

NEW PLAGITHMYSINES FROM MOLOKAI, LANAI AND MAUI (Col. : Cerambyc.)¹

By J. Linsley Gressitt

BISHOP MUSEUM, HONOLULU

Abstract : The following new name, and 7 new species, are proposed : *Plagithmysus* (*Aeschrithmysus*) *swezeyellus* n. n. for *Nesithmysus swezeyi* Perkins, *P. (P.) pittospori* n. sp. from *Pittosporum* on Lanai, *P. (P.) ilicis* n. sp. from *Ilex* on Molokai, *P. (P.) ukulele* n. sp. from E. Maui ; *P. (Neoclytarlus) hardyi* n. sp. from *Smilax* on W. Maui, *P. (N.) smilacivorus* n. sp. from *Smilax* on Lanai, *P. (N.) bidensae* n. sp. from *Bidens* on Molokai and *P. (N.) dodonaeavorus* n. sp. from *Dodonaea* on Molokai.

As a by-product of ecosystem studies being carried out principally on the Island of Hawaii, and also in connection with visits to other islands of the Hawaiian Archipelago concerned with conservation or related matters, some new species of cerambycids have been assembled. This paper reports on 7 species apparently new to science, and presents also a new name. Three of the new species are from Molokai, two are from Lanai and one each from W. Maui and E. Maui.

In a preceding paper² it was pointed out that two new species were collected on Molokai in 1970 as a result of special searching in *Pelea* in view of the fact that species (of *Nesithmysus*) occurred in *Pelea* both on Oahu and on Maui, whereas none were known from Molokai. Likewise, a number of species are known from Oahu and Maui from other host trees with cerambycids not recorded on Molokai. Therefore, on a trip to Molokai in 1971, special searching was carried out in several hosts. As a result, a new species was obtained from *Dodonaea*. In addition, however, two other new species were obtained from new host genera - *Ilex* and *Bidens*. No plagithmysines had been recorded from either of these host genera on any island of the group. Later, however, a larva was found in *Ilex* on W. Maui. Also, a new species was obtained from *Smilax* on W. Maui. One specimen of this had been obtained earlier by D. E. Hardy in casual collecting. As a result of a trip to Lanai, also in 1971, a new species each was reared from *Smilax* and *Pittosporum*. These represented the fifth species from *Smilax* and the second from *Pittosporum*. The first species from *Pittosporum* was described from Kauai in the recent paper cited.²

It may be expected that a number of additional species may still be found on Molokai, Lanai and W. Maui. Species are known from various hosts on Oahu, E. Maui

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2. Gressitt & Davis, 1971, *Proc. Hawaiian Ent. Soc.* 21 (1) : 67-77.

and/or Hawaii which occur on Molokai, Lanai and W. Maui and some of those on the latter isles may be expected to host local plagithmysine species. As is well known, during periods in the Pleistocene with maximum glaciation, Maui, Lanai and Molokai formed a single island. Also, W. Maui and E. Maui are now in some senses (for the montane environments) the equivalent of two separate islands. Therefore, related species may be expected on Molokai, Lanai and Maui, and to some extent different species may be expected in the same hosts on E. and W. Maui. Most of the species recorded from Maui are known only from E. Maui, and heretofore little collecting of cerambycids has been done on W. Maui. A malaise trap has been set up on Puu Kukui, W. Maui, as a check and supplement to the host searching carried on there.

The type-specimens of the new species are deposited in Bishop Museum.

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Genus *Plagithmysus* Motschulsky

Plagithmysus Mots., 1845, *Bull. Mosc.* 2: 41 (type-species: *Stenopterus? pulverulentus* Mots.)

It is now suggested that probably all the plagithmysines must be referred to the single genus *Plagithmysus*. Although *Nesithmysus* is fairly distinct, with its strongly tuberculate pronotum, elongate elytra with relatively short femora, one species of *Plagithmysus* s. str., *cheirodendri* G. & D., is very close to *Nesithmysus* except for the longer femora. Also, one of the species earlier assigned to *Nesithmysus* is transferred to *Aeschrithmysus*, below.

Subgenus *Aeschrithmysus* Perkins

Aeschrithmysus Perk., 1929, *Proc. Hawaiian Ent. Soc.* 7 (2): 261 (type-species: *A. terryi* Perk.)

