just over $1/2$ as long as body; segment 1 strongly arched; 2nd $4/5$ as long as 1; 3 as long as 1, slender; 4 slightly shorter than 3; 5 slightly shorter than 4; 5-10 increasing slightly in length; 6-10 distinctly broader; 11 barely longer than 10. *Prothorax* $3/5$ as long as broad, subevenly rounded at side, widest well behind middle; disc subevenly convex, obliquely depressed between middle

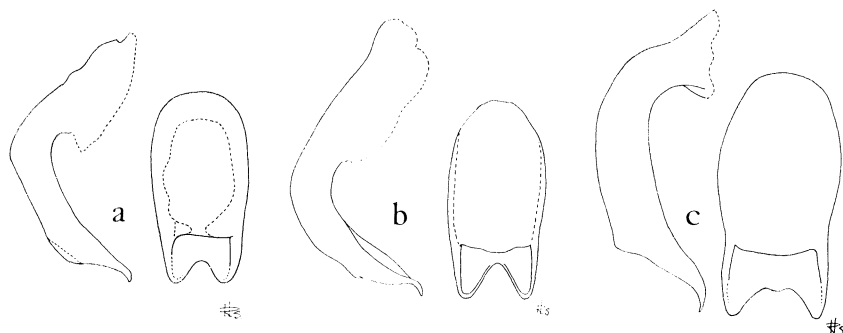


Fig. 2. Aedeagi: a, *Rhyparidella rufometallica* n. sp.; b, *R. bicolor* n. sp.; c, *R. cobaltina* n. sp.

of side and anterior margin; surface moderately and somewhat irregularly punctured, the punctures mostly $1/2$ to $1/3$ as large as interspaces. *Elytron* just over $2/5$ as broad as long, evenly convex at side; disc slightly raised behind base followed by a weak depression, with fairly regular rows of punctures which are mostly about $1/2$ to $1/3$ as large as interspaces longitudinally and $1/4$ to $1/5$ as large transversely except in postbasal depression and near humerus where they are partly nearly as large as interspaces transversely. *Ventral surfaces* partly frosted and partly uneven. *Legs* fairly stout; hind tarsal segment 1 as long as last. Length 3.5 mm; breadth 1.6.

Paratypes: Length 3–3.7 mm; breadth 1.5–1.7.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7906), Urapura (Ugapuga), Kamo Valley, Wissel Lakes, 1530 m, NW New Guinea, 11.VIII.1955, Gressitt; 2 paratopotypes, same data; paratypes, Enarotali (Enagotadi), Lake Paniai, 1850 m, Wissel Lakes, 4.VIII.1962, J. Sedlacek. Additional specimens from NE New Guinea are not for certain this species.

Differs from *rufometallica* Gr. in being a little less elongate, in having a stronger oblique depression between middle of side and anterior margin of prothorax more evenly rounded and less bowed, and a weaker postbasal depression on elytron, besides having prothorax red (which may be a variable character).

***Rhyparidella cobaltina* Gressitt, new species** Fig. 1c, 2c.

♂. Deep metallic cobalt blue with slight greenish and purplish tinges; antenna pitchy brown with segments 1–2 reddish brown and 3–4 reddish brown to slightly pitchy; legs bright reddish brown with tarsi partly pitchy reddish. Body largely glabrous but with ventral surfaces and parts of legs and antenna with oblique golden buff pubescence, very sparse on much of femora and parts of tibiae.

Head barely broader than anterior end of prothorax, deep, rather heavily punctured, the punctures mostly about as large as interspaces; frontoclypeus slightly raised between antennal insertions; gena about $1/4$ as deep as eye; eye $4/5$ as broad as deep. *Antenna* $3/5$ as long as body; segment 1 arched and somewhat flattened; 2 slightly narrower but nearly as long as 1; 3 slender, as long as 1; 3=4; 5 slightly shorter; 5–10 subequal in length; 5–7 successively stouter; 7–10 similar; 11 distinctly longer than 10. *Prothorax* just over $2/3$ as long as broad, rounded-obtuse at side, widest well behind middle; anterior corner with a swollen setigerous tubercle; disc somewhat unevenly convex, slightly flattened just behind center, with moderately strong punctures, mostly about $1/2$ as large as interspaces, but stronger and slightly rugose near side. *Scutellum* strongly rounded behind. *Elytron* $2/5$ as broad as long, moderately rounded externally; surface subevenly convex with a weak postbasal swelling followed by a slight depression; punctures in 11 regular rows just behind humerus, most of punctures about $1/2$ as large as interspaces longitudinally and about $1/4$ as large transversely, and somewhat larger in postbasal depression and behind humerus. *Ventral surfaces* finely and irregularly punctured. *Legs* fairly stout; hind tarsal segment 1 as long as last. Length 3.4 mm; breadth 1.8.

Paratypes: Length 2.7–3.7 mm; breadth 1.6–1.8.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7907), Loloipa, 800 m, Goilala Subdistr., Owen Stanley Range, SE New Guinea, 1–15.II.1958, W. W. Brandt; many paratopotypes, same data and 16.XI.–10.XII.1957, Brandt.

Differs from *rufometallica* Gr. in being more blue (though also varying to green, and sometimes with legs pitchy or black), in having occiput entirely even, without depression, prothorax less bowed at side and more heavily punctured, and elytron with punctures more numerous (closer longitudinally).

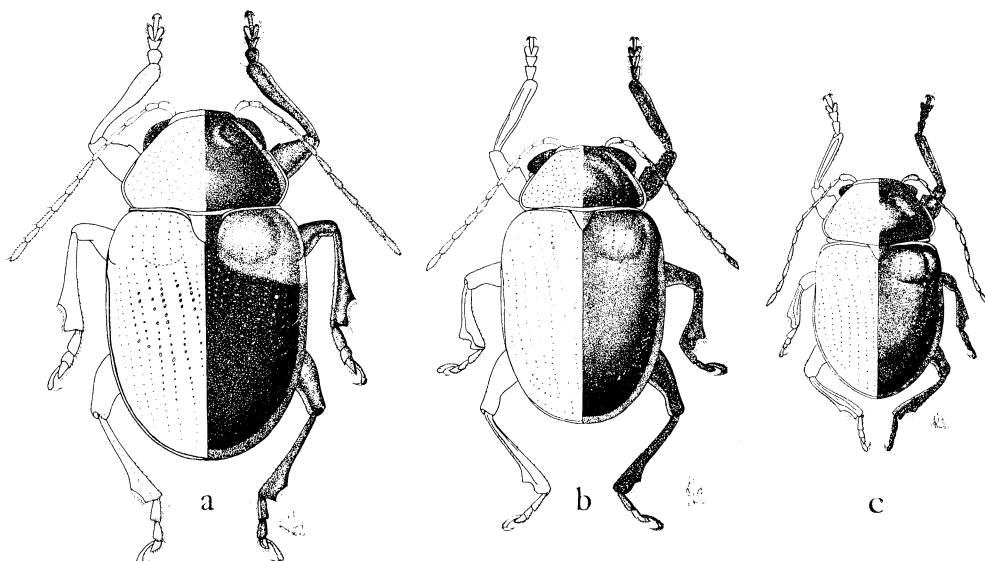


Fig. 3. a, *Rhyparidella cacaona* (Gress.); b, *R. wauensis* n. sp.; c, *R. arachi* (Gress.).

Sobrina-group

Rhyparidella aviceps Gressitt, new species Fig. 4a, 5a.

♂. Robust; prothorax fairly large. Dark reddish brown, more pitchy black on pronotum and metasternum; reddish brown on humerus and parts of legs; pitchy brown; abdomen pitchy; labrum pale reddish brown; antenna reddish brown, paler on segments 1-2. Body glabrous above, thinly clothed with brief oblique pale hairs beneath and on antenna.

Head distinctly broader than apex of prothorax, somewhat sparsely punctured, a little more strongly and closely so on frontoclypeus; gena $1/6$ as deep as eye; eye nearly as broad as deep, prominent at side. *Antenna* $2/3$ as long as body, fairly slender; segment 1 stout; 2 a little narrower, $3/4$ as long; 3 very slender, as long as 1, subequal to 4; 5 slightly shorter; 6-10 subequal in length to 5, stouter; 11 slightly longer than 10. *Prothorax* slightly more than $2/3$ as long as broad; subevenly rounded at side, widest slightly behind middle; disc subevenly convex, very slightly depressed between middle of side and anterior margin; punctures rather fine and sparse, mostly about $1/4$ as wide as interspaces, somewhat stronger and closer near lateral margin. *Scutellum* about as long as broad, rounded behind. *Elytron* somewhat more than $1/3$ as broad as long, subevenly convex externally; surface strongly convex, raised in middle behind base and distinctly depressed behind raised area; punctures in fairly regular rows, fairly strong in postbasal depression and becoming weaker posteriorly, mostly about $2/3$ as large as interspaces longitudinally and about $1/3$ as large transversely, at least in central portion. *Ventral surfaces* slightly frosted, not distinctly punctured. *Legs* moderately stout; hind tarsal segment 1 longer than last. Length 2.8 mm; breadth 1.7.

Paratype: Length 2.6 mm; breadth 1.6 mm.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7908), Danowaria, 700 m, Bomberai Pen., nr Fak Fak, Vogelkop, SW New Guinea, 2.VI.1959, Gressitt; paratype ♂, Kebar Valley, 550 m, W of Manokwari, Vogelkop, NW NG, 4-31.I.1962, L. W. Quate.

Differs from *sobrina* Bryant in having prothorax longer and more finely and sparsely

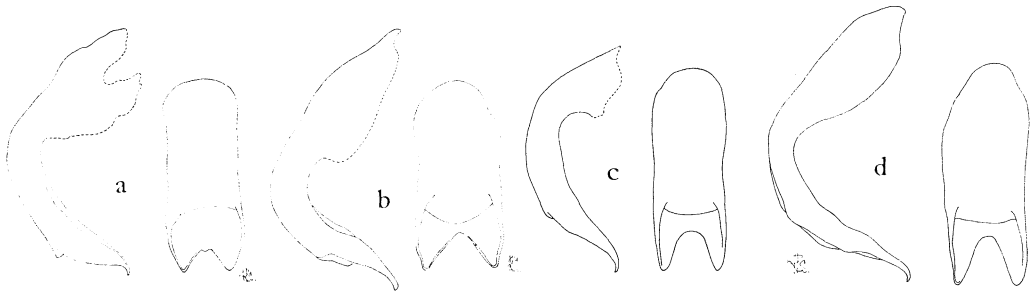


Fig. 4. Aedeagi: a, *Rhyparidella aviceps* n. sp.; b, *R. wauensis* n. sp.; c, *R. sobrina* (Bry.)?, from Waris, NW NG; d, *R. sobrina* (Bry.), paratype, Cyclops.

punctured, front of head more finely punctured, and elytron more strongly punctured at center. The species name *aviceps* refers to Vogelkop (bird's head), the westernmost end of New Guinea.

***Rhyparidella wauensis* Gressitt, new species** Fig. 3b, 4b.

♂. Pitchy black to dark reddish brown or ochraceous: Head pitchy black, largely reddish on occiput and on central portion of frontoclypeus, ochraceous on labrum. Antenna pale reddish brown basally becoming pitchy distally; prothorax pitchy black; scutellum and elytron nearly black; ventral surfaces pitchy black tinged with reddish; legs pitchy black, somewhat reddish on tarsi and bases of femora. Body largely glabrous, a few pale hairs on anterior portion of head, antenna and a very few on abdomen and legs.

