

CERAMBYCIDAE FROM THE MARQUESAS ISLANDS*

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The present paper deals with material collected in the Marquesas by the St. George Expedition, 1925, and the Pacific Entomological Survey, 1929-1931. The two collections are very similar in composition and contain no new species. The most striking feature of the cerambycid fauna of the Marquesas and of the Society Islands¹ is the very strong element, amounting roughly to half the total number, of introduced species, mostly of Central American origin, some of fairly long standing and now strongly established. Notes on the distribution and biology follow the records of each species.

Synonymy is given only in so far as that the name used by Fairmaire,² where different from that now used for the species, is listed.

FAMILY CERAMBYCIDAE

SUBFAMILY CERAMBYCINAE

Xystrocera globosa Olivier.

Nukuhiva: sea level, January 20, 1925, 1 example, at light (St. George).

Widely distributed in India, China, the Malay Archipelago, also Egypt, Madagascar, the Seychelles Islands and other groups of the Indian Ocean, and Hawaii.

Attacks not only growing trees of many species, but also cut timber and bamboo. Apparently of fairly recent introduction.

Cylindera flava Fabricius.

Ceresium impuncticolle Fairmaire.

Hivaoa: Atuona, May 12, 1929, 1 male, at light, Mumford and Adamson.

Uahuka: Hane Valley, altitude 150 feet, March 15, 1931, 1 male, at light, LeBronnec and H. Tauraa.

Eiao: above Vaituha, altitude 1200 feet, October 3, 1929, 1 male, at light, Adamson.

Tahuata: January, 1925, 1 example (St. George).

A West Indian species ranging into Florida, Mexico, and Guiana, and introduced into Hawaii and St. Helena. Fairmaire's *Ceresium impuncticolle* Fairmaire from Tahiti and Raiatea would appear, from the description, to be the same species.

* Pacific Entomological Survey Publication 7, article 20. Issued May 16, 1934.

¹ Blair, K. G., Cerambycidae from the Society Islands: B. P. Bishop Mus., Bull. 113, 1934.

² Fairmaire, Léon, Essai sur les Coléoptères de la Polynésie: Rev. et. Mag. de Zool., vol. 2, pt. 2, pp. 57-64, 115-119, 1850.

Larvae that may belong to this species (or possibly to *Obrium gynandropsidis*) were obtained on Hivaoa, June 1, 1929, from *Xylosma suaveolens*, by Mumford and Adamson.

Ceresium unicolor Fabricius.

Hesperophanes simplex Schoenherr.

Nukuhiva: Taiohae, sea level, June 4 and August 4, 1931, 2 males, at light, LeBronnec and H. Tauraa; sea level to 1500 feet, January, 1925, on *Hibiscus* flowers, 3 examples (St. George).

Hivaoa: December 26, 1924, 1 example, at light on open hillside (St. George).

Uapou: Hakahetau, altitude 500 feet, December 17, 1929, larvae, in *Casuarina equisetifolia*, Whitten.

Uahuka: Hane Valley, altitude 150 feet, March 8 and 15, 1931, 3 males, at light; Penau Ridge, altitude 2170 feet, March 3, 1931, 1 male, at light; Putiovai, altitude 1530 feet, March 23, 1931, 1 male, on *Xylosma suaveolens*, LeBronnec and H. Tauraa; Haahue Valley, altitude 750 feet, March 20, 1931, larvae, in dead wood of *Sapindus saponaria*, LeBronnec and H. Tauraa.

Tahuata: January, 1925, 29 examples, at light, and in curled coconut fronds (St. George).

Eiao: altitude 50 feet, April 22, 1931, 2 males, at light; altitude 1600 feet, April 23, 1931, 1 female, in dead wood of *Cordia subcordata*; above Vaituha, altitude 200 and 1200 feet, October 3, 1931, 2 males, at light, LeBronnec.

Mohotani: altitude 900 feet, February 3, 1931, 1 male, LeBronnec and H. Tauraa.

The Fabrician type, from Amsterdam Island, is in the Banks Collection in the British Museum. The species has a wide distribution in the Pacific, occurring in Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, New Hebrides, Solomons, Hawaii, and Henderson Island. Fairmaire records it as common on *Artocarpus*.

Ceresium guttaticolle Fairmaire.

Hesperophanes maculaticollis Blanchard.

Nukuhiva: Teuanui, altitude 1800 feet, October 25, 1929, 1 female, at light, Mumford and Adamson.

Distribution similar to that of *C. unicolor*, extending further to Lord Howe Island but not recorded from Hawaii. Fairmaire records it from *Hibiscus tiliaceus*.

Obrium gynandropsidis Fairmaire.

Uahuka: Hanahoua, altitude 900 feet, March 10, 1931, 1 example on *Cordia subcordata*, LeBronnec and H. Tauraa.

Nukuhiva: January 24, 1925, 1 beaten (St. George).

Tahuata: altitude 850 feet, January 12, 1925, 5 examples, at light (St. George).

With type locality Tahiti, the species also occurs in Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, and the Ellice Islands. *Longipalpus palazyanus* Montrouzier from Lifu is the same species.

According to Fairmaire the beetle occurs on flowers of *Gynandropsis pentaphylla*. Larvae that may belong to this species (or to *Cylindera flava*) were found on Hivaoa in *Xylosma suaveolens*.

Cyllene crnicornis Chevrolat.

Hivaoa: Atuona, altitude 20 feet, May 15, 1929, 13 examples (3 males), July 2, 1929, 19 examples (12 males), July 14, 1929, 27 examples (18 males), Mumford and Adamson; January 1925, 3 on flowering trees and flying in sun (St. George).