The species *Nesithmysus swezeyi* Perkins is hereby transferred from *Nesithmysus* to *Aeschrithmysus*. It has the very broad, rounded prothorax of the latter, and the pronotal tubercles are relatively weak. This requires renaming this species, below. This would have been necessary in any case if the above suggestion is accepted - that all the plagithmysines belong to a single genus.

Plagithmysus (*Aeschrithmysus*) *swezeyellus* Gressitt, new name

Nesithmysus swezeyi Perkins, 1927, *Proc. Hawaiian Ent. Soc.* 6 (3): 485 (Maui: *Pelea*).

This species, together with *peleanus* G. & D. 1971, forms a distinct species-group in *Aeschrithmysus*, apart from the *terryi*-group. The latter group includes *terryi* Perkins, *dubautianus* G. & D., and *swezeyanus* G. & D. (*Aeschrithmysus swezeyi* Perkins).

Subgenus *Plagithmysus* s. str.***Plagithmysus* (*Plagithmysus*) *pittospori* Gressitt, new species** Fig. 1.

♂. Dull reddish brown, in part paler brown, in part pitchy black; head dark reddish brown, darker along median line of frons; antenna paler brown, darker on apices of basal segments, largely pitchy brown on scape, and evenly dull reddish brown on distal segments; prothorax reddish brown, slightly pitchy above; elytron tawny brown with a fairly large common black triangle at end of basal quarter, a lateral pitchy stripe behind and below humerus, and a large postmedian band nearly black; ventral surfaces reddish brown, darker on abdomen; legs with femora testaceous on petioles and pitchy on clubs; tibiae pale basally and gradually becoming reddish brown and then pitchy black apically; tarsi pale reddish brown in part darker. Body moderately clothed with pale tawny pubescence, dense on each side of middle of frons, sparse to moderately dense, in regular stripes, on prothorax, dense on each side of scutellum; on elytron occurring irregularly, in small patches, but behind postbasal triangle forming a partly continuous brown stripe which becomes less distinct posteriorly; partly dense on sides of hind thorax, relatively sparse and short on legs, with some oblique blackish hairs on tibiae and tarsi which are also relatively fine and short.

Head about as broad as prothorax, rather closely punctured. *Antenna* slender, reaching to apical 1/7 of elytron; segment 1 not quite as long as 3; 3-5 subequal; 6 much shorter; 6-10 distinctly decreasing in length; 11 as long as 7. *Prothorax* barely longer than broad, slightly broader at apex than at base, evenly and weakly convex at side; disc with a distinct subrounded tubercle near anterior margin, transversely carinate, another somewhat squarish tubercle 1/3 from base, bearing 2 or 3 carinae; a more or less continuous ridge along side of disc becoming slightly stronger posteriorly; surface finely rugose-punctate. *Scutellum* rounded-trapeziform, minutely punctured. *Elytron* strongly and subevenly narrowed, strongly oblique apically on sutural edge, subobtuse at extreme apex; disc rather finely and closely punctured. *Ventral surfaces* minutely punctured, partly smooth on abdomen. *Legs* relatively slender; femoral club weakly swollen, about as long as petiole; hind tibia slender, flattened, nearly straight; hind tarsal segment 1 as long as remainder combined, very slender. Length 11.2 mm, breadth 2.35.

♀. Body slightly stouter; antenna shorter; prothorax with median portion of disc more evenly raised, but with posterior swelling with 2 rather strong carinae well separated; abdomen much larger than in male, with segment 1 largely glabrous; hind femur with club gradually tapering to petiole; hind tibiae largely dark and hind tarsus largely pitchy. Length 10.5 mm; breadth 3.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 9579), Lanai Island: Hauola Trail, 950 meters alt. north side of main ridge, 6 June 1971, reared from *Pittosporum confertiflorum* Gray var. *microphyllum* Sherff (identified by Dr Harold St John), J. L. Gressitt: allotype (BISHOP), same data, except farther west on main ridge, same altitude, emerged from wood 9 July 1971; 23 paratopotypes, reared from same wood, emerged 10 June and 9 July to 20 October 1971, Gressitt. One pupa was in the same container as another pupa, which it partly ate shortly after its imperfect transformation to adult.

Differs from *lanaiensis* Sharp in being smaller, and in having two distinct blackish areas on elytron without a distinct narrow white stripe. Differs from *sugawai* G. & D. in being darker, with pale stripes of pronotum less distinct and pale stripe of elytron broader and less distinct and lateral dark area larger and more distinct. This species appears to be related to the nihoae-group, but not closely enough to be affirmed as a member of that group.