Head slightly broader than apex of prothorax; occiput somewhat raised and quite deep, moderately punctured; vertex and frontoclypeus a little more heavily punctured, latter broadly emar-

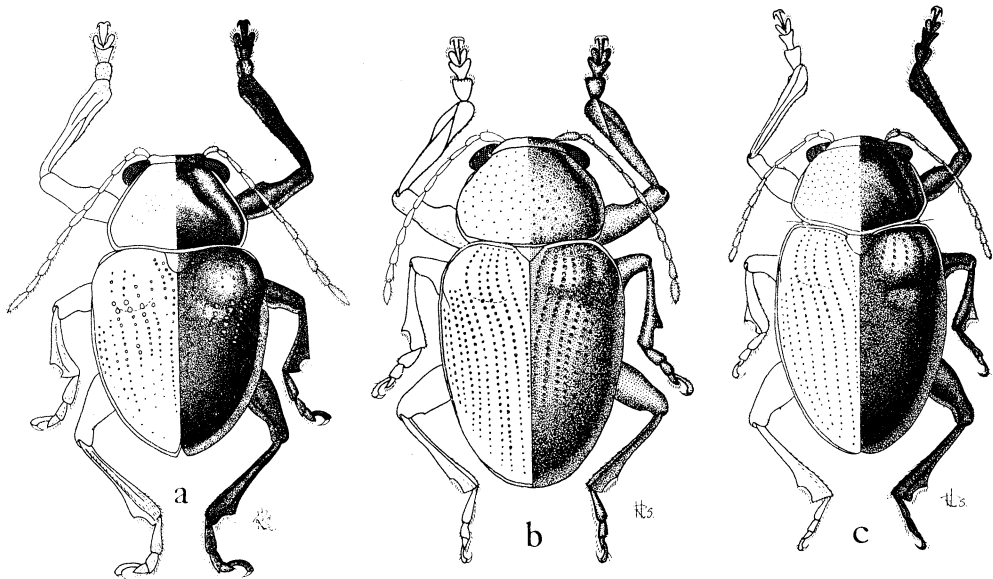


Fig. 5. a, *Rhyparidella aviceps* n. sp.; b, *R. fordi* n. sp.; c, *R. sobrina* (Bry.)?, from Waris.

ginate apically; gena $1/5$ as deep as eye. *Antenna* reaching to apical $1/4$ of elytron; segment 1 swollen, minutely punctured; 2 much less swollen, $3/4$ as long; 3 slender, not quite as long as 1; 4 longer than 3 and slightly longer than 5; 6 similar to 5; 7 and following much thicker, about as long as 6. *Prothorax* nearly $1/2$ again as broad as long, subobtusely rounded at side, widest well behind middle; disc moderately punctured with most of punctures about $1/2$ as large as interspaces. *Scutellum* broadly rounded apically. *Elytron* nearly $3\times$ as long as broad, subparallel and slightly convex in basal $2/3$, evenly rounded externally to sutural angle; subvertical to slightly overhanging at side; disc distinctly raised behind middle of base and depressed behind swelling; surface with regular rows of moderate punctures, mostly about as large as interspaces longitudinally and about $1/3$ as large transversely, slightly larger in postbasal depression and slightly smaller posteriorly. *Ventral surfaces* somewhat shiny, slightly frosted and not distinctly punctured. *Legs* fairly stout; hind tibia strongly ridged and deeply emarginate preapically; hind tarsal segment 1 as long as $2+3$ and as last. Length 3.4 mm; breadth 1.5.

Paratypes: Length 2.8–3.5 mm; breadth 1.3–1.55.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7909), Wau, 1250 m, Morobe Distr., NE New Guinea, 9.V.1963, J. & M. Sedlacek; allotype ♀ (BISHOP), same data; many paratypes, VII, IX, X, Sedlacek, Gressitt; some specimens probably this species from Moife, 2100 m, X.1959, T. C. Maa, Mt Otto, 2200 m, 22.VI.1955, Gressitt.

Differs from *sobrina* (Bryant) in being slightly smaller and with aedeagal emargination subequilaterally triangular instead of U-shaped.

Rhyparidella cacaona (Gressitt), new combination Fig. 3a, 6a.

Rhyparida cacaona Gr., 1966, *Papua N. Guin. Agr. J.* 17(4): 168, fig. 1.

5, Taliligap, 300 m, W of Rabaul, Gazelle Pen., New Britain, 17–18.XII.1962, J. Sedlacek; 6, Vunakanau, 260 m, nr Taliligap, 3.VII.1956, on *Leea*, Gressitt; 2, Rabaul, IV.1937, C. E. Pemberton; 1, Kokopo, IX.1949, N. L. H. Krauss; 2, Warongoi Vall., 100 m, 24.V.1956, Gressitt; 6, Illugi, 230 m, Warongoi Vall., 16.XII.1962, J. Sedlacek; 5, Gaulim, 130 m, Gazelle Pen., 28.X.1962, Sedlacek; 1, Mt Sinewit, 900 m, Gazelle Pen., 7–16.XI.1962, Sedlacek; 5, Keravat, 60 m, Gazelle Pen., 2.IX.1955, Gressitt; 20–25.XI.1959, T. C. Maa; 5, St Paul's, 350 m, Baining, Gazelle Pen., 9.IX.1955, Gressitt; 1, Linga Linga Plantation, W of Willaumez Pen., New Britain, 11.IV.1956, on *Laportea*, Gressitt. Several (Kopenhagen), Yalom, New Britain, 21.V.1962, Noona Dan Expedition.

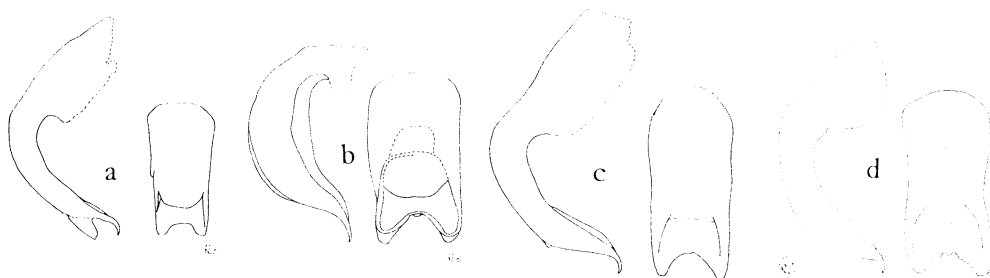


Fig. 6. Aedeagi: a, *Rhyparidella cacaona* (Gress.); b, *R. fordii* n. sp.; c, *R. casuarina* (Gress.); d, *R. quadripustulata* (Jac.).

Rhyparidella sobrina (Bryant), new combination Fig. 4c, d, 5c.

Nodostoma sobrina Bry., 1950, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* ser 12, 3 (27): 217, fig. 23 (Jutefa Bay & Cyclops Mts, NW NG; BMNH).

A paratype from Cyclops Mts was studied and illustrated. Additional probable specimens of this species are at hand from the same area.

Rhyparidella arachi (Gressitt), new combination Fig. 3c.

Rhyparida arachi Gress., 1964, *Papua N. Guin. Agr. J.* 16 (2-3): 105 (Wewak, NE NG; BISHOP).

Additional material is at hand from the area of the type locality, and from nearby areas.

Rhyparidella fordii Gressitt, new species Fig. 5b, 6b.

♂. Robust, suboblong. Ochraceous to pale reddish castaneous: Antenna pale ochraceous; head ochraceous; prothorax reddish castaneous, its basal margin, and scutellum, partly pitchy; elytron ochraceous with slightly darker margins; ventral surfaces largely reddish on thorax and pitchy on abdomen; legs reddish. Venter and legs with sparse short pale hairs and a few longer suberect hairs along middle of abdomen.

Head slightly broader than anterior end of prothorax, moderately punctured; front of head fairly flat; frontoclypeus shallowly emarginate; gena 1/4 as deep as eye; eye 4/5 as wide as deep. *Antenna* slender, nearly 3/4 as long as body; segment 1 stout; 2 similar but 3/4 as long as 1; 3 very slender, nearly as long as 1; 4 slightly longer than 3 or 5; 6-11 each barely longer than 5, but somewhat stouter. *Prothorax* slightly more than 3/5 as long as broad, somewhat narrower than elytra; side somewhat unevenly convex, rounded obtuse and widest well behind middle; surface subevenly convex, moderately punctured, punctures mostly about 1/2 as wide as interspaces, slightly larger near side. *Scutellum* broadly rounded behind. *Elytron* about 5/12 as broad as long, subevenly convex at side; disc distinctly convex behind middle of base with a fairly deep depression behind swelling; punctures in regular rows, mostly almost as large as interspaces longitudinally and about 1/3 as large transversely, but larger in postbasal depression and behind humerus. *Ventral surfaces* partly frosted or wrinkled. *Legs* fairly stout; hind tarsal segment 1 as long as last. *Length* 2.7 mm; *breadth* 1.4.

Paratypes: Often banded or striped with brown, pitchy or black. Length 2.4-3 mm; breadth 1.5-1.9.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7910), Sepalakembang, 1920 m, Salawaket Range, Huon Pen., NE New Guinea, 14.IX.1956, E. J. Ford, Jr.; 3 paratopotypes, 12.IX., Ford; 7 paratypes, Bandoang, 1800 m, Salawaket Range, 15.IX.1956, Ford; 1 paratype, Sakalang, 300 m, Salawaket Ra., 10.IX.1956, Ford. Additional specimens, probably this species, from Mendi, S. Highlands, 8.X.1958, Gressitt; Aiurop, nr Mendi, 7.X.; nr Kornfarm, Hagen, 15.X.1958, Gressitt; Topo, NW of Kainantu, 22.X.1959, T. C. Maa. Also Aiyura, Nondugl, Mt Otto, Daulo Pass, etc.

Differs from *sobrina* Bryant in being largely pale, with punctures a little sparser, prothorax less bowed at side, and frontoclypeus more shallowly emarginate apically.

Rhyparidella casuarinae (Gressitt), new combination Fig. 6c, 7a.

Rhyparida casuarinae Gress., 1964, *Papua N. Guin. Agr. J.* 16 (2-3): 106, fig. 2 (Moife, E. Highlands, NE NG; BISHOP).

Many specimens from various localities in the Eastern and Western Highlands and Chimbu District.

Rhyparidella quadripustulata (Jacoby), new combination Fig. 6d, 7b.

Rhyparida quadripustulata Jac., 1884, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova* **20**: 206 (Misori I.; GENOVA).

Many specimens from Biak and Japen islands.

Rhyparidella hibisci (Gressitt), new combination

Cleoporus hibisci Gress., 1964, *Papua N. Guin. Agr. J.* **16** (2-3): 109, fig. 3 (Kerema, SE NG; BISHOP)

No additional material.

Fakfaka-group

Rhyparidella fakfaka Gressitt, new species Fig. 8a, 9a.

♂. Relatively slender, subparallel-sided. Reddish castaneous, slightly paler on head and elytra, darker on pronotum; antenna dull ochraceous; legs slightly pitchy except at bases. Body largely glabrous, with scattered minute or suberect golden buff hairs beneath and on parts on legs and antenna.

