

# INSECTS OF MICRONESIA

## Coleoptera: Elateridae, Supplement

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The present paper is a result of study of new material of Elaterid-beetles from Micronesia in the collection of Bishop Museum, Honolulu. This supplements the paper by R. H. Van Zwaluwenburg (Vol. 16, No. 1, 1957). The numbers preceding the species headings are those in Van Zwaluwenburg's paper, or relate to them.

Before going further, I wish to express my cordial thanks to Dr. J. L. Gressitt, Bishop Museum; Mr. J. Cooreman, Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique; Miss C. M. F. von Hayek, British Museum (Nat. Hist.); Dr. A. Villiers, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle of Paris; and Prof. H. Sawada, Tokyo University of Agriculture, for their kind assistance in this study.

### SUBFAMILY CHALCOLEPIDIINAE SCHENKLING, 1925

#### 6. **Paracalais depressicollis** (Schwarz, 1900) NEW COMBINATION (fig. 4, D)

*Alaus depressicollis* Schwarz, 1900, Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr. (Heft 2): 305 (Palau).

*Alaus depressicollis*: Van Zwaluwenburg, 1957, Ins. Micronesia **16**(1): 12, f. 2, b (Palau).

MALE. Length 30 mm, breadth about 9 mm. Body black, moderately elongate, almost parallel-sided and more or less depressed above; surface thickly clothed with short, decumbent, dirty grey scale-like pubescence; antennae blackish brown and legs black.

DISTRIBUTION: W. Caroline Is. (Palau).

PALAU. KOROR: 1 ♂, 1-15 Dec. 1964, F. A. Bianchi. \*

#### 7. **Paracalais guamensis** (Van Zwaluwenburg, 1952) NEW COMBINATION (fig. 1, A; fig. 4, E)

*Alaus guamensis* Van Zwaluwenburg, 1952, Proc. Hawaii. Ent. Soc. **14**(3): 437 (Guam).

*Alaus guamensis*: Van Zwaluwenburg, 1957, Ins. Micronesia **16**(1): 12 (S. Mariana Is., Palau).

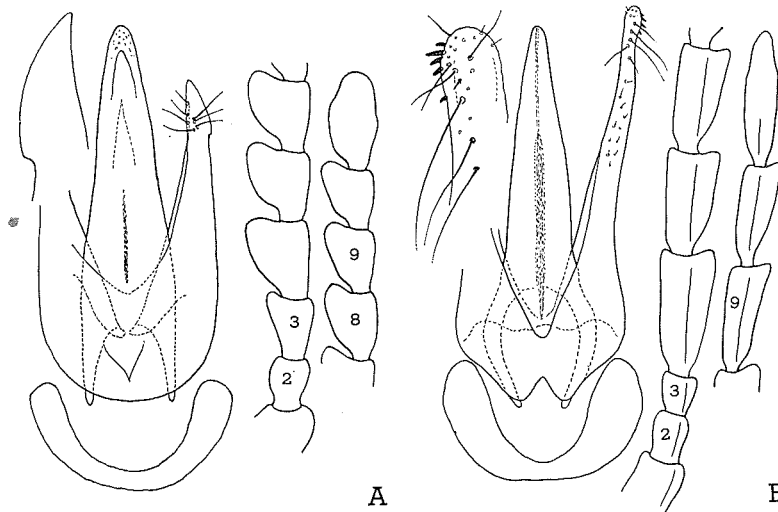


FIGURE 1. Aedeagus and some segments of male antenna. A, *Paracalais guamensis* (Van Zwaluwenburg, 1952); B, *Conoderus pallipes* Eschscholtz, 1829.

MALE. Length 12–15 mm; breadth about 4–5 mm. Body small, elongate and almost parallel-sided, surface shining and entirely dark brown (nearly castaneous) and clothed with white, decumbent scale-like pubescence. Antennae short, second segment small, bulbous, third subtriangular and a little shorter than fourth. Scutellum narrow, subquadrate and almost twice length of its breadth. Elytra parallel-sided from base to apical fourth, with each extremity clearly incurved and forming bidentation.

DISTRIBUTION: Mariana Is. and W. Caroline Is. (Palau).

PALAU. KOROR: 4 ♂♂, 1–15 Dec. 1964, F. A. Bianchi.

#### SUBFAMILY CONODERINAE FLEUTIAUX, 1919

### 33. *Simodactylus pallidus* Fleutiaux, 1934 (Fig. 2, B)

*Simodactylus pallidus* Fleutiaux, 1934, Bull. & Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. **74**: 366 (Mariannes).