Plagithmysus (Plagithmysus) ilicis Gressitt, new species Fig. 2.

♂. Reddish brown to pitchy brown, in part clothed with whitish gray pubescence : head pitchy brown, rather closely clothed anteriorly with whitish buff pubescence ; antenna reddish brown, slightly pitchy on scape, very sparsely clothed with short suberect pale to brownish hairs ; prothorax largely reddish brown, darker anteriorly, thinly clothed with silvery gray hairs ; scutellum pitchy, densely clothed with silvery gray ; elytron dull reddish brown to slightly pitchy, slightly paler in basal 1/3 behind basal 1/8, moderately clothed with silvery gray on depressed areas of basal 1/6, then very narrowly so along suture and with a broader sutural stripe commencing just behind end of basal 1/3, and gradually narrowed to before apex, side nearly glabrous except for a few hairs along submarginal groove ; ventral surfaces reddish brown, in part pitchy on thorax and with fairly numerous silvery gray hairs, blackish on abdomen with very sparse oblique hairs along middle and closer appressed hairs along parts of side ; legs reddish brown, darker on femoral clubs and paler on tarsi, with sparse fine pale to brownish hairs.

Head hardly broader than anterior border of prothorax, closely punctured and subrugose on occiput ; antennal tubercles prominent ; frons narrow, rectangular, finely punctured ; eye slightly oblique, slightly deeper than gena. *Antenna* not quite 3/4 as long as body, fairly slender ; segment 1 slightly longer than 3, gradually widened distally ; 2 about 2.5 × as long as broad ; 4 slightly longer than 3 and 5 ; 6 distinctly shorter, slightly longer than 7 ; 8 distinctly shorter, 8-10 decreasing slightly in length ; 11 slightly longer than 10. *Prothorax* not quite as long as broad, rounded at side, widest distinctly behind middle ; disc uneven, closely punctured to granulose ; anterior median tubercle narrow, subacute, projecting slightly over anterior margin, posterior tubercle larger, subrounded, well behind center, a raised area on each side of it well above widest portion of side. *Scutellum* grooved medially, narrowed and rounded behind. *Elytron* strongly and evenly narrowed to near apex, then more strongly narrowed and rounded-acute ; disc rather finely and closely punctured throughout. *Ventral surfaces* closely and finely punctured on thorax, very sparsely punctured and shiny on most of abdomen. *Legs* fairly stout and long ; hind femur somewhat gradually swollen to just before apex, slightly sinuate, exceeding elytral apex ; hind tibia slender, somewhat flattened and somewhat compressed, longer than remainder combined. Length 10.7 mm ; breadth 2.05.

♀. Body somewhat narrower, paler brown ; elytral pale stripe extending more obliquely forward at end of basal 1/3 ; posterior pronotal tubercle smaller and more acute, lateral swelling more ridge-like and arcuate, extending anterior to middle ; hind femur quite slender, barely reaching elytral apex. Length 10.3 mm ; breadth 1.9.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 9580), Hanalilolilo trail, 1100 m, in rainforest, central Molokai I., from *Ilex anomala* ; collected by W. Gagné and J. L. Gressitt, 13.VII. 1971 ; reared 17. VIII.1971 ; allotype ♀ (BISHOP), same data but reared 23.VII.1971. The larva bores in recently dead branches of *Ilex*.

Differs from *usingeri* G. & D. in having prothorax less cylindrical, more tuberculate, and broader postmedially, and elytra more narrowed, darker basally and more broadly striped anterior to middle. This species appears to represent a new species near the sharpianus-group. It has some resemblance to the superstes-group which has some characters of *Neoclytarlus* and some of *Plagithmysus* s. str.

Plagithmysus (Plagithmysus) ukulele Gressitt, new species Fig. 3.

♂. Reddish brown, in part clothed with sparse whitish buff pubescence: head reddish brown, darker along median line, sparsely clothed with whitish buff hairs; antenna pale ochraceous, sparsely clothed with appressed golden hairs and a few oblique hairs on undersides of basal segments; prothorax reddish brown, slightly darker at lower side than on anterior or posterior margins, moderately clothed with whitish buff hairs, sparser on median portion; scutellum dull brown, nearly glabrous; elytron ochraceous brown, somewhat paler along suture where there is a poorly defined sutural stripe of sparse whitish buff hairs, more distinct in posterior 2/3; ventral surfaces reddish brown, testaceous on most of metasternum, with moderate golden buff hairs on thorax and sparser pale hairs on abdomen; posterior borders of abdominal sternites pitchy; legs reddish brown, partly darker on femoral clubs; sparsely clothed with opaque golden brown hairs.