Head no broader than anterior end of prothorax, finely granulate on occiput and sparsely punctured on frontoclypeus, a short median depression on occiput and a shallow transverse depression between occiput and frontoclypeus; gena 1/3 as deep as eye; eye 3/4 as wide as deep. *Antenna* 2/3 as long as body; segment 1 fairly stout; 2 slightly narrower, 2/3 as long as 1; 3 slender, nearly as long as 1; 4 distinctly longer than 3 and slightly longer than 5; 5-10 sub-

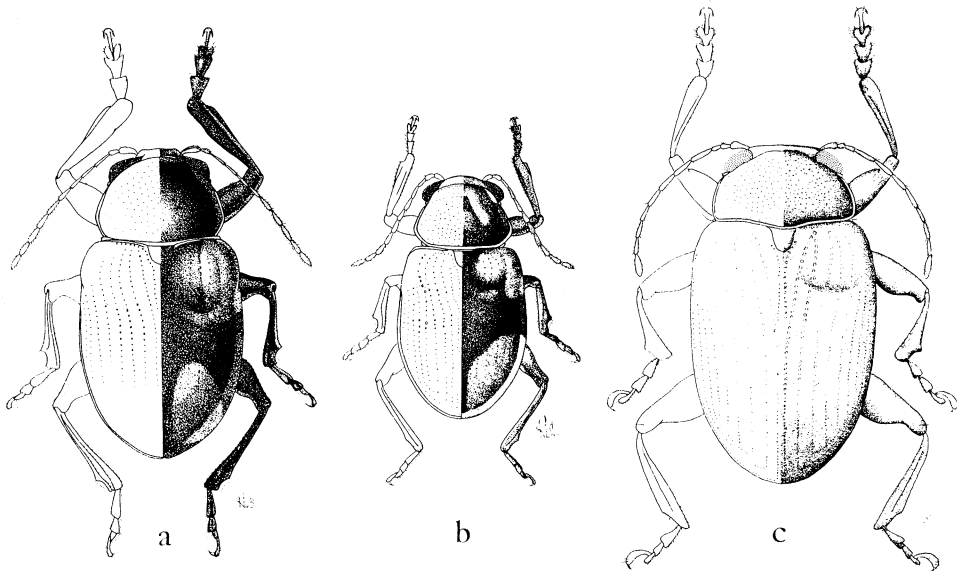


Fig. 7. a, *Rhyparidella casuarina* (Gress.), Nondugl; b, *R. quadripustulata* (Jac.)?, Jimi Valley; c, *R. corpulenta* n. sp.

equal in length, increasing in thickness distally. *Prothorax* not quite $2/3$ as long as broad; side subevenly convex, widest near middle; anterior angle with a strong setigerous tubercle and a slightly smaller one at basal angle; disc subevenly convex and smooth, slightly depressed obliquely between middle of side and anterior margin; punctures fairly fine, mostly about $1/3$ as wide as interspaces. *Scutellum* rounded-triangular. *Elytron* $2/5$ as broad as long, subparallel at side, evenly narrowed to sutural angle; disc distinctly swollen behind middle of base, followed by a fairly distinct transverse depression; punctures rather widely spaced in subregular rows, in middle portion about $1/5$ as large as interspaces longitudinally and about the same transversely, much larger in postbasal depression, up to as large or longer than interspaces. *Ventral surfaces* somewhat frosted to finely punctured. *Legs* fairly long and slender; hind tarsal segment 1 distinctly shorter than last. Length 2.6 mm; breadth 1.2.

♀. Body stouter; prothorax slightly longer. Length 3 mm; breadth 1.55.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7911), Fak Fak, 10-100 m, S coast of Bomberai Pen., Vogelkop, SW New Guinea, 12.VI.1959, sweeping, T. C. Maa; allotype ♀, Bomberi, N of Fak Fak, 700-900 m, 10.VI.1959, Maa. A questionable specimen, Bomberi, 3.VI.

Differs from *hibisci* (Gr.) in being more slender, more parallel-sided, with prothorax shorter, more evenly rounded at side, head less punctured, elytron much more sparsely punctured, and hind femora untoothed.

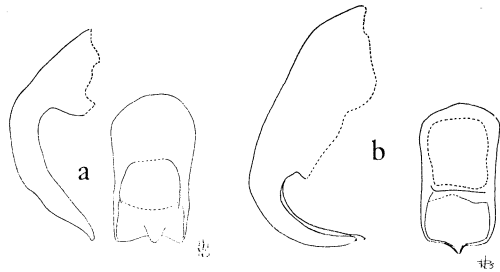


Fig. 8. Aedeagi: a, *Rhyparidella fakfaka* n. sp.; b, *R. sewana* n. sp.

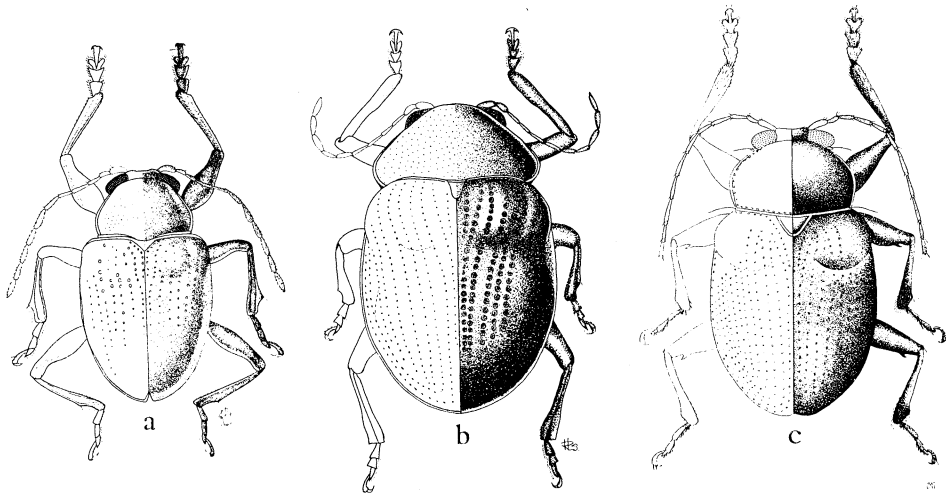


Fig. 9. a, *Rhyparidella fakfaka* n. sp.; b, *R. sewana* n. sp.; c, *Phainodina stygica* n. sp.

Corpulenta-group

Rhyparidella corpulenta Gressitt, new species Fig. 7c.

♀. Broadly ovate-oblong, fully $4/7$ as broad as long. Reddish brown to pitchy; basal 3 antennal segments testaceous, remainder reddish ochraceous to slightly pitchy; head reddish ochraceous with upper part of frontoclypeus, and postocciput darker; pronotum deep reddish castaneous, slightly varied with pitchy; scutellum castaneous; elytron reddish pitchy with basal portion paler reddish, and apical $1/5$ and subsutural portion becoming still paler; ventral surfaces reddish pitchy, ochraceous on abdomen; legs reddish brown with bases and apices of femora, and bases of tibiae, pitchy. Body largely glabrous, with a few sparse pale hairs on lower part of head, median portions of sternites, and legs; antennae with only a few oblique pale hairs and some minute adpressed pubescence on last 6 segments.

Head finely frosted, feebly punctured, a little more distinctly so on frontoclypeus; vertex with a short Y-suture; frontoclypeus broader than deep; gena not quite $1/3$ as deep as eye. *Antenna* fairly slender, just over $1/2$ as long as body; segment 1 a little longer than 2 and more arched behind; 3 very slightly longer than 2; 3-5 quite slender, subequal in length; 6-10 stouter, very slightly longer; 11 slightly longer than 1 or 10. *Prothorax* not quite $2/3$ as broad as long, moderately convex anteriorly and posteriorly, broadly and subevenly rounded at side, widest just behind middle, where lateral margin is more expanded; moderately punctured above with punctures mostly a little smaller than interspaces. *Scutellum* barely longer than broad. *Elytron* just over $1/3$ as broad as long, subevenly convex at side; disc raised near base followed by a distinct depression, with 10 regular rows of punctures at level of depression; punctures mostly about $1/3$ as large as interspaces longitudinally and $1/5$ as large transversely, but larger in depression. *Ventral surfaces* fairly smooth, finely frosted, not distinctly punctured, somewhat wrinkled on abdomen, with some small depressions on sides of sternites. Length 3.1 mm; breadth 1.9.

Paratype: Length 3.2 mm; breadth 2.05.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7912), Kulumadau Hill, Woodlark (Murua) I., 25.II.1957, W. W. Brandt; allotype, 3.II.; 2 paratypes, 3.II., 9-12.III.1957, Brandt.

Differs from *sobrina* (Bryant) in being stouter, paler, with prothorax more rounded at side and widest much nearer middle, and elytron more finely punctured.

Sewana-group

Rhyparidella sewana Gressitt, new species Fig. 8b, 9b.

♂. Robust, ovate; prothorax as broad as elytron at base. Reddish brown, in part pitchy or ochraceous: Head reddish brown, blackish on bases of mandible; antenna pale ochraceous; pronotum bright reddish brown; scutellum and elytron reddish brown, slightly less reddish than pronotum, pitchy on lateral declivity of elytron; ventral surfaces reddish brown, paler on abdomen; legs ochraceous, slightly pitchy on bases and apices of femora, paler on tarsi.

Head not quite as broad as anterior margin of prothorax; occiput very broad, subevenly convex, finely punctured, with a very weak depression on mid line between upper eye-lobes; a very faint incomplete oblique groove separating occiput from frontoclypeus on each side; frontoclypeus distinctly broader than deep, moderately emarginate apically; gena $1/7$ as deep as lower eye-lobe. *Antenna* slender, $3/4$ as long as body; segment 1 arched, feebly swollen; 2 similar, $3/4$ as long as 1; 4 as long as 3, more slender; 4-6 increasing very slightly in length; 6-10 decreasing very slightly in length; 11 slightly longer than 6. *Prothorax* $2/3$ again as broad as long; fairly straight on anterior margin, slightly bent backward toward side; lateral margin moderately convex, somewhat bowed, widest well behind middle and then somewhat strongly narrowed

to base; anterior-posterior angles with fairly prominent setigerous tubercles; lateral margin moderately wide; disc subevenly convex, fairly smooth, sparsely punctured on middle, or mostly punctured at side where punctures are a little less in diameter than interspaces. *Scutellum* slightly longer than broad, narrowed and rounded apically. *Elytron* just over 2× as long as broad, distinctly convex at side, evenly rounded to sutural angle; disc with 11 regular rows of punctures just behind middle, punctures mostly slightly smaller than interspaces longitudinally and about 1/3 to 1/4 as large as interspaces transversely, somewhat larger behind humerus and finer and sparser posteriorly; disc weakly swollen behind middle of base, slightly depressed behind swelling. *Ventral surfaces* moderately smooth to slightly wrinkled and micropunctulate on side of abdomen. *Legs* moderately stout; hind tarsal segment 1 distinctly shorter than 2+3 or last. Length 3 mm; breadth 1.9.

♀. Length 3.1 mm; breadth 2.

Paratypes: Length 2.3–3.3 mm; breadth 1.4–2.2.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7913), Wakaiuna, Sewa Bay, Normanby I., SE New Guinea, 25–30.X.1956, W. W. Brandt; allotopotype ♀ (BISHOP), 1–10.XI.1956; 23 paratopotypes, 25.X.–31.XII.1956, Brandt.

Differs from *guineensis* (Bryant) in being larger, broader, with prothorax relatively broader and shorter, as broad as elytral bases, with elytral punctures finer and more widely spaced, and disc more suddenly depressed behind postbasal swelling.

Genus *Phainodina* n. gen.

Eumolpinae: Nodinini.

Body robust and deep; prothorax not much narrower than elytra. Head with frontoclypeus short, not set off from occiput; eyes separated by more than the diameter of an eye; antennal insertions widely separated and intervening area flat. Prothorax swollen above, usually impunctate, rounded at side. Elytra short, convex, swollen on basal portion. Legs short; femora each with a fairly strong obtuse tooth beneath.

Type-species: *Rhyparida picta* Baly, 1867.

This genus differs from *Rhyparida* in lacking a facial suture, and from *Rhyparidella* in having a strong obtuse tooth on underside of each femur, as well as having prothorax more swollen, generally impunctate, and generally quite convex and evenly rounded at side. The name refers to shiny, and *Nodina*-shaped beetle.