*Simodactylus pallidus*: Van Zwaluwenburg, 1957, Ins. Micronesia **16**(1): 33 (Marcus, Mariana Is., Palau, Truk).

Length 11–13 mm. Body moderately elongate; surface entirely yellow-brown (head and pronotum sometimes slightly darker) and shining, clothed with pale-yellow pubescence all over. The general appearance of this species resembles *Simodactylus cinnamomeus* (Boisduval, 1835) from Melanesia, but can be distinguished from the latter in having the disc of pronotum more sparsely and finely punctate, the antennae infusate and more broadly serrate from the third segment, and the apex of each lateral lobe of the aedeagus not bifurcated.

DISTRIBUTION: Mariana Is., Caroline Is. (Palau, Truk, Atolls), Marcus, Wake.

PALAU. KOROR: 16 ex., 1–15 Dec. 1964, F. A. Bianchi.

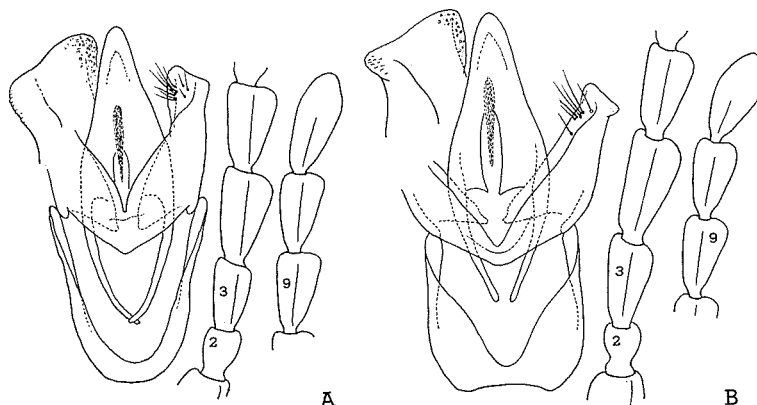


FIGURE 2. Aedeagus and some segments of male antenna. A, *Simodactylus marshallensis* n. sp.; B, *Simodactylus pallidus* Fleutiaux, 1934.

**34a. *Simodactylus marshallensis* Ôhira, n. sp. (fig. 2, A; fig. 4, F)**

**MALE.** Length 11 mm; breadth about 3 mm. Body moderately elongate, almost parallel-sided and convex above; surface entirely yellow-brown except vertex of head, median longitudinal marking on disc of pronotum black to blackish brown and antennae brownish; clothed with pale yellow pubescence all over.

Head slightly convex between eyes, almost flattened on subvertical portion between antennae; surface coarsely and rugosely punctate; clypeal margin entire, rounded and weakly impressed at middle; eyes large and somewhat prominent; antennae short, only slightly shorter than posterior angles of pronotum, second segment short, globular, third elongate, subtriangular and about twice length of second one, fourth clearly longer than the preceding, from fourth to tenth rather weakly serrate, each having a median longitudinal ridge. Pronotum subcylindrical, slightly longer than its breadth, sides very slightly sinuate before posterior angles, subparallel-sided at middle, thence rounded and gradually narrowing anteriorly; disc gently convex, moderately densely and somewhat coarsely punctate, but each puncture smaller and sparser than those of head. Scutellum narrow, triangular and pointed posteriorly. Elytra about 2.5 times as long as its basal breadth, sides almost parallel from base to apical third, thence rounded and gradually narrowing toward extremities which are weakly truncate; striae rather deep and well defined; intervals weakly elevated, irregularly and transversely wrinkled. Legs slender, fourth tarsal segment distinctly dilated below.

**FEMALE** unknown.

**Holotype:** ♂ (BISHOP 9022) Marshall Is., Kwajalein Atoll, Enubuj (Carlson) I., 31 Oct.-4 Nov. 1964, B. D. Perkins; paratypes: 2 ♂♂, *ibid.* Paratypes are deposited in Bishop Museum and U. S. Nat. Mus.

This new species is closely allied to *Simodactylus tasmani* Candèze, 1892 and *S. fasciolatus* Fairmaire, 1863, but can be distinguished from these in having the scutellum brownish and not blackish, and the lateral parts of the pronotum, the elytral epipleura and the abdomen brownish, not blackish, and the intervals of the elytra markedly wrinkled and the surface less shining.

DISTRIBUTION: Marshall Is.

**35. *Conoderus pallipes*** Eschscholtz, 1829 (fig. 1, B; fig. 4, B)

*Conoderus pallipes* Eschscholtz, 1829, in Thon, Ent. Archiv **2**(1): 31.