Head barely broader than anterior margin of prothorax, much narrower than widest part of prothorax, finely punctured and granulose; antennal supports distinctly raised with vertex concave between them; frons slightly deeper than wide, grooved medially; eye not quite as deep as gena which is rather coarsely punctured. *Antenna* nearly 3/4 as long as body; segment 1 slightly longer than 3; 3-5 subequal in length; 6 distinctly shorter, barely longer than 7; 8-10 shorter and decreasing in length; 11 as long as 8. *Prothorax* distinctly broader than long, obtuse and greatly tuberculate at sides, widest at middle; disc strongly convex, median portion moderately raised anterior to middle and in posterior 1/2, with some incomplete subtransverse carinae, a slightly raised area on each side well behind middle. *Scutellum* rounded behind, weakly concave medially. *Elytron* gradually narrowed, subrounded apically, rather coarsely and irregularly punctured. *Ventral surfaces* distinctly punctured on thorax, sparsely and weakly punctured on abdomen. *Legs* fairly stout with hind femur swollen in distal 2/3 and hind tibia somewhat curved between middle and apex, and hind tarsal segment 1 shorter than remainder combined. Length 8.5 mm; breadth 1.7.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 9581), Ukulele, c. 1200 m, Maui, 4.IX.1919, C. N. Forbes. The type is labelled *Trematobelvia macrostachys*, but there is no indication whether the specimen was collected on the plant or reared from it. If it actually bored in *Trematobelvia*, this would be the first plagithmysine record for the Lobeliaceae.

Differs from *smilacis* Perkins in being stouter, with shorter and more tuberculate and more convex prothorax, more coarsely punctured elytron and much stouter legs. This species seems to represent a new species-group possibly allied to *Paraclytarlus*.

Subgenus **Neoclytarlus** Bridwell, 1920**Plagithmysis (Neoclytarlus) hardyi** Gressitt, new species Fig. 4.

♂. Elongate, slender, largely dull brown to reddish brown; antenna ochraceous brown; body largely glabrous above; head reddish brown to slightly pitchy, finely and sparsely clothed with pale pubescence; antenna with very thin sparse pale pubescence; prothorax reddish brown, with a few pale appressed hairs and a few erect hairs at side; scutellum dull reddish brown, subglabrous; elytron pale brown, slightly duller for a small portion just behind base and at side from behind humerus to just anterior to middle, very weakly pubescent; ventral surfaces largely reddish brown, with some oblique pale hairs on thorax and very few on abdomen; legs reddish brown, much paler on tibiae and tarsi, with sparse fine oblique hairs.

Head slightly broader than anterior margin of prothorax; much narrower than widest part

of prothorax, finely punctured to granulose; antennal supports slightly raised; frons somewhat squarish; eye slightly deeper than gena. *Antenna* $2/3$ as long as body; segment 1 slightly arched and gradually thickened, about as long as 3; 2 not quite $2/5$ as long as 3; 4 slightly shorter than 3, slightly longer than 5; 6 much shorter, 6-10 decreasing gradually in length; 11 nearly as long as 7. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, somewhat obtuse at side, distinctly widened at middle of side; disc closely punctured, median swelling distinctly raised near anterior margin and just behind middle with some weak transverse carinae, a weakly raised arched area at side of disc. *Scutellum* fairly even, rounded behind. *Elytron* slender, gradually narrowed, $3.5\times$ as long as head and prothorax combined; disc finely and closely punctured, with 2 weakly raised lines on inner $1/2$. *Ventral surfaces* minutely and closely punctured on thorax, very sparsely punctured and shiny on abdomen. *Legs* long and slender; hind femur gradually and weakly thickened, slightly exceeding elytral apex; hind tibia flattened, slightly arched; hind tarsal segment 1 not quite as long as remainder combined. Length 9.2 mm; breadth 1.75.

♀. Prothorax weakly convex at side, median ridge with posterior portion weakly raised and sublateral raised area more distinct; hind femur moderately thickened, not quite reaching elytral apex; prothorax somewhat reddish anteriorly and on sublateral raised area; elytron partly ochraceous at extreme base, pale brown posteriorly. Length 8.2 mm; breadth 2.0.