KEY TO SPECIES OF PHAINODINA

1. Elytron in large part with interstices between puncture-rows smooth and not raised; sides of antennal insertions not distinctly raised 2
- Elytron with regular puncture-rows with interstices distinctly raised; inner sides of antennal insertions subacutely raised, as seen in end view of front of head... *subcorrugata**
- 2 (1). Portions of elytron apparently impunctate or nearly so; elytron bicolorous..... 3
- Elytron completely punctured, although finely punctured in part; elytron often unicolorous..... 5
- 3 (2). Frontoclypeus somewhat trapeziform, with straight sides..... 4
- Frontoclypeus with sides emarginate; elytron with complicated pattern of pale and dark brown; lateral margin of prothorax quite wide *ornata**
- 4 (3). Elytron usually dark with a pale band behind basal area, not quite reaching suture; lateral margin of pronotum not specially broad at middle..... *guineensis* (Bry.)

- Elytron usually dark with a pale area just behind humerus, and often a small one near scutellum; lateral margin of pronotum broad at middle **picta** (Baly)
- 5 (2). Occiput not grooved medially; elytron hardly subcorrugated basally 6
 Occiput grooved medially; elytron subcorrugated basally, and with a complex pattern of pale ochraceous spots on pitchy background **alticola***
- 6 (5). Elytron unicolorous; side of prothorax somewhat evenly rounded and lateral margin not particularly broadened in middle 7
 Elytron bicolorous, pitchy and ochraceous; side of prothorax somewhat obtusely rounded with lateral margin broadened in middle..... **brandtella***
- 7 (6). Base of pronotum distinctly narrowed from widest part of side..... 8
 Base of pronotum hardly narrowed from widest part of side; pronotum weakly convex in side view; dorsum ochraceous **alpiniae***
- 8 (7). Pronotum more or less strongly convex in side view..... 9
 Pronotum weakly convex in side view; pronotum shiny black; elytron green (described in *Cleorina*) **papuana** (Bry.)
- 9 (8). Dorsum shiny black; length 3 mm; pronotum very convex **stygica***
- Dorsum red; length 3.5 mm. (described in *Rhyparida*) **elevata** (Baly)

Phainodina brandtella Gressitt, new species Fig. 11a.

♂. Minute; robust and subovate. Reddish ochraceous, in part paler or darker: Head reddish testaceous; antenna dull testaceous to brownish distally; pronotum pale reddish ochraceous; elytron pale reddish ochraceous with a large vague somewhat pitchy brown area largely behind middle, and darkest near side; ventral surfaces and legs dull ochraceous. Body nearly glabrous, with a few pale hairs, mostly on median portion of abdomen and on parts of legs and antenna.

Head slightly broader than anterior end of prothorax, smooth and impunctate, a short median groove on center of occiput; frontoclypeus distinctly broader than long, slightly raised at each side and moderately emarginate apically; gena 1/3 as deep as eye; eye 4/5 as wide as deep. *Antenna* 3/4 as long as body, slender; segment 1 broad; 2 distinctly narrower and somewhat shorter; 3 slender, as long as 5, 6 slightly longer; 7-11 stouter, subequal in length. *Prothorax* not quite 2/3 as long as broad; side strongly and subevenly convex, slightly produced at

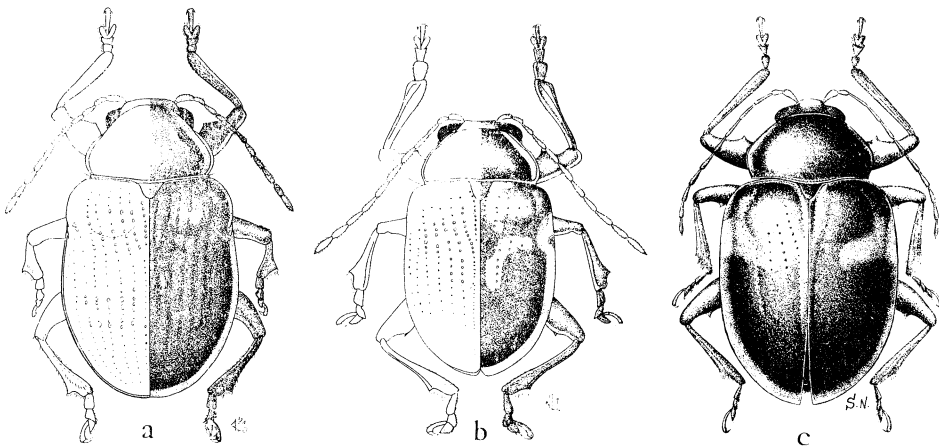


Fig. 10. a, *Phainodina subcorrugata* n. sp.; b, *P. ornata* n. sp.; c, *P. guineensis* (Bry.).

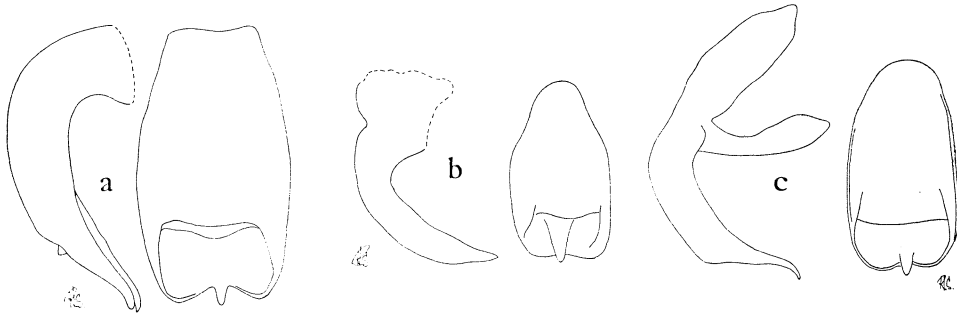


Fig. 11. Aedeagi: a, *Phainodina brandtella* n. sp.; b, *P. subcorrugata* n. sp.; c, *P. ornata* n. sp.

middle which is widest point; a small tubercle at each corner; disc smooth and evenly convex, practically impunctate. *Scutellum* rounded behind. *Elytron* just over $2/5$ as broad as long, slightly convex at side, evenly rounded behind; disc strongly convex, with a distinct swelling behind middle of base which is followed by a distinct transverse depression; punctures in part fairly regular, about $1/2$ to $1/4$ as large as interspaces longitudinally and about $1/4$ as large transversely, slightly larger in postbasal depression, and weaker and partly lacking on basal swelling and on apical $1/3$. *Ventral surfaces* smooth and slightly frosted on thorax, moderately punctured and frosted on abdomen. *Legs* with femora quite stout; hind tarsal segment 1 nearly as long as last. Length 2.35 mm; breadth 1.45.

Paratypes: Length 2.2–2.5 mm; breadth 1.4–1.5.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7914), Kiunga, 30 m, Fly River, SE New Guinea, 5–7.VIII.1957, W. W. Brandt; 3 paratopotypes, 9–14.X.1957, Brandt.

Differs from *guineensis* Bryant in being slightly smaller, paler, with prothorax more obtuse at side and elytron a little more strongly punctured.

***Phainodina subcorrugata* Gressitt, new species** Fig. 10a, 11b.

♂. Robust, slightly broadened posteriorly. Reddish castaneous, varying to pale pitchy and testaceous: Head reddish castaneous, paler on occiput; antenna testaceous, pitchy distally; prothorax reddish castaneous, in part slightly pitchy; scutellum dull ochraceous; elytron dull ochraceous with humeral area dull testaceous, and posterior portions slightly tinged with pitchy; ventral surfaces reddish ochraceous; legs reddish brown, in part slightly darker. Body glabrous above, with short oblique pale hairs along median portions of sternites and a few pale hairs on legs.

Head slightly broader than anterior end of prothorax; occiput slightly grooved medially, fairly flat in front, not distinctly punctured; frontoclypeus raised on each side, finely and sparsely punctured, shallowly emarginate apically; gena $1/3$ as deep as eye; eye $3/5$ as wide as deep. *Prothorax* $4/7$ as long as broad, broadly rounded at side, widest slightly behind middle; a moderately distinct setigerous tubercle at each corner; disc fairly smooth and evenly convex, impunctate. *Scutellum* slightly broader than long, rounded behind. *Elytron* $3/8$ as broad as long, moderately convex at side, narrowed and slightly attenuated posteriorly; disc with fairly strong punctures in regular shallow grooves, punctures mostly about as large as interspaces or slightly larger; rows slightly irregular at side. *Ventral surfaces* somewhat frosted. *Legs* with femora fairly stout; hind tarsal segment 1 slightly shorter than last. Length 2.6 mm; breadth 1.5.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7915), Enarotali (Enagotadi), 1900 m, Lake Paniai, Wissel Lakes,

NW New Guinea, 21.VIII.1955, Gressitt; 7 paratopotypes, 2-6, 19.VIII.1955, Gressitt; 1 paratype, Urapura (Ugapuga), Kamo Vall., 1530 m, 10.VIII.1955, Gressitt.

Differs from *guineensis* (Bryant) in being smaller, narrower, with sides of frontoclypeus more strongly raised and elytron much more heavily punctured, and subcorrugated.

Phainodina ornata Gressitt, new species Fig. 10b, 11c.

♂. Robust; broadly rounded behind. Reddish brown, varying to testaceous and pitchy black: Head pitchy brown, paler on each side of occiput and on distal portion of frontoclypeus, and on labrum, darker behind eyes and between eyes; antenna ochraceous basally, dull brown on remainder; prothorax dark reddish pitchy, slightly paler in central portions of anterior and posterior margins; scutellum reddish brown; elytron reddish castaneous, marked with testaceous on an arcuate area between basal swelling and scutellum, a sinuate mark from behind postbasal depression to middle of suture, and along lateral margin expanding behind humerus and behind middle extending irregularly and obliquely to suture and beginning of third quarter; ventral surfaces pitchy black on most of thorax, reddish on prosternum, pitchy brown on base of abdomen and testaceous towards apex of abdomen; legs ochraceous, varying to pitchy on preapical portion of femora and tibiae; reddish on tarsi. Body largely glabrous, with some oblique pale hairs on central portion of metasternum and median portions of abdomen as well as a few on legs.

Head broader than anterior end of prothorax, smooth on occiput except for a small depression at center, deeply grooved above eyes; frontoclypeus transverse, raised at sides, impunctate, moderately emarginate apically; gena 1/3 as deep as eye; eye 2/3 as wide as deep. *Prothorax* just over 1/2 as long as broad, broadly rounded at side, widest just behind middle, with a slightly projecting tubercle on anterior corner and a less prominent one at posterior corner; margins fairly wide; disc smooth and evenly convex, impunctate. *Scutellum* rounded-triangular. *Elytron* 3/7 as broad as long, slightly convex at side, broadly rounded apically; disc strongly convex, raised behind middle of base and with a slight depression behind raised area; punctures in incomplete rows, lacking on postbasal swelling and largely lacking on apical 1/3, mostly about 1/3 as large as interspaces longitudinally and 1/4 as large transversely, but a few slightly larger ones in postbasal depression and behind humerus. *Ventral surfaces* slightly frosted or wrinkled, with a few vague punctures on abdomen. *Legs* with femora moderately stout; hind tarsal segment 1 slightly shorter than last. Length 3.7 mm; breadth 2.2.

Paratypes: Markings sometimes considerably darker, sometimes less distinct. Length 2.6-3.2 mm; breadth 1.6-2.05.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7916), 11 km S of Mt Hagen town, 2200 m, W. Highlands, NE New Guinea, 17.V.1963, J. Sedlacek; 1 paratopotype; 14 paratypes, Chimbu Valley, 1800 m, 16.V.1963, Sedlacek; Mt Giluwe, 2500-2750 m, S. Highlands, SE New Guinea, 27, 30. V.1963, Sedlacek; Star Mts, Sibil Vall., 1245 m, NW New Guinea, 18.X-8.XI.1961, S. Quate; Enarotali, 1900 m, Wissel Lakes, 19, 21.VIII.1955, Gressitt, 28.VI.1962, Sedlacek; Bomberi, 700-900 m, nr Fak Fak, SW New Guinea, 4.VI.1959, Gressitt.

