

BARIDINAE OF SOUTHEASTERN POLYNESIA  
(COLEOPTERA, CURCULIONIDAE)

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INTRODUCTION

Heretofore no representatives of the subfamily Baridinae have been recorded from southeastern Polynesia. None are reported from the Marquesas and I find but three specimens representing one species among more than 40,000 insects collected by the Mangarevan Expedition during nine months of intensive field work on nearly fifty islands and islets of southeastern Polynesia. Obviously the subfamily is atypical of the fauna. It is represented in Oceania east of Samoa and exclusive of Hawaii only by the one species here described.

CHECK LIST

Genus **BARIS** Germar, 1824

1. **Baris basipennis** Lea.  
*Baris basipennis* Lea: Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Proc., vol. 56,  
p. 153, 1931.  
Fiji: Vitilevu.
2. **Baris nemorhina** Lea.  
*Baris nemorhina* Lea: Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Proc., vol. 56,  
p. 153, fig. 24, 1931.  
Fiji.
3. **Baris vitiensis** Lea.  
*Baris vitiensis* Lea: Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Proc., vol. 56,  
p. 153, 1931.  
Fiji: Vitilevu.

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<sup>1</sup> Rhynchophora of Southeastern Polynesia Publication 2.

<sup>2</sup> Mangarevan Expedition Publication 5.

Genus **DIORYCAULUS** Fairmaire, 1878

4. **Diorycaulus punctatellus** Fairmaire.  
*Diorycaulus punctatellus* Fairmaire: Pet. Nouv. Ent., vol. 2,  
p. 282, 1878; Soc. Ent. France, Ann., ser. 6, vol 1, p. 317,  
1881.  
Fiji.

Genus **EREMONYX** Marshall, 1931

5. **Eremonyx samoanus** Marshall.  
*Eremonyx samoanus* Marshall: Insects of Samoa, pt. 4, fasc. 5,  
p. 309, 1931.  
Samoa: Upolu.
6. **Eremonyx rufoplagiatus** Marshall.  
*Eremonyx rufoplagiatus* Marshall: Insects of Samoa, pt. 4,  
fasc. 5, p. 310, 1931.  
Samoa: Tutuila.
7. **Eremonyx reticulatus** Zimmerman, new species.  
Austral Islands: Raivavae.

Genus **NESOBARIS** Marshall, 1931

8. **Nesobaris tutuilae** Marshall.  
*Nesobaris tutuilae* Marshall: Insects of Samoa, pt. 4, fasc. 5,  
pp. 313-315, figs. 19b and 20, 1931.  
Samoa: Tutuila.
9. **Nesobaris parvungulis** Marshall.  
*Nesobaris parvungulis* Marshall: Insects of Samoa, pt. 4, fasc.  
5, pp. 315-316, 1931.  
Samoa: Upolu.

Genus **OMYOBARIS** Marshall, 1927

10. **Omyobaris lucens** Marshall.  
*Omyobaris lucens* Marshall: Insects of Samoa, pt. 4, fasc. 5,  
pp. 310-313, figs. 18 and 19a, 1931.  
Samoa: Upolu.

## Genus PSEUDOCHOLUS Lacordaire, 1866

11. *Pseudocholus holocyanus* Fairmaire.

*Pseudocholus holocyanus* Fairmaire: Pet. Nouv. Ent., vol. 2, p. 282, 1878; Soc. Ent. France, Ann., ser. 6, vol. 1, p. 317, 1881.

Fiji.

## Genus SOLENOBARIS Lea, 1906

12. *Solenobaris spathulirostris* Lea.

*Solenobaris spathulirostris* Lea: Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, vol. 56, p. 159, 1931.

Fiji: Vitilevu.

13. *Solenobaris nitidiventris* Lea.

*Solenobaris nitidiventris* Lea: Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, vol. 56, p. 159, 1931.

Fiji: Vitilevu.

The check list clearly shows that the subfamily is poorly represented in eastern Oceania. More than half the species are Fijian, and these come from only four islands. I have before me several new species from different Fijian islands, and thorough collecting would increase the number of species many fold. West of Fiji the subfamily becomes successively richer in both genera and species, and from Papua to Malaya it is prominent though few of the species have been described. There are no endemic Baridinae in Hawaii, but several introduced species have been reported. Most of them are orchid pests.

## Genus EREMONYX Marshall

*Eremonyx* Marshall: Insects of Samoa, pt. 4, fasc. 5, p. 308, 1931.

Marshall described *Eremonyx* as the only genus of the subfamily Baridinae known to him that had a single tarsal claw. He erected the genus for the reception of two Samoan species. The single claw is an unusual but not unique character among the Baridinae. There are three North American genera with single tarsal claws known to me. These are: *Eisonyx* Leconte<sup>3</sup>, *Eumomononycha* Casey<sup>4</sup>, and

<sup>3</sup> Leconte, Short studies of North American Coleoptera: Am. Ent. Soc., Trans., vol. 8, p. 217, 1880.

<sup>4</sup> Casey, Coleoptera Notices 5: N. Y. Acad. Sci., Ann., vol. 7, p. 601, 1893 (printed 1894).

*Barilepton* Leconte<sup>5</sup>. *Eumononycha* is considered a subgenus of *Eisonyx* by Pierce<sup>6</sup>. The Brazilian genus *Starcus* Casey<sup>7</sup> was described as having but one claw on the tarsi. There is some doubt as regards this record, however, for the unique genotype was a broken specimen with but one tarsus. I have a new Fijian genus represented in the collection before me that also has single tarsal claws.