Tahuata: Vaitahu Valley, May 29, 1930, 1 male; seashore, June 9, and July 14, 1930, 26 examples (18 males); Hanateio Valley, altitude 1350 feet, July 24, 1930, 6 examples (5 males) on *Inocarpus edulis*; LeBronnec and H. Tauraa; January 1925, 4 examples flying in sun and beaten from trees (St. George).

Ranges from the southern United States to Venezuela and introduced into Hawaii and Rarotonga (Stephens in British Museum). It was apparently unknown to Fairmaire from Tahiti, but was collected by Commander Walker in 1883 and by Lord Crawford's expedition, April 14, 1903.

Cyllene guttata Chevrolat.

Fatuhiva: Omoa [Oomoa] Valley, sea level, August 18, and September 22, 1931, 2 examples, LeBronnec and H. Tauraa, January 7, 1925, 1 example in flight (St. George).

Nukuhiva: Tapuaooa, altitude 3100 feet, November 12, 1929, 3 examples on *Hibiscus tiliaceus*; Taiohae, November 28, 1929, 1 example; Mumford and Adamson; January 1925, 4 examples on mango and *Hibiscus* flowers (St. George).

Uapou: altitude 1500 feet, December 31, 1929, 4 examples on *Hibiscus tiliaceus*; January 5, 1930, 1 example reared from dead wood; January 7, 1930, on *Sapindus saponaria*; Whitten.

Uahuka: Pouau (?), Hokatu Valley, altitude 500 feet, March 9, 1931, 5 examples on mango; Hanatekeo, Hane Valley, altitude 950 feet, February 24, 1931, 1 example; LeBronnec and H. Tauraa.

Occurs from Mexico to Venezuela and Peru (Chanchomayo) but is probably of more recent introduction to the Pacific than its congener since we have no records of it either from Hawaii or from the Society Islands.

The apparent segregation of these two species on different islands is very striking.

SUBFAMILY LAMIINAE

Oopsis nutator Fabricius.

Fatuhiva: Uia [Ouia] Valley, altitude 100 feet, September 2, 1930, 6 examples, sweeping, LeBronnec and H. Tauraa; February 1, 1925, sea level, 1 example, in flight (St. George).

Nukuhiva: Maauu [Meanu], altitude 1300 feet, October 22, 1929, 1 example, on *Ficus prolixa*, Mumford and Adamson; altitude 200 feet, 1 example, at light; altitude 2500-3000 feet, January 17, 1925, 1 example, beaten from ferns (St. George).

Hivaoa: Teava Uhia i te Kohu, altitude 2000 feet, February 15, 1930, 1 example swept, Mumford and Adamson; December 1924, 11 examples, at light and on oleander flowers (St. George).

Uapou: Teavaituhai, altitude 3000 feet, December 8, 1929, 1 example, Adamson and Whitten; up 270, 1000 feet, December 23, 1929, 4 examples reared from dead wood; Hakahetau, December 31, 1929-January 25, 1930, 24 examples reared from dead wood; Whitten.

Uahuka: crest of North ridge, altitude 2000 feet, September 29, 1929, 2 examples swept, Adamson.

Tahuata: Vaitahu Valley, altitude 120 feet, June 16, 1930, 3 examples on cotton, LeBronnec and H. Tauraa; January 1925, 19 examples, at light and on herbage (St. George).

Eiao: uplands, altitude 1875 feet, December 29, 1929, 12 examples on *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, Adamson.

Mohotani: altitude 1300 feet, February 2, 1931, 1 example, LeBronnec and H. Tauraa.

The type, from Tahiti, is in the Banks Collection. The species has a wide distribution in Oceania, occurring in Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, the Ellice Islands, and Hawaii. A specimen in the Fry Collection in the British Museum is labelled "Queensland" without further data.

Acanthoderes quadrigibba Say.

Nukuhiva: Teuanui, October 15 and 27, 1929, 1 example at light, 1 under bark of *Hibiscus tiliaceus*; Tapuaoa, November 14, 1929, 1 example; Mumford and Adamson. Tovii [Toovii], altitude 2000 feet, October 25, 1929, under bark of *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, Mumford and Adamson; January 15, 1925, 1 at light in pandanus swamp (St. George).

Hivaoa: Atuona, April 25, 1929, 1 example, Mumford and Adamson; December 27, 1924, 1 example on tree trunk (St. George).

Uapou: Hakahetau, December 20, 1929, 1 example at light; altitude 800 feet, December 23, 1929, 4 on dead log and reared from pupae, larvae from *Aleurites moluccana*; altitude 500 feet, January 22, 1930, 1 example; Whitten; Koputukea, altitude 1100 feet, November 16, 1931, in *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, larvae, LeBronnec.

Tahuata: Hanatetena Valley, altitude 1000 feet, July 23, 1920, 1 example, LeBronnec and H. Tauraa; altitude 200 feet, January 13, 1925, 1 example, at light (St. George).

Uahuka: Haahue Valley, altitude 750 feet, March 20, 1931, in *Sapindus saponaria*, larvae; Hane Valley, altitude 1300 feet, February 25, 1931, in *Aleurites moluccana*, larvae; LeBronnec and H. Tauraa.

Known from the eastern United States to Brazil, widely distributed. The Southern form, occurring from Mexico and the West Indies to Brazil, is usually separated as a distinct species, *A. circumflexa* Jacquelin du Val, but they have been placed together by Dr. C. J. Gahan in the British Museum collection. It is the latter form, of a warmer reddish tint, that has been introduced into the Pacific, where, in the Marquesas at least, it appears to be now well established.