Differs from *guineensis* (Bryant) in being slightly larger, with multiple pale marks in stead of only a posthumeral band, with frontoclypeus raised at each side, pronotum more broadly margined, and in being slightly larger.

Phainodina picta (Baly), new combination

Rhyparida picta Baly, 1867, *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.* ser 3, 4 (2): 200 (Dorey = Manokwari, NW NG; BMNH).

Specimens from Bomberi, Bomberai Peninsula, Vogelkop, SW New Guinea, 6-7.VI.1959, Gressitt & Maa.

Phainodina guineensis (Bryant), new combination Fig. 10c.

Nodostoma guineensis Bry., 1950, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* ser 12, 3 (27): 219, fig. (Japan I.; BMNH).

Several specimens from Biak I., 1959, Gressitt & Maa.

Phainodina alticola Gressitt, new species Fig. 12a.

Robust, shiny. Reddish brown to testaceous and pitchy: Head reddish ochraceous; antenna reddish brown becoming pitchy distally; prothorax pitchy to blackish at side, reddish brown medially and anteriorly; scutellum pale reddish brown; elytron with much of disc pitchy reddish to darker pitchy, with margins reddish brown to ochraceous and short pale ochraceous marks near suture behind scutellum, on external portion of postbasal swelling, and slightly behind it and obliquely toward suture, just behind postbasal depression, another stripe near suture close to middle; ventral surfaces pitchy to reddish; legs dull ochraceous, somewhat reddish on tarsi. Ventral surfaces and legs very sparsely clothed with short oblique pale hairs.

Head distinctly broader than anterior end of prothorax; occiput moderately convex, nearly impunctate, with a shallow median groove on anterior portion; frontoclypeus transverse, subtrapeziform, indistinctly separated from occiput, feebly punctured and feebly raised on each side; gena 1/4 as deep as eye; eye 3/5 as wide as deep. *Antenna* 2/3 as long as body; segments 1-2 similar, 2 about 3/4 as long as 1; 3-5 slender, each shorter than 1; 6-11 gradually stouter and slightly longer. *Prothorax* just over 1/2 as long as broad; corners with small projecting setigerous tubercles; side strongly convex, fairly evenly rounded, widest just behind middle; disc moderately even, fairly smooth, with minute and moderately sparse punctures. *Scutellum* narrowed and rounded apically. *Elytron* 5/12 as broad as long, distinctly convex at side, widest just behind middle; disc distinctly swollen near base, depressed behind swelling; punctures moderately strong, mostly larger than interspaces longitudinally and nearly as large as interspaces transversely on basal 1/2, much finer posteriorly. *Ventral surfaces* largely frosted, not distinctly punctured. *Legs* fairly short; femora distinctly toothed; hind tarsal segment 1 not quite as long as last. Length 2.6 mm; breadth 1.6.

Paratypes: Length 2.2-2.8; breadth 1.25-1.55.

Holotype (BISHOP 7917), Kepilam, 2450-2490 m, W. Highlands, NE New Guinea, 23.VI.1963, J. Sedlacek; 4 paratopotypes, same data; 1 paratype, Laiagam, 2600-2700 m, nr Kepilam, 19.VI.1963, Sedlacek; 1 paratype, Lake Iviva (Sirunki), 2600-2900 m, 15.VI.1963, Sedlacek.

Differs from *picta* (Baly) in having pronotum less convex and somewhat punctate, the elytron more strongly and regularly punctured, and dorsal pigmentation with less contrast in color.

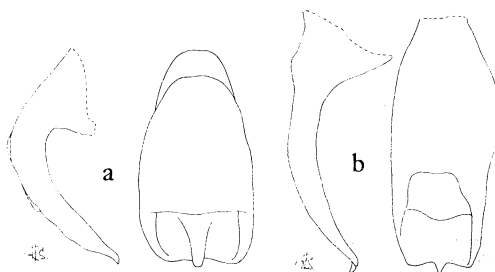


Fig. 12. Aedeagi: a, *Phainodina alticola* n. sp.; b, *P. stygica* n. sp.

Phainodina stygica Gressitt, new species Fig. 9a, 12b.

Robust, subovate; elytra distinctly broader than prothorax. Shiny black above, with a slight pitchy reddish tinge on pronotum; head pitchy with each side of occiput reddish castaneous and labrum slightly darker; antenna reddish brown basally, pitchy black preapically and pale testaceous on last 2 segments; ventral surfaces pitchy on thorax and dull reddish brown on abdomen; legs pitchy black except for basal 2/3 of hind femur which is ochraceous; tarsi reddish apically.

Head slightly broader than anterior end of prothorax; occiput smooth and moderately convex, with an incomplete fine median groove; frontoclypeus slightly broader than deep, separated from occiput by a slight transverse depression, shallowly emarginate apically; gena nearly 1/2 as deep as eye; eye 3/4 as wide as deep. *Antenna* nearly 3/4 as long as body; segments 1-2 similar but latter 2/3 as long as 1; 3-5 very slender, 4 and 5 longer than 3; 6-11 subequal in length, gradually becoming stouter. *Prothorax* 3/5 as long as broad, broadly rounded at side with widest point slightly behind middle; disc even and strongly convex, almost impunctate. *Scutellum* broadly rounded behind. *Elytron* 5/12 as broad as long, moderately convex at side, broadly rounded apically, disc distinctly convex behind base, with a transverse depression behind convexity; punctures partly nearly as large as interspaces longitudinally and about 1/3 as large transversely on parts of basal portion to about middle, slightly larger in postbasal depression and much smaller or in part lacking on base and smaller in apical 1/2. *Ventral surfaces* somewhat frosted or slightly wrinkled. *Legs* fairly short and stout; each femur distinctly toothed beneath; hind tarsal segment 1 slightly shorter than last. Length 2.75 mm; breadth 1.8.

Paratypes: Length 2.4-2.7 mm; breadth 1.4-1.6.

Holotype (BISHOP 7918), Ifar, 300 m, Cyclops Mts, NW New Guinea, 22.VI.1959, T. C. Maa; 2 paratopotypes: 23-25.VI.1962, Sedlacek, 29.VI.1962, Gressitt; several, Hollandia, 25 m, 24.I, 13.III.1960, Maa; 1, Lake Sentani, 50 m, 12.VII.1957, D. E. Hardy; 5, Kampong Landbouw, 50-100 m, Biak I., 29.V.1959, Gressitt & Maa; 3, Mangrowawa, Biak, 30.V.1959, Gressitt.

Differs from *picta* (Baly) in being entirely blackish above, with last 2 antennal segments pale, part of hind femur pale, frontoclypeus much broader and more oblong, prothorax longer and elytral punctures more regular.

Phainodina alpiniae Gressitt, new species Fig. 13a.

Broadly ovate, elytra only slightly broader than prothorax. Almost entirely ochraceous, basal antennal segments paler, middle antennal segments somewhat pitchy and elytron slightly tinged with reddish brown behind basal portion, but paler again at apex.

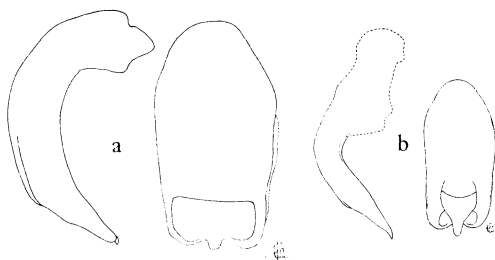


Fig. 13. Aedeagi: a, *Phainodina alpiniae* n. sp.; b, *Nakanaia depressicollis* n. sp.

Head distinctly broader than anterior end of prothorax; occiput large, evenly convex and impunctate; frontoclypeus subtrapeziform, not separated from occiput, moderately emarginate apically; gena 1/2 as deep as eye; eye 3/4 as wide as deep. *Antenna* 3/4 as long as body; 2nd segment 3/4 as long as 1; 3-5 very slender, 3 slightly shorter than 1 and 4 and 5 longer than 1; 6-11 gradually slightly longer and stouter. *Prothorax* nearly twice as broad as long, strongly convex at side and widest well behind middle; apex much narrower than base and each angle with a distinct tubercle; disc smooth and evenly con-

much narrower than base and each angle with a distinct tubercle; disc smooth and evenly con-

vex, impunctate. *Scutellum* narrowed and rounded apically. *Elytron* 3/7 as broad as long, distinctly convex at side; disc swollen behind base and depressed behind swelling; punctures mostly about as large as interspaces longitudinally and about 1/3 or 1/4 as large transversely, but much more feebly to subobsolete on basal swelling and in apical 2/5. *Ventral surfaces* fairly smooth on thorax, slightly punctured and wrinkled on abdomen. *Legs* fairly stout; each femur distinctly toothed beneath; hind tarsal segment 1 shorter than last. Length 2.8 mm; breadth 1.75.

Paratypes: Length 2.8–3.1 mm; breadth 2.0–2.2.

Holotype (BISHOP 7919), Bomberi, 700–900 m, N of Fak Fak, Vogelkop, SW New Guinea, 5.VI.1959, on *Alpinia*, Gressitt; 3 paratopotypes, 4, 5.VI, Gressitt, 6.VI, sweeping, T. C. Maa. One of the paratypes has elytron pitchy. Specimens from Star Mts, NW New Guinea and Eliptamin Valley, NE New Guinea are questionably this species.

Differs from *picta* (Baly) in being ochraceous, in having prothorax relatively broader, frontoclypeus much broader, etc.

Genus *Micromolpus* n. gen.

Eumolpinae: Nodinini.

Robust; oblong-oval. Head only slightly broader than apex of prothorax, feebly raised on occiput, shallowly grooved above eye; lacking facial suture; frontoclypeus transverse, narrower between antennal insertions than at apex. Antenna fairly short and slender. Prothorax much broader than long, much narrower than elytra, rounded and distinctly margined at side and smooth above. Elytron nearly 3× as long as broad, swollen, depressed postbasally and seriate-punctate. Legs short with femora minutely toothed.

Type-species: *Micromolpus dodonaeae* n. sp.

Differs from *Rhyparida* in being minute, without facial suture, with vertex constricted, pronotum strongly convex and strongly punctured only along borders. The name refers to a small eumolpine beetle.

KEY TO SPECIES OF MICROMOLPUS

1. Black or metallic.....2
Prothorax pale; humerus usually pale apically; aedeagus obtusely emarginate **triumfettae***
2. Black to slightly purplish 3
Metallic green; aedeagus convex at apex..... **pipturi***
3. Black; aedeagus with 3 lobes at apex more or less equal and in line, almost truncate.....
..... **dodonaeae***
Purplish black; aedeagus with 3 terminal lobes, the middle lobe acute and extending as far as lateral lobes **submetallica***

Micromolpus dodonaeae Gressitt, new species Fig. 14a, 15a.

♂. Suboblong; prothorax distinctly narrower than elytra. Largely shiny black, pitchy reddish on head, darker on humerus; antenna ochraceous; legs dark reddish brown. Body with a few oblique pale hairs beneath and some scattered fine hairs on legs.

Head distinctly broader than anterior end of prothorax, nearly impunctate on occiput, but with an incomplete fine median groove; frontoclypeus subtrapeziform, raised at sides, moderately punctured; gena 1/5 as deep as eye; eye 1/2 as wide as deep. *Antenna* 2/3 as long as body; segments 1 and 2 stout, 2 about 2/3 as long as 1; 3 very slender, as long as 1; 3–11 sub-

equal in length, much stouter commencing with 6. *Prothorax* not quite $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as broad; anterior angle with a slight tubercle; side subevenly rounded, widest just behind middle; disc strongly convex, smooth, nearly impunctate. *Scutellum* subtriangular. *Elytron* slightly more than $\frac{1}{3}$ as long as broad, somewhat convex at side, evenly rounded behind; disc swollen behind middle of base, with a depression behind swelling; punctures in regular rows, mostly about as large as interspaces longitudinally and slightly less transversely, but larger in postbasal depression and decreasing rapidly in size behind middle. *Ventral surfaces* fairly smooth, slightly frosted on abdomen; legs fairly short; hind tarsal segment 1 nearly as long as last. Length 1.65 mm; breadth 0.95.

