

NEW SPECIES AND VARIETIES OF COLEOPTERA FROM THE
MARQUESAS ISLANDS*

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The new forms here described were contained in a collection of beetles from the Marquesas Islands sent to me for determination by the Pacific Entomological Survey. This collection comprises only the families previously dealt with by me.⁸¹

FAMILY BUPRESTIDAE

Cyphogastra bedoci Théry (1926).

A species peculiar to the Marquesas and apparently showing a strong tendency to the formation of insular races.

The collection includes a very fine series from Uapou and Fatuhiva, and E. P. Mumford in sending the material remarks that it appears to be confined to these two islands, "being absent from the intervening islands of Mohotani, Tahuata, and Hivaoa." The series from Uapou agrees with the description in having the elytra green passing to coppery along the suture and (much more broadly) laterally; the spines at the apex of the elytra are long and slender, agreeing well with the figure. I have to thank M. Théry for an example of this form from Uapou which is therefore taken as typical.

Cyphogastra bedoci obscura, new variety (fig. 53).

Much less nitid than the type, the elytra being greenish-bronzy with a much narrower fiery coppery lateral band but no change of color along the suture; the puncturation is also much finer, almost obsolete on the sutural third, and the apical spines are much less developed.

Collected on Fatuhiva. This form was that found by the members of the *St. George* Expedition on the same island.

Cyphogastra bedoci cyanescens, new variety.

In puncturation, in the long apical spines, and in the change of color this form agrees with the type, though the colors themselves are different, the suture being green for about two-thirds of its length; outside this is a broad blue band reaching from the base nearly to the apex, followed successively by green and brassy to coppery along the margin.

A short series in the British Museum collected by E. Ahnne, unfortunately without record of the particular island.

⁸¹ Blair, K. G., The Heteromera and some other families of Coleoptera from Polynesia collected on the *St. George* Expedition, 1925: *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 9th ser., vol. 20, pp. 161-174, 1927.

* Pacific Entomological Survey Publication I, article 27. Issued December 30, 1932.

These forms, represented by a dozen or more examples of each, remain quite distinct except for two specimens from Uapou which are rather dark with no sutural band of color but in other respects are typical, and one example of the *cyanescens* series in which the blue is but feebly developed, and the suture has a tendency to brassy. It is unfortunate that the island of origin of the *cyanescens* form is not at present known. All three forms show considerable variation in size, from 24 to 37 mm.

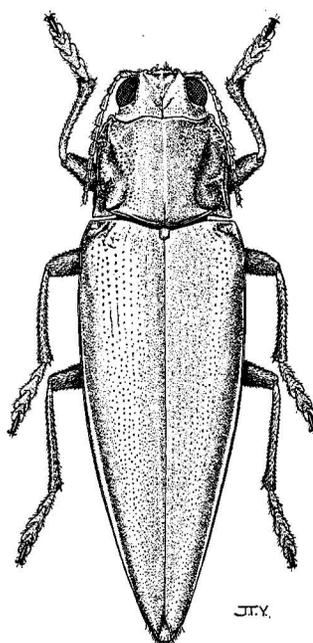


FIGURE 53. *Cyphogastra bedoci* Théry variety *obscura*, new variety from Omoa [Oomoa] Valley, Fatuhiva, $\times 5.1$.

FAMILY CISIDAE

Cis adamsoni, new species (fig. 54).

Female

Length, 1.15 mm.; minute, piceous, subparallel, with scanty minute subdecumbent hairs so small as to be almost invisible. Head strongly deflexed, almost concealed from above beneath the pronotum; clypeus truncate in front, rather broadly elevated; eyes small; antennal club consisting of 3 joints which increase successively and considerably in size. Prothorax about as long as wide, the sides from above very feebly arcuate; in lateral view the margin is nearly straight for the greater part of its length though bent upwards near the anterior margin and is mainly concealed from above by the convexity of the side of the thorax; anterior angles obtuse but distinct, posterior rounded; anterior margin broadly rounded, feebly sinuate near the angles, and here finely bordered; base

feebly rounded and finely though somewhat indistinctly bordered; the surface is dull, moderately strongly and densely punctate, the intervening spaces alutaceous. Elytra as wide as thorax and about half as long again, the puncturation rather finer than that of thorax and much less dense, the interspaces less definitely alutaceous so that they appear more shining. Legs paler.