Paratype ♂. Paler, particularly on elytron. Length 7 mm; breadth 1.4.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 9582), Puu Kukui, about 1000 m, W. Maui, VI.1953, D. E. Hardy; allotopotype ♀ (BISHOP), just above Cabin, 1000 m, Puu Kukui Trail, in *Smilax sandwicensis*, 5.VII.1971, Gressitt, reared 5.VIII.1971; paratopotype ♂ reared IX.1971. Larvae bore in older living stems of *Smilax* near base of leaves. Named for Professor D. E. Hardy.

Differs from *smilacis* Perkins in being larger, darker, with prothorax longer and less transversely ridged, with elytron longer and more finely punctured and with hind femur much longer. This species and the following belong to the indecens-group.

Plagithmysus (Neoclytarlus) smilacivorus Gressitt, new species Fig. 5.

♂. Fairly slender, slightly narrowed posteriorly; reddish brown to ochraceous brown, rather thinly clothed with pale pubescence: Head reddish brown, darker along middle of frons, moderately clothed with whitish buff pubescence; antenna pale ochraceous, slightly reddish on scape, very finely and sparsely clothed with pale pubescence; prothorax reddish brown, slightly pitchy black along anterior and posterior borders, sparsely clothed with golden buff hairs, a little more densely so on anterior margins; pitchy, sparsely pubescent; elytron dull testaceous, thinly clothed with short pale pubescence, more distinct at extreme base; ventral surfaces reddish brown to pitchy brown, paler on metasternum and towards apex of abdomen, moderately clothed with suberect pale hairs on thorax and sparse brownish hairs on abdomen; legs reddish brown, darker on femoral clubs and paler on tibiae except apices and on tarsi, moderately clothed with whitish to tawny pubescence.

Head slightly broader than anterior margin of prothorax, closely punctured; antennal supports moderately prominent; frons slightly narrowed and concave apically; eye about as deep as gena. *Antenna* nearly $3/4$ as long as body; segment 1 thickest well before apex, slightly longer than 3; 2 about $2/5$ as long as 3; 4 nearly as long as 3 and subequal to 5; 6 much shorter; 6-10 decreasing markedly in length; 11 nearly as long as 7. *Prothorax* about as broad as long, closely punctured; median raised strip subtuberculate near anterior margin, broadly raised just behind middle, a weakly raised area on each side not far from base. *Scutellum* subtriangular, fairly smooth. *Elytron* not quite $3\times$ as long as head and prothorax combined, gradually nar-

rowed before apex, which is narrowed both internally and externally and subacute; disc closely punctured, fairly even. *Ventral surfaces* finely punctured on thorax, very sparsely punctured and shiny on central portions of abdominal sternites. *Legs* fairly stout; hind femur gradually thickened, reaching to elytral apex; hind tibia distinctly flattened, slightly before apex. Length 8.8 mm; breadth 1.7.

♀. Somewhat darker brown; prothorax with anterior tubercle somewhat acute and posterior median swelling rather weak. Length 9.8 mm; breadth 1.8.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 9583), Awehi Gulch, 200 m, Lanai I., from *Smilax sandwicensis*, 6.VI.1971, Gressitt, reared 5.VIII.1971; 2 paratypes ♀♀, same data, but IX.1971. One ♀, reared from probably same source does not agree closely, suggesting high variability, which is characteristic of so many of the plagithmysines.

Differs from *smilacis* Perkins in being larger and darker, with prothorax longer and less carinate and with hind femur much longer and stouter. Differs from *hardyi* n. sp. in being less slender, a little darker, with prothorax less angulate at side and hind femur much stouter.

Plagithmysus (Neoclytarlus) bidensae Gressitt, new species Fig. 6.

♂. Body short, parallel-sided, rather shiny, only partly covered with pubescence: Head pitchy brown, tinged with reddish, sparsely clothed with fine pale hairs; antenna pale reddish brown with only a very few short oblique golden brown hairs; prothorax dark reddish brown, nearly blackish on raised areas, with scattered thorny hairs in four vague stripes, mostly on posterior 1/2; lower side with shorter sparser hairs and sternum with suberect pale grayish hairs; scutellum nearly black, subglabrous; elytron dull brown with some vague paler areas on base, near middle of disc and along side, with some vague incomplete stripes of pale tawny pubescence, partly on paler areas and concentrated near base, near middle, and on apical 1/4; ventral surfaces reddish brown on thorax, pitchy to blackish on abdomen, with somewhat evenly scattered dull golden oblique hairs; legs with pale ochraceous peduncles, pitchy black clubs on femora, dull reddish brown to pitchy on tibiae, and paler reddish brown on tarsi, with sparse oblique tawny to brownish hairs.