Paratypes: Length 1.5–1.8 mm; breadth 0.9–1.05.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7920), between Goroka and Kabebe, Mt Otto, 1800 m, 21.VI.1955, Gressitt; 10 paratopotypes, same data; additional, Miramar-Nenguag, Asaro Vall., 2000 m, 28.VI.1955, Gressitt; Nenguag, Asaro-Chimbu Divide, 2500 m, 29.VI.1955, Gressitt; Upper Chimbu Vall., 2200 m, 5.VII.1955, Gressitt; Baindoang, Salawaket Range, 1800 m, 15.IX.1956, E. J. Ford, Jr; Lambaob, Salawakets, 900 m, 16.IX.1956, Ford; Korn Farm, 1560 m, Waghi Vall., 19.X.1958, Gressitt; Mendi, S. Highlands, 1800 m, 8.X.1958, Gressitt.

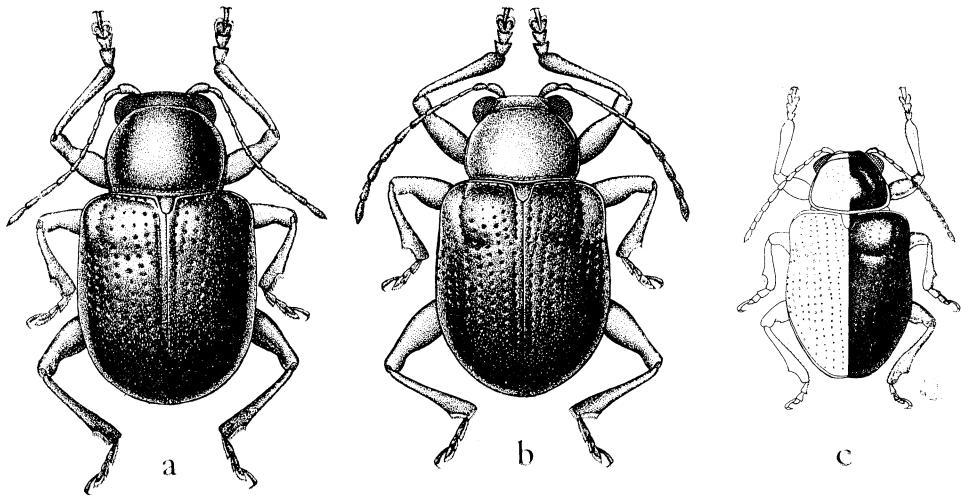


Fig. 14. a, *Micromolpus dodonaeae* n. sp.; b, *M. triumfettae* n. sp.; c, *M. pipturi* n. sp.

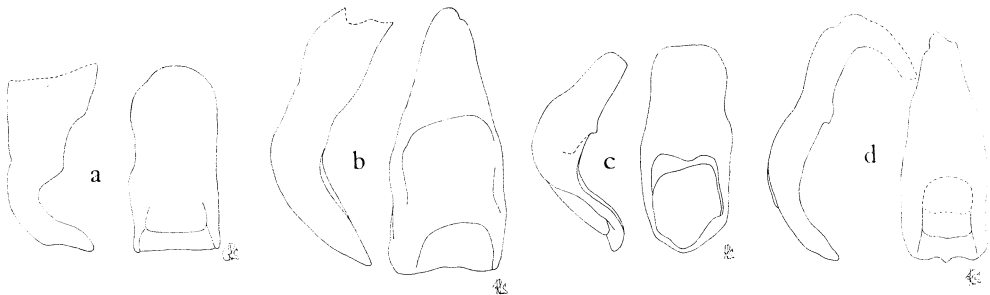


Fig. 15. Aedeagi: a, *Micromolpus dodonaeae* n. sp.; b, *M. triumfettae* n. sp.; c, *M. pipturi* n. sp.; d, *M. submetallica* n. sp.

Differs from *guineensis* (Bryant) in being smaller, less deeply impressed on elytron and entirely black.

Micromolpus triumfettae Gressitt, new species Fig. 14b, 15b.

♂. Black to pale ochraceous: Head ochraceous, duller on occiput; antenna testaceous on segments 1-2, dull ochraceous to pitchy on remainder; prothorax orange ochraceous; scutellum black; elytron black with ochraceous spot from front of humerus to end of apical 1/5; ventral surfaces largely black; legs pale ochraceous, slightly brownish on tarsi. Ventral surfaces, legs and antennae with a few scattered short oblique pale hairs.

Head distinctly broader than anterior end of prothorax, nearly as broad as prothorax at widest part; occiput convex and smooth, with a partial fine median groove; frontoclypeus subtriangular, shallowly emarginate apically, moderately punctured; gena 1/6 as deep as eye; eye 2/3 as wide as deep. *Antenna* 2/3 as long as body; segments 1-2 stout, 2 about 2/3 as long as 1; 3-5 slender and subequal; 6-11 slightly longer, moderately stout. *Prothorax* 2/3 as long as broad, evenly convex at side, widest near middle; disc strongly convex and smooth, indistinctly punctured. *Scutellum* subtruncate behind. *Elytron* 3/8 as broad as long, moderately convex at side; disc distinctly swollen behind middle of base and with a transverse depression behind swelling; punctures in part larger than interspaces longitudinally and about as large as interspaces transversely, somewhat larger in postbasal depression and much smaller behind middle. *Ventral surfaces* slightly shiny on thorax, somewhat frosted on abdomen. *Legs* with femora moderately stout, hind tarsal segment 1 slightly longer than last. Length 1.9 mm; breadth 1.0.

Paratypes: Length 1.8-2.1 mm; breadth 0.9-1.1.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7921), Urapura to Itouda, 1500 m, Kamo Vall., Wissel Lakes, NW New Guinea, 15.VIII.1955, Gressitt; 12 paratopotypes, same data; Itouda, 13.VIII.1955, on *Triumfetta*, Gressitt; Kamo-Debei Divide, 1700 m, 14.VIII.1955, Gressitt. Others, possibly also this species, Miramar, Asaro Vall., 1800 m, NE New Guinea, 27.VI.1955, Gressitt; Banz, 1750 m, Waghi Vall., 11.VII.1955, Gressitt.

Differs from *picta* (Baly) in being smaller, less excavated and more strongly punctured on elytron, and with prothorax slightly longer.

Micromolpus picturi Gressitt, new species Fig. 14c, 15c.

♂. Metallic greenish black; antenna testaceous on segments 1-4, dull brown on remainder; ventral surfaces pitchy black, tinged with reddish on abdomen; legs ochraceous, hind pair partly pitchy. Body with short oblique pale hairs on abdomen.

Head distinctly broader than apex of prothorax; occiput weakly convex, finely punctured, with a short median depression at center; frontoclypeus somewhat raised at sides, rather strongly punctured, obtusely emarginate apically; gena 1/4 as deep as eye; eye 2/3 as wide as deep. *Antenna* with segment 1 strongly swollen, nearly twice as large as 2; 3 slightly longer than 4 or 5; 6-10 each longer and stouter than 5; 11 somewhat longer than 10. *Prothorax* 2/3 as long as broad, evenly rounded at side, widest just behind middle; disc even and minutely punctured. *Scutellum* rounded behind. *Elytron* not quite 2/5 as broad as long, weakly convex externally, slightly swollen behind middle of base followed by a shallow depression; punctures mostly about 1/2 as large as interspaces longitudinally and 1/3 as large transversely, larger in postbasal depression and much smaller in apical 2/5. *Ventral surfaces* somewhat shiny on thorax, shallowly punctured on abdomen. *Legs* fairly short; femora only moderately swollen; hind tarsal segment 1 as long as last. Length: 1.9 mm; breadth 0.86.

Paratypes: Length 1.7-2.0 mm; breadth 0.8-1.05.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7922) Kutsime, 1500 m, W of Swart Valley, NW New Guinea, 14. XI.1958, Gressitt; 12 paratopotypes, same data; 6 paratypes, Guega, betw. Swart Vall. & Kutsime, 1200 m, 15.XI.1958, Gressitt; 2, Mendi, 1660 m, S. Highlands, SE New Guinea, 13.X.1958, Gressitt; 1, Wamena, 1700 m, Baliem Valley, NW NG, 10-25.II.1960, T. C. Maa; 2, Daulo Pass, NE NG, 2400 m, 15.V.1963, J. Sedlacek; 2, Miramar & Miramar-Nenguag, 1800-2000 m, Asaro Vall. 27-28.VI.1955, Gressitt.

Differs from *guineensis* (Bryant) in being smaller, unbanded, less convex at sides of prothorax, more strongly and more regularly punctured on elytron, and finely punctured on pronotum.

Micromolpus submetallica Gressitt, new species Fig. 15d.

♂. Black, somewhat purplish, in part slightly tinged with greenish; head somewhat pitchy; labrum testaceous; antenna testaceous on segments 1-2, brown to pitchy on remainder; prothorax purplish black with a slight greenish tinge; scutellum blackish; elytron purplish to greenish black with humerus slightly pitchy; ventral surfaces dark pitchy brown; legs reddish brown with mid and hind femora pitchy. Body with short oblique pale hairs on parts of abdomen and legs.

Head somewhat broader than prothorax at apex; occiput broad, weakly convex, very feebly punctured and with an incomplete fine median groove; frontoclypeus strongly raised on each side, distinctly punctured in central portion, shallowly emarginate apically; gena 1/5 as deep as eye; eye 3/4 as wide as deep. *Antenna* 3/4 as long as body; segment 1 stout; 2 similar but 2/3 as long; 3-5 slender and subequal; 6-10 similar in length but stouter; 11 distinctly longer than 10. *Prothorax* not quite 2/3 as long as broad, evenly convex at side, widest in middle; disc evenly convex, smooth, minutely and sparsely punctured. *Scutellum* subtriangular. *Elytron* 2/5 as broad as long, evenly convex at side; disc with a moderate postbasal swelling followed by a transverse depression; punctures about as large as interspaces longitudinally, and larger transversely, smaller on postbasal swelling and on posterior 2/5. *Ventral surfaces* somewhat shiny on metasternum, pruinose on remainder. *Legs* with femora moderately swollen; hind tarsal segment 1 about as long as last. Length 1.8 mm; breadth 1.

Paratypes: Length 1.9-2.0 mm; breadth 0.95-1.1.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7923), Lelet Plateau, Schleinitz Mts, S. New Ireland, X.1959, W. W. Brandt; 3 paratopotypes, same data. A questionable specimen from New Britain has the prothorax pale.

Differs from *guineensis* (Bryant) in being smaller, with fine punctures on pronotum and elytral punctures much stronger.

Genus *Nakanaia* n. gen.

Eumolpinae: Nodinini.

Body robust, ovate-suboblong, fairly deep. Head as broad as apex of prothorax; occiput fairly deep, not separated from frontoclypeus which is much broader than deep; eyes separated by more than width of diameter of an eye; antennal insertions nearly as widely separated. Prothorax much broader than long, not much narrower than elytra, obtusely rounded near middle of side, transversely depressed across middle of disc, punctured in depression. Elytron serrate-punctate, with interstices slightly raised, and a subrounded swelling near middle of base. Length short and stout; femora not distinctly toothed beneath.

Type-species: *Nakanaia depressicollis* n. sp.

Differs from *Rhyparida* in lacking a facial suture, and from *Rhyparidella* in having pronotum transversely depressed in middle and femora without teeth beneath. The new name refers to the type locality of the type-species, the Nakanai Mts of New Britain.

Nakanaiia depressicollis Gressitt, new species Fig. 13b, 16a.