*Monocrepidius pallipes*: Candèze, 1859, Mon. Elat. **2**: 238 (Polynésie).

*Conoderus pallipes*: Van Zwaluwenburg, 1957, Ins. Micronesia **16**(1): 35 (Kusaie, Wake, Mariana Is., Marshall Is., Gilbert Is.).

This species is commonly found from Micronesia and northern part of Melanesia.

DISTRIBUTION: Mariana Is., Marcus, Wake, Caroline Is., Marshall Is., Gilbert Is., Fiji Is., and Solomon Is.

MARSHALL IS. KWAJALEIN: 21 ex., 27–31 Oct. 1964, B. D. Perkins; 3 ex., Kwajalein I. without exact date and collector.

SUBFAMILY POMACHILIINAE SCHENKLING, 1925

Genus ***Paraupenthes*** Ôhira, new genus

Type-species: *Megapenthes subinconditus* Van Zwaluwenburg, 1957, Ins. Micronesia **16**(1): 40, fig. 9, a (Palau).

Body oblong ovate and somewhat depressed above. Head with clypeal margin well ridged and weakly impressed and more or less prolonged downward at middle; antennae rather short, not surpass posterior angles of pronotum, second segment small and bulbous, third subconic and clearly shorter than fourth, but similar in shape to each other, from fourth to tenth rather

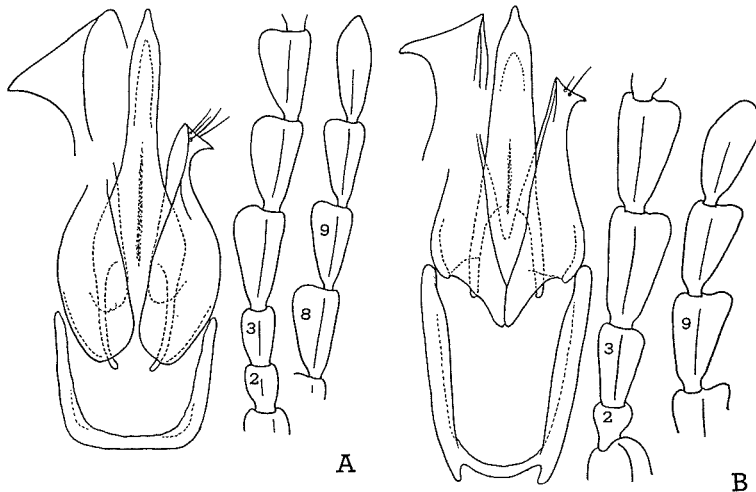


FIGURE 3. Aedeagus and some segments of male antenna. A, *Neodiploconus exilis* Van Zwaluwenburg, 1940; B, *Paraupenthes subinconditus* (Van Zwaluwenburg, 1957).