Eiao, near the center of the island, elevation 1,400 feet, 2 specimens including type, A. M. Adamson. These appear to be both the same sex and one has the ovipositor protruded. Type in Bernice P. Bishop Museum; paratype in British Museum.

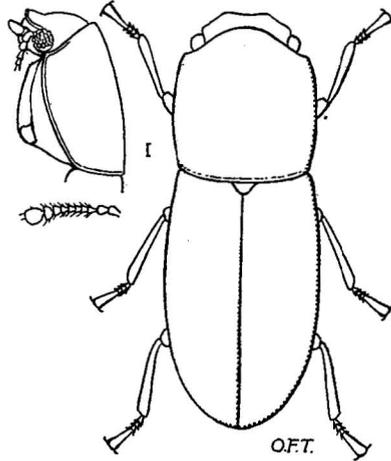


FIGURE 54. *Cis adamsoni*, new species.

Differs from *C. marquesanus* Blair in being smaller, narrower, and more parallel-sided, as well as in its darker color and more opaque surface. The form *C. evanescens* Sharp from Hawaii resembles it in size but has a transverse thorax with rounded sides and very feeble sculpture, the joints of the antennal club subequal in width, and a more depressed form; *C. retithorax* Scott, from Seychelles, also differs in its transverse thorax, less opaque sculpture, and in its shorter and more prominent head. The long and vertically held frons appears to be quite characteristic of *C. adamsoni*, though on only two examples and in the absence of a recognizable male too much importance should not be attached to this character.

FAMILY CANTHARIDAE

Maltypus marquesanus, new species (fig. 55).

Length, 2.5 mm.; dark pitchy, the head reddish, paler in front, mouth parts and legs pale testaceous. Head wider across the eyes than the prothorax, rounded behind, finely and moderately densely punctate, clypeus rounded in front concealing the mandibles when closed, the latter curved and finely pointed; eyes large, entire, hemispherical, completely

lateral, antennae inserted between the eyes, near their anterior margin, distance between them about equal to their first joint, third joint a little shorter than the rest which are subequal, about three times as long as wide. Thorax quadrangular, nearly twice as wide as long, strongly bordered throughout, disc moderately nitid, finely but not very closely granulate. Elytra slightly wider than the thorax, abbreviated, narrowed behind, parallel-sided, but divergent almost from the scutellum, not half the length of the abdomen; wings exposed, covering and extending a little beyond the abdomen. Legs slender, tarsi slender, over half as long as the tibiae, first joint as long as the three following united, fourth joint expanded, last joint very small. Sexual differences slight; sixth ventral segment in male excavate almost to base, forming a large oval cavity containing the genital armature; in female normally triangular and coincident with dorsal.

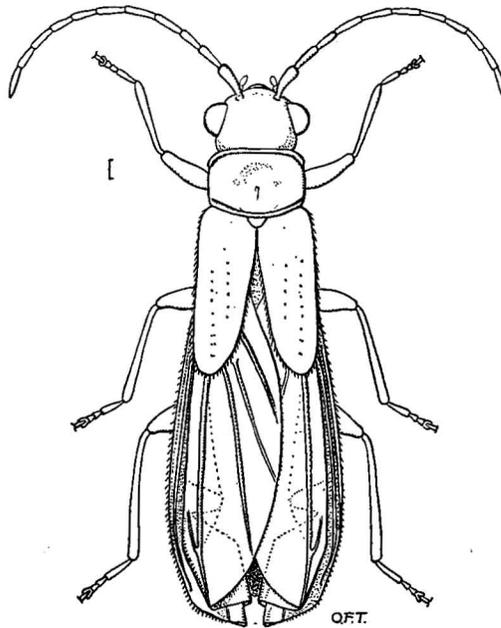


FIGURE 55. *Maltypus marquesanus*, new species.

Hivaoa: Kopaafaa, August 2, 1929, Mumford and Adamson.

Mohotani: August 13, 1929, Adamson.

Uahuka: Putatauuu, September 20, 1929, Adamson.

Uapou: January 29, 1930, Whitten.

Eiao: September 29 and October 1, 1929, by beating on *Melochia velutina* and *Thespesia populnea*, Adamson.

Type and paratypes in Bernice P. Bishop Museum, other paratypes in British Museum. Resembles a small species of *Malthodes*, but differs in the shorter and subtriangular elytra, and in that the genital armature of the male is withdrawn into a cavity of the abdomen.