♀. Reddish brown, in part marked with pitchy: Head reddish to pale ochraceous with a vague pitchy mark in center of post-occiput; antenna testaceous; prothorax reddish brown with 3 vague pitchy reddish marks near center of disc; scutellum ochraceous; elytron ochraceous with 2 small vague pitchy spots near base, outer on humerus and a short pitchy stripe on side behind humerus, another higher on side behind humerus near middle, and a vague double spot on central portion of disc just behind middle; ventral surfaces reddish ochraceous, more orange on abdomen; legs reddish ochraceous, paler on tarsi and distal portions of tibiae. Body largely glabrous, a few fine pale hairs on antenna and legs with a few transverse rows of suberect hairs on abdominal sternites and just a few hairs on central portion of metasternum and almost none on femora.

Head barely broader than apex of prothorax, quite deep with antennal insertions much closer to bases of mandibles than to upper parts of head; occiput rather sparsely punctured, not separated from frontoclypeus which is a little more heavily punctured; gena about 1/5 as deep as eye. *Antenna* reaching to apical 1/4 of elytron, fairly slender; segment 1 arched, sparsely punctured and shiny; 2 similar in shape and 2/3 as long; 3 very slender, slightly longer than 1; 4 slightly longer than 3 and about as long as 5; 5-10 decreasing slightly in length; 11 a little longer than 10. *Prothorax* 5/8 as long as broad, strongly convex and subobtusely rounded at side, widest just behind middle; lateral margin quite distinct; disc transversely and somewhat arcuately depressed for almost entire width, numerous punctures mostly in depression, partly larger than interspaces, a few much finer and sparser punctures on raised anterior portion. *Scutellum* rounded-subtriangular. *Elytron* subparallel-sided in basal 2/3, narrowed and rounded externally; 5 subvertical; surface with regular punctures, mostly larger than interspaces longitudinally and nearly as large transversely; a distinct swelling near base followed by a subtransverse depression; interstices slightly raised, more strongly so on side. *Ventral surfaces* fairly

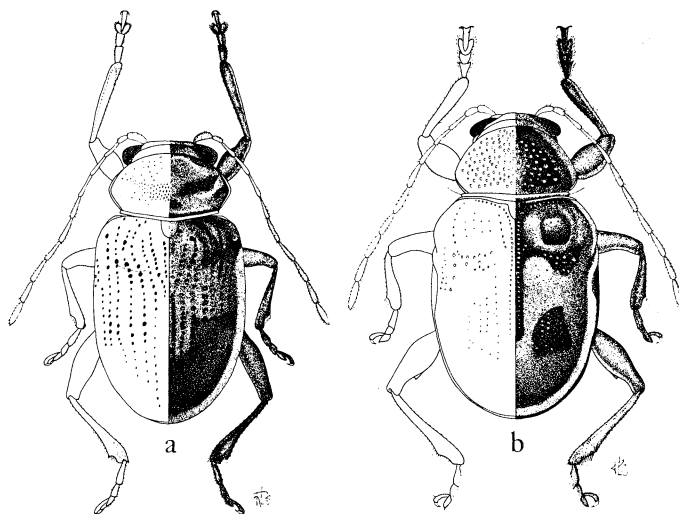


Fig. 16. a, *Nakanaiia depressicollis* n. sp.; b, *Stizomolpus kebarus* n. sp.

shiny and nearly impunctate.

Legs short and moderately stout; hind tibia nearly straight; hind tarsal segment 1 slightly longer than 2+3 and rarely longer than last. Length 3.55 mm; breadth 1.6.

Holotype ♀ (BISHOP 7924), Gisiluve, 1050 m, Nakanai Mts, east central New Britain, 26.VII.1956, E. J. Ford, Jr.

Differs from its known relatives in having a deep subtransverse depression across middle of pronotum.

Genus *Stizomolpus* n. gen.

Eumolpinae: Nodinini.

Head with eyes more widely separated than diameter of an eye, lacking a distinct groove above eye; facial suture lacking; frontoclypeus transversely oblong, obtusely emarginate. Antenna reaching beyond middle of elytron, with segments subequal except 2nd shorter. Prothorax broader than long, broader than head, somewhat narrower than elytra, broadly rounded at side, with each corner bearing a prominent setigerous tubercle; pronotum heavily punctured. Elytron with a prominent subbasal swelling, separated from humerus by a groove, and followed by a distinct depression with large punctures; disc with remainder minutely punctured or impunctate, except for incomplete sutural, parahumeral, posthumeral and lateral puncture-rows. Legs stout; fore and hind femora minutely toothed beneath.

Type-species: *Stizomolpus kebarus* n. sp.

Differs from *Rhyparida* in having head broad and without sutures or grooves, pronotum deeply punctured, elytra swollen and transversely grooved, with very unequal puncturation, and fore and hind femora minutely toothed. The name refers to the strong punctures (of pronotum and elytral depression) and eumolpine beetle.

Stizomolpus kebarus Gressitt, new species Fig. 16b.

♀. Oblong-ovate; deep-bodied. Reddish ochraceous to pitchy black; head reddish; antenna testaceous; prothorax reddish with a large pitchy black area on each side of disc; scutellum reddish; elytron reddish ochraceous with marks of blackish; a sutural stripe to middle, an oblique band from it along postbasal depression, a large spot on postbasal swelling and another like it behind middle of disc, and a lateral posthumeral longitudinal mark; ventral surfaces pitchy black on thorax and ochraceous on abdomen and legs. Abdomen and appendages with a few erect pale hairs.

Head sparsely and distinctly punctured; gena 1/4 as deep as lower eye-lobe. *Antenna* reaching to near apical 1/3 of elytron, with segments subequal in length except for 2 just over 1/2 as long as 1. Prothorax 1/3 broader than long, 4/5 as broad as elytra, with apex nearly as broad as head, base slightly wider, and side strongly rounded, widest near middle; side distinctly margined and disc heavily punctured. Elytron 2.25× as long as broad, subparallel and then evenly rounded to sutural angle, strongly swollen above, with a strong basal swelling, a punctured groove between it and humerus, and deeply punctured depression behind swelling, with a sutural and 3 lateral incomplete puncture-rows, besides some minute punctures. Ventral surfaces largely smooth. Legs stout with femora minutely toothed beneath; hind tarsal segment 1 nearly as long as 2+3. Length 2.6 mm; breadth 1.55.

Holotype ♀ (BISHOP 7925), Kebar Valley, 550 m, W of Manokwari (Dorey), Vogelkop, NW New Guinea, 4-31.I.1962, L. W. Quate.

Differs from species of *Rhyparidella* in its very strong punctures and strong elytral swellings and depressions.

Genus *Iviva* n. gen.

Eumolpinae: Nodinini.

Body nearly round in outline, strongly flattened beneath and thus resembling a coccinellid in shape. Head short, with eyes separated by much more than their diameters; antennal insertions separated by more than width of eye; frontoclypeus much wider than deep; gena much shallower than eye. Antenna just over 1/2 as long as body; segments 1 and 2 fairly short and strongly swollen; 2-4 slender and fairly short; 5-10 gradually stouter; 11 longest. Prothorax much broader than long, slightly expanded and rounded at side, fairly smooth. Scutellum small and rounded behind. Elytron expanded at side with humeri not prominent and humeral ridge extending far beyond lateral margin, thus forming a distinct epipleuron; surface evenly convex and finely punctured. Metasternum quite short. Femora moderately swollen and each toothed beneath. Hind tarsal segment 1 quite short.

Type-species: *Iviva coccinelloides* n. sp.

Differs from most genera of Eumolpinae in having the sides of the elytra strongly expanded and extending far beyond elytral margin except near apex. The new name refers to the type locality of the type-species, Lake Iviva (Sirunki), in W. Highlands, NE New Guinea.

Iviva coccinelloides Gressitt, new species Fig. 17.

Subrounded, flattened beneath. Black, tinged with golden bronzy on pronotum and elytron, slightly tinged with bluish on scutellum and parts of head; ventral surfaces pitchy to purplish black; legs black; antenna pitchy brown, with some paler brown on segments 1-4 and segment 11 and apex of 10 ochraceous. Body glabrous above; ventral surfaces with very few short erect pale hairs, mostly in a few bands on posterior portion of abdomen; legs with very few hairs except on tarsi.

Head as broad as deep, feebly punctured; eyes separated by a space more than twice the width of one eye; antennal insertions separated by nearly as much; vertex very feebly convex; frontoclypeus much broader than long, slightly convex across middle, slightly emarginate apically; gena 1/3 as deep as eye. *Antenna* slightly more than 1/2 as long as body; segment 1 stout, convex anteriorly, feebly punctured; 2 similar in shape to 1, 2/3 as long; 3 quite slender, bare-

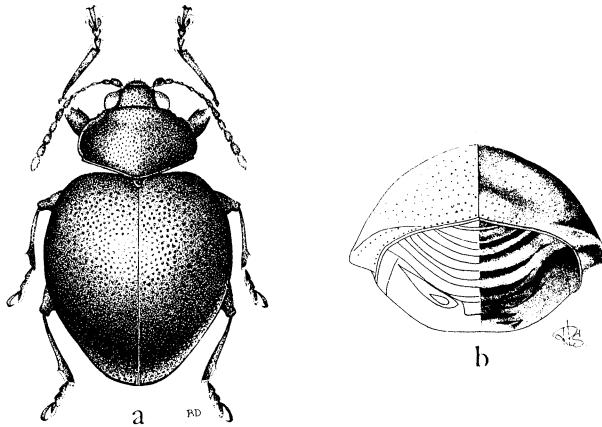


Fig. 17. a, *Iviva coccinelloides* n. sp.; b, same, hind view of body.

ly longer than 2; 4 similar to 3; 5 similar, slightly longer, 6 slightly shorter and stouter; 7 as long as 5, distinctly stouter; 8 slightly shorter; 8-10 similar; 11 longest. *Prothorax* $5/8$ as long as broad, much narrower at apex than at base, with a fairly prominent setigerous tubercle at anterior angle, somewhat separated from lateral margin which is expanded and rounded and slightly broader than base of elytron; disc subevenly convex, finely and subuniformly punctured. *Scutellum* barely longer than broad, rounded behind. *Elytron* broadly expanded with humeral carina extending far beyond lateral margin except in apical portion; middle of side much broader than base of elytron, slightly more than $1/2$ as broad as long; disc evenly convex, finely punctured. *Ventral surfaces* distinctly punctured to subrugose on metasternum, feebly punctured on remainder. *Legs* rather short; femora moderately swollen near middle, each with a tooth beneath; hind tarsal segment 1 barely longer than 2, $1/2$ as long as last. Length 2.8 mm; breadth 2.5.

Paratype: Same dimensions as type.

Holotype ♀? (BISHOP 7926), Lake Iviva (Sirunki), 2600-2900 m, W. Highlands, NE New Guinea, 15.VI.1963, J. Sedlacek; paratype, Mt Giluwe, 2500 m, S. Highlands, SE New Guinea, 7.VI.1963, M. Sedlacek.

Differs from other eumolpines in the highlands in having a very sharp humeral ridge extending far beyond external margin of elytron, with a broad epipleuron. It is very likely that this species is flightless because of the reduced humeri and peculiar shape and rigid appearance of the elytra.

Genus *Rhynchomolpus* n. gen.

Eumolpinae: Nodinini.

Somewhat resembling a weevil in form, with very unusual head and antenna. *Head* with neck elongate, as long as anterior portion of head and eyes combined, somewhat abbreviated anteriorly; eyes separated by approximately the equivalent of a diameter of one eye; vertex horizontal; frontoclypeus rather short; gena much shorter than that of eye; maxillary palp rather stout. *Antenna* stout, only slightly more than $1/2$ as long as body; segment 1 nearly as broad as long; 2 only slightly longer than broad; 3 about as broad as long; 4-6 much broader than long, quite hairy; 7-10 about as broad as long; 11 longest. *Prothorax* as long as broad, much narrower than elytron, lacking margin at side and nearly cylindrical. *Scutellum* rather narrow and acute behind. *Elytron* oblique in front of humerus, slightly widened behind humerus, strongly convex. *Legs* with femora distinctly swollen, each with a moderate tooth beneath and beyond middle; hind tarsal segment 1 about as long as 2+3 or as last.