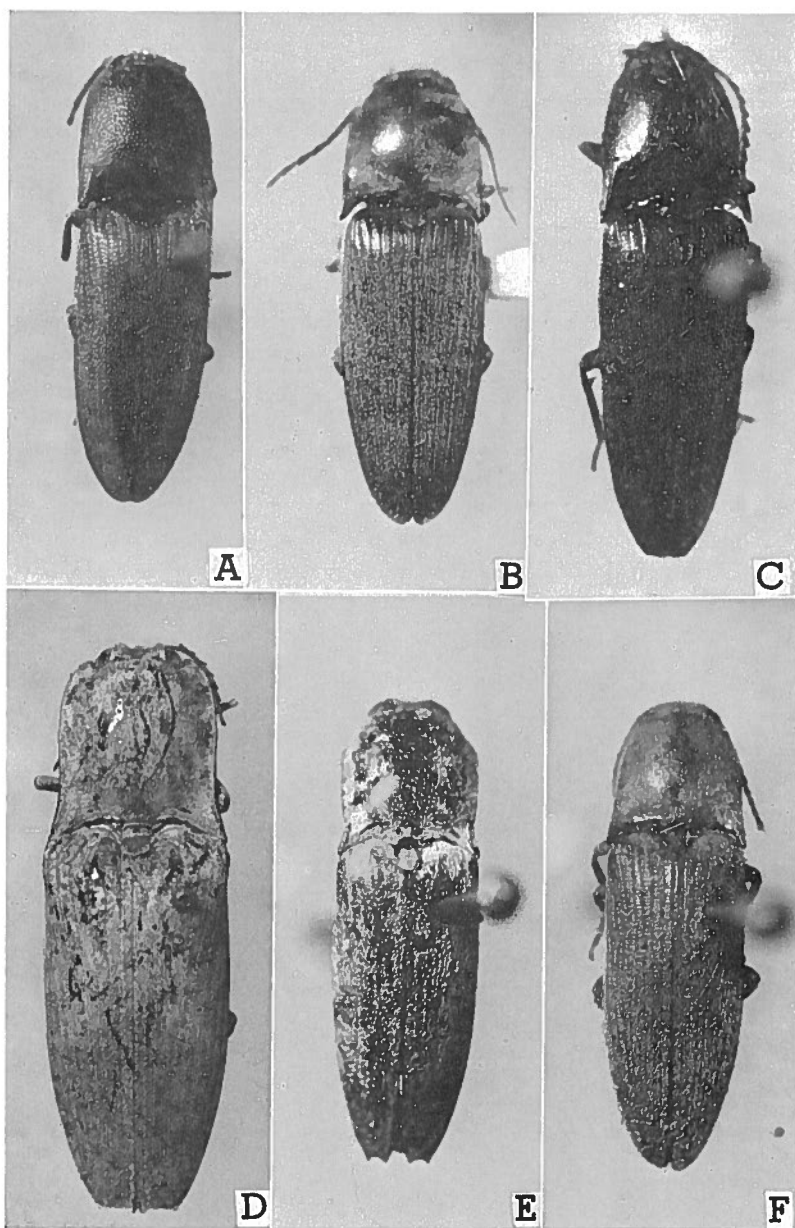


FIGURE 4. A: *Paraupenthes subinconditus* (Van Zwaluwenburg, 1957) from Koror I.; B: *Conoderus pallipes* Eschscholtz, 1829 from Kwajalein I.; C: *Neodiploconus exilis* Van Zwaluwenburg, 1940 from Koror I.; D: *Paracalais depressicollis* (Schwarz, 1900) from Koror I.; E: *Paracalais guamensis* (Van Zwaluwenburg, 1952) from Koror I.; F: *Simodactylus marshallensis* n. sp. from Carlson I. (Holotype).

weakly serrate and having a median longitudinal ridge at outer side; posterior angles of pronotum each have 2 carinae above; prosternal sutures each double, slightly incurved, flattened and not grooved at anterior portion; sides of mesosternal groove weakly declinated anteriorly; mesoepisterna large and clearly reaching to each mesocoxal cavity; basal plates clearly dilated inwardly and weakly angulated near base. Extremities of elytra normally rounded and not truncate; first segment of hind tarsi long, almost as long as next three segments put together, the extremities of third segment weakly dilated below, fourth small and simple; claws also simple.

This new genus is somewhat allied to *Parabetarmon* Ôhira, 1970, from the Ryukyus and Taiwan, but can be distinguished from the latter by the robuster body and the absence of the deep hole at each posterior angle of pronotum.

**42. *Paraupenthès subinconditus*** (Van Zwaluwenburg, 1957) NEW COMBINATION (fig. 3, B; fig. 4, A)

*Megapenthès subinconditus* Van Zwaluwenburg, 1957, Ins. Micronesia **16**(1): 40, f. a (Palau).

I have examined two male specimens from Palau Is., which agree with the original description of Van Zwaluwenburg, but the general characters of this species seem neither to belong to the genus *Megapenthès* Kiesenwetter, 1863, nor to the subfamily Ampedinae Fleutiaux, 1928, as treated by Van Zwaluwenburg (1957). It appears that this species belongs to a new genus of the subfamily Pomachiliinae Schenkling, 1925. The shape of the aedeagus as figured.

DISTRIBUTION: W. Caroline Is. (Palau).

PALAU. KOROR: 2 ♂♂, 14 Nov. 1963, F. A. Bianchi.

SUBFAMILY MELANOTINAE JACOBSON, 1913

**67. *Neodiploconus exilis*** Van Zwaluwenburg, 1940 (fig. 3, A; fig. 4, C)

*Neodiploconus exilis* Van Zwaluwenburg, 1940, Occ. Pap. B. P. Bishop Mus. **16**(5): 126 (Palau).

*Neodiploconus exilis*: Van Zwaluwenburg, 1957, Ins. Micronesia **16**(1): 63, f. 10, e (Caroline Is.).

Length 12 mm, breadth about 3 mm. Body slender and nearly parallel-sided; surface dusky brown and shining, clothed with fine, fulvous pubescence all over; antennae and legs reddish brown.

DISTRIBUTION: Caroline Is. (Palau, Yap, Atolls).

PALAU. KOROR: 3 ex., 13 Nov. 1963, F. A. Bianchi; 16 ex., 1-5 Dec. 1964, Bianchi.