***Eremonyx reticulatus*, new species (fig. 1).**

Uniformly black, shining. *Head* rather coarsely reticulate, separated from the rostrum by a rather shallow impression containing a variable median fovea; with a few, very small, scattered punctures on the forehead, otherwise impunctate. *Rostrum* with the dorsal outline rather strongly curved in the basal half and but slightly curved in the apical half, almost straight from just before the base to the apex below, as long from the lower margin of the eye to the apex as the prothorax, sub-parallel-sided but somewhat expanded beyond the antennae, with sparse, very minute setae that are not easily discernable even under high magnification, with elongate punctures that become confluent on the sides, the base reticulate, with scattered, elongate punctures; smooth, shining, and with smaller scattered punctures beyond the antennae in the female; in the male more opaque and coarsely punctured, and reticulate nearly to the apex. *Antennae* inserted about two fifths from the base of the rostrum, the scape as long as the first five funicular segments together, first funicular segment as long as the following four segments together, segment 1 with long setae before the apex, segment 2 subquadrate and evidently devoid of setae, the following segments successively more transverse and each with setae; club as long as the first funicular segment. *Prothorax* a little longer than broad, subparallel-sided in the basal third, thence roundly narrowing to the well defined subapical constriction, apex tubular; dorsal outline evenly convex longitudinally and highest about the middle, rather coarsely reticulate, with widely spaced, small, shallow punctures, the interspaces being three or four times as wide as the punctures, a row of larger, closer punctures before the sinuate base, the punctures bearing minute, rounded, whitish, scale-like setae that are only discernable when the light comes from behind the insect. *Scutellum* rounded, flat or slightly convex. *Elytra* not quite three times as long as the prothorax (3.0 : 1.1), widest about the middle, roundly narrowing from the oblique, not very prominent humeri to the separately rounded apices, the dorsal outline even, without any impressions, posterior calli feeble; the striae narrow and rather deep, deeper and coarser behind the middle, striae 1 and 2 not reaching the base, but distinct to the apex, 3, 4, and 5 distinct at the base of the elytra, 3 terminates about the apex of the posterior callus, 4 and 5 before the callus, 6 distinct only from the posterior callus to the basal third, 7 distinct from the posterior callus to the basal sixth, 8 distinct from about the apex of the posterior callus to the basal third where it joins stria 7, striae 9 and 10

<sup>5</sup> Leconte, Rhynchophora of America, north of Mexico: Am. Philos. Soc., Proc., vol. 15, p. 318, 1876.

<sup>6</sup> Pierce, New species of Weevils (Rhynchophora) with descriptions of new genera and species: U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 51, p. 472, 1916.

<sup>7</sup> Casey, Studies in the Rhynchophorous subfamily Barinae of the Brazilian fauna: Memoirs on the Coleoptera, vol. 10, pp. 162-163, 1922.

distinct from the base to apex; the strial punctures narrower than the striae, minute; intervals alutaceous, flat in the basal half, but becoming successively more convex in the apical half, each with a single row of rather widely spaced minute punctures that bear very minute, scale-like setae that are most easily seen and appear white when the light comes from in front of the insect (otherwise hardly or not discernible). *Legs* black, coarsely reticulate and shallowly punctate, the front femora with several denticles on the lower, basal half that are not easily discernable. *Sternum* with small scattered punctures, metasternum with a median sulcus. *Venter* with ventrites 1 and 2 shallowly concave in the middle, the suture between them nearly or entirely obliterated, ventrites 3 and 4 with a single row of scattered punctures before the posterior margins, ventrites 2, 3, and 4 with their posterior, lateral angles projecting over the anterior margins of the following ventrites, with a few erect setae on the sides; ventrite 5 about half as long as wide, as long as the preceding two ventrites together, its apical half raised, coarsely and densely punctate, and with numerous, fine, erect setae laterally and apically. Length, 2 mm; breadth, 1 mm.

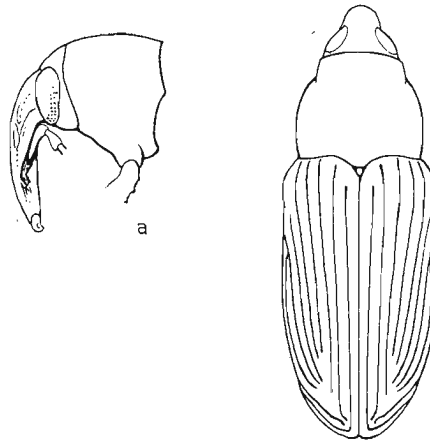


FIGURE 1.—*Eremonyx reticulatus* Zimmerman: a, lateral view of head and prothorax.

Raivavac, Austral Islands, holotype, a female, in Bernice P. Bishop Museum. Described from a male and two female specimens collected by me while beating *Metrosideros* on the southwest slope of Mount Hiro, at an elevation of 1,200 feet, August 10, 1934.

This species may be distinguished from its congeners as follows. In *E. samoanus* Marshall, the prothorax is much more coarsely and closely punctured; the interspaces are always narrower than the punctures; the subapical constriction is not visible from above; the scape is only as long as funicular segments 1 to 4 inclusive. In *E. rufoplagiatus* Marshall, the elytra have a common, wide, red-brown

area extending from before the middle to the top of the declivity; the head is separated from the rostrum by a deep stria which contains no fovea; the scape is as long as the first six funicular segments, the first funicular segment is only as long as the following three segments; the front femora have two sharp teeth on the basal half.