Type-species: *Rhynchomolpus curculionoides* n. sp.

This genus does not appear to have any close known relatives. It is quite unusual in the form of the head and antenna. It is possibly related to *Vitibia* but is not very similar to that genus, differing in the long neck, short, stout, fringed antenna, slender prothorax and much more swollen elytra. The new name refers to the resemblance of this eumolpine beetle to a snout beetle.

KEY TO SPECIES OF RHYNCHOMOLPUS

1. Bluish to greenish black; neck much longer than broad; femora toothed beneath..... *curculionoides**
- Black; neck hardly longer than broad; femora untoothed beneath; elytra very strongly swollen above *ptinoides**

Rhynchomolpus curculionoides Gressitt, new species Fig. 18a

♂. Shiny bluish to greenish black: Head blue-black; antenna black tinged with steel blue to purplish blue; prothorax black with a very slight greenish tinge; scutellum and elytron blue-black with a slightly purplish tinge; ventral surfaces black with very slight bronzy to purplish tinge; legs black with bluish to purplish or greenish tinge. Body largely glabrous, a very few minute hairs on ventral surfaces and a few slightly longer oblique palish hairs on legs; antenna quite hairy, with fairly stout black hairs forming whorls on segments 2-6, and slightly shorter and more adpressed on distal segments.

Head about as broad as prothorax; neck long and finely punctured, with a single small pore at about level of hind margins of eyes; vertex barely convex, indistinctly punctured; frontoclypeus short, with a deep small depression in middle; gena about 1/4 as deep as eye; eye nearly as broad as deep, hardly emarginate anteriorly, strongly convex and somewhat wider than neck. *Antenna* slightly more than 1/2 as long as body; segment 1 rounded-cubical, nearly as broad as long; 2 only slightly longer than broad; 3 about as broad as long, appearing broader than long because of bristles; 4 and 5 similar, shorter than 3; 6 a little longer than 5, broader than long; 7 about as broad as long; 8-10 very slightly longer; 11 longest, nearly 2× as long as broad. *Prothorax* as long as broad, subcylindrical, weakly convex at side, smooth and finely and sparsely punctured, without lateral margin. *Scutellum* longer than broad, acute behind. *Elytron* broadened behind humerus, rounded apically, strongly convex; disc with 11 regular rows of moderately fine punctures at middle, outer rows slightly depressed, most of punctures about as large as interspaces longitudinally and about 1/2 as large transversely, slightly larger behind humerus. *Ventral surfaces* fairly smooth, slightly pruinose, not distinctly punctured. *Legs* with femora moderately swollen, toothed beneath; hind tarsal segment 1 nearly as long as 2+3 and about as long as last. Length 2.5 mm; breadth 1.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7927), Daulo Pass, 2500 m, Asaro-Chimbu Divide, E. Highlands, NE New Guinea, 7.VII.1963, J. Sedlacek.

Differs from the following new species in having neck longer, vertex more horizontal and elytra less strongly swollen.

Rhynchomolpus ptinoides Gressitt, new species Fig. 18b.

♀. Shiny black, very slightly tinged with bronzy or bluish. Body nearly glabrous, a very few hairs on anterior portion of head and on legs; antenna briefly tufted with dense oblique black bristles.

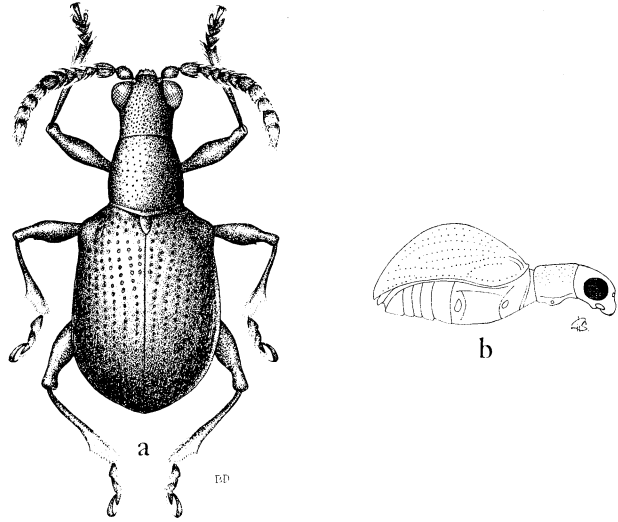


Fig. 18. a, *Rhynchomolpus curculionoides* n. sp.; b, *R. ptinoides* n. sp.

Head not quite as broad as prothorax; neck with visible portion not quite as long as anterior portion of head including eyes; occiput finely punctured, with a very slight incomplete median groove between posterior portions of eyes; vertex evenly convex; frontoclypeus fairly smooth with a few minute punctures; gena about 1/3 as deep as eye. *Antenna* much less than 1/2 as long as body; segment 1 hardly longer than broad; 2 nearly 2× as long as broad; 3 about as long as broad; 4-6 broader than long; 7-10 about as broad as long. *Prothorax* nearly 1/3 broader than long, slightly narrower at apex than at base, weakly convex at side; disc nearly horizontal in lateral view, finely and sparsely punctured. *Scutellum* narrowed and subrounded behind, 2.3 × as long as broad, oblique anterior to humerus, distinctly widened behind humerus, rounded apically; disc very strongly convex, with 11 rows of fairly fine punctures at middle, punctures mostly about 1/3 as large as interspaces longitudinally and 1/4 as large transversely, a few larger ones behind humerus. *Ventral surfaces* rather smooth. Femora weakly swollen with teeth minute or apparently lacking. Hind tarsal segment 1 slightly shorter than 2+3 or last. Length 2.85 mm; breadth 1.15.

Holotype ♀ (BISHOP 7928), Bulldog Road, 2400 m, c. 15 km S of Wau and Edie Creek, Morobe Distr., NE New Guinea, 10.I.1962, J. & M. Sedlacek.

Differs from *curculionoides* n. sp. in being blacker, stouter, with more swollen elytra, shorter prothorax, shorter neck, more shiny ventral surfaces and non-toothed femora. Some of these differences are undoubtedly sexual, but the differences in the surface texture and contour of head and ventral surfaces, if not also the relative length and breadth of the prothorax, are undoubtedly specific differences. The form suggests that the beetles are flightless, and their rarity suggests that populations may be quite localized.

Genus *Sedlacekia* n. gen.

Eumolpinae: Nodinini.

Unevenly elliptical, somewhat unusual in shape. Head narrower than prothorax, with eyes separated by a space much greater than width of one eye and antennal insertions also quite widely separated; gena much shallower than eye; antenna less than 1/2 as long as body, quite slender with segments not greatly differing in thickness. Prothorax broader than long, projecting slightly forward at anterior corners, finely margined at side and broadest near middle. Scutellum longer than broad. Elytron with several incomplete strong ridges, widest well behind humerus, subvertical at side. Metasternum distinctly swollen at each side. Legs fairly slender with femora swollen near middle and toothed beneath; hind tarsal segment 1 hardly longer than next.

Type-species: *Sedlacekia pandani* n. sp.

Differs from *Pseudolpus* in being much less globose, with eyes very small, prothorax transversely oblong and elytra strongly ridged, strongly narrowed posteriorly and subvertical at side. This genus is named for Josef and Marie Sedlacek, who collected part of the type material.

Sedlacekia pandani Gressitt, new species Fig. 19.

♀. Metallic green with slightly bronzy to bluish tinges above; ventral surfaces bluish black; legs black, slightly tinged with blue. Body largely glabrous, a few minute pale hairs on head and pronotum and some slightly longer ones scattered on ventral surfaces and legs.

Head distinctly narrower than prothorax; neck very short; occiput feebly raised, finely punctured, with a very slight raised node in middle between hind margins of eyes; a very weak

ridge bordering upper edge of eye; vertex very slightly convex; frontoclypeus much broader than deep, transversely convex, shallowly emarginate apically; gena 1/4 as deep as eye. *Antenna* reaching to about middle of body, fairly slender; segment 1 slender, slightly arched; 2 similar, 2/3 as long; 3 slender, as long as 2; 4 and 5 similar to 3; 6 slightly thicker; 6-10 subequal in length, each slightly longer than 5; 11 barely longer than 10. *Prothorax* 1/4 broader than long, as broad at apex as at base, with each corner slightly protruding and bearing a single hair; side weakly margined, slightly sinuate, widest at middle; disc fairly even and smooth, very finely and irregularly punctured. *Scutellum* slightly longer than broad, narrowed and subrounded apically. *Elytron* not quite 3× as long as broad, with humerus barely prominent and carinate, but not as wide as elytron at end of second 5th; side strongly narrowed from widest point to just before apex which is rather narrowly rounded; disc uneven, subvertical at side, bearing several incomplete ridges: 3 short ones on postbasal swelling, 2 short ones behind subtransverse depression behind basal ridges, upper humeral ridge extending behind middle and then becoming very feeble, another ridge starting on humerus and then interrupted for some distance and then reappearing and becoming fairly strong behind middle, another ridge starting from lower part of humerus and extending somewhat obliquely along side toward external margin and disappearing near middle but reappearing again just before apex; surfaces moderately punctured in partly subregular rows and partly quite irregular, punctures mostly smaller to about as large as interspaces. *Ventral surfaces* somewhat frosted, not distinctly punctured. *Legs* not very long, slender; femora swollen just beyond middle, distinctly toothed beneath; hind tibia very slightly sinuate; hind tarsal segment 1 as long as 2, barely longer than 3 and slightly shorter than last. Length 6.8 mm; breadth 3.3.

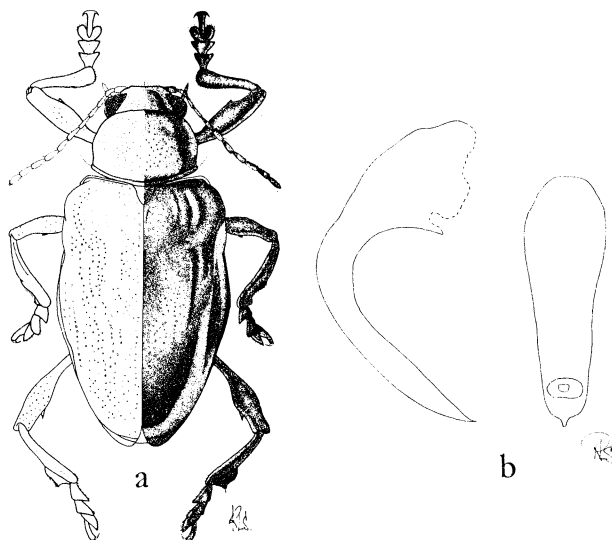


Fig. 19. a, *Sedlacekia pandani* n. sp.; b, same, aedeagus.

♂. Elytron very much smoother than in ♀, with only vague suggestions of carinae. Length 6.4 mm.

Holotype ♀ (BISHOP 7929), Mt Giluwe, 3100 m, S. Highlands, SE New Guinea, 30.V. 1961, from pandanus, J. L. & M. Gressitt; allotopotype ♂ (BISHOP), same data; paratopotype, ♀, same data; paratype, ♀, Tomba Pass, 2650 m, W. Highlands, NE New Guinea, 9.VI.1963, J. & M. Sedlacek; 1♂, 1♀, 32 km E of Wapenamunda, 2500-2700 m, NE NG, 9.VI.1963, J. Sedlacek.

Differs from other New Guinea species in the peculiar shape and carinate nature of elytra.