Head distinctly narrower than prothorax, slightly convex in front, finely grooved medially and rather closely and finely punctured, slightly concave between antennal insertions; eye slightly deeper than gena. *Antenna* 2/3 as long as body; segment 1 slightly longer than 3, distinctly thickened preapically; 2 about 3 × as long as broad; 3 slightly longer than 4; 4 barely longer than 5; 6 distinctly shorter than 5; 6-10 decreasing gradually in length; 11 slightly longer than 10. *Prothorax* 1/10 broader than long, rounded-obtuse at side; disc in large part finely punctured, median strip slightly raised behind anterior margin and behind middle, latter raised area broader than former, and a very weak broad-oblique raised area on each side of disc. *Scutellum* fairly smooth, concave medially, rounded behind. *Elytron* less than 2.5 × as long as head and prothorax combined, rather weakly narrowed in basal 4/5 then gradually narrowed to rounded-subacute apex; disc deeply and densely punctured, somewhat raised in middle of base of disc and along median portion slightly closer to suture than to external margin, punctures becoming obsolete and surface more corrugated in apical 1/5. *Ventral surfaces* finely punctured; abdomen reaching beyond elytral apex. *Legs* fairly short and stout; mid femur clavate in distal 2/3; hind femur clavate in distal 1/2; hind tibia moderately flattened and very slightly arched; hind tarsal segment 1 as long as remainder combined. Length 7.2 mm; breadth 2.65.

♀. Antenna not quite 2/3 as long as body, slightly thickened and serrate distally; prothorax nearly rounded at side, median swelling with a transverse carina in broad portion; pro-

thorax slightly broader than elytra; abdomen distinctly exceeding elytral apex; hind femur barely exceeding elytral apex. Length 7.0 mm; breadth 2.6.

Paratype ♀. Prothorax without distinct pale stripes; elytron almost entirely blackish, without distinct pubescence except for a short pale stripe anterior to center and another less distinct one just external to it and slightly behind it. Length 7.7; breadth 2.7.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 9584), Makakupaia, near Kamiloloa Gulch, 700 meters alt., central Molokai I., from *Bidens*, in open, dry forest area, collected 15.VII.1971, J. L. Gressitt, reared 10.VIII.1971; allotype ♀ (BISHOP), same data but reared 13.VIII.1971; paratopotype ♀, same data but reared 24.VIII.1971. The larva bores in living or recently living woody trunks of large *Bidens* plants.

Differs from other known species in being very shiny, largely glabrous and with very short elytra. Differs from *kainaluensis* in being much shorter and stouter, with shorter antenna and legs. This species represents a distinct new species-group, related to the railliardiae-group, characterized by short, oblong body, with partly glabrous, shiny derm and smooth pronotum.

Plagithmysus (Neoclytarlus) dodonaeavorus Gressitt, new species Fig. 7.

♂. Long and slender, subparallel-sided, black extensively clothed with pale whitish gray pubescence: Head black, slightly pitchy on vertex, moderately clothed with grayish white hairs, sparser on occiput; antenna blackish, slightly brownish at bases of segments, moderately clothed with pale gray hairs, scattered on scape and denser on basal portions of segments 3 and 4, finer and sparser on remainder; prothorax black with scattered grayish white hairs except on 3 raised lines; scutellum pitchy brown, sparsely pubescent; elytron blackish, slightly tinged with brown posteriorly, in part with fairly dense whitish gray hairs, with subglabrous hairs forming some vague longitudinal lines and a broader stripe on raised subbasal area, with a transverse band of black at end of basal 1/4 and a sinuous oblique one just behind middle; ventral surfaces largely reddish brown on thorax, including coxae, and pitchy to blackish on abdomen with moderate whitish pubescence at side and scattered fine erect pale hairs along median portions; legs blackish; slightly brownish on tarsi, with somewhat patchy pale gray pubescence and suberect whitish hairs, particularly on femora; oblique hairs on tibiae partly pale and partly dark; those on tarsi largely dark and shorter.

Head about as broad as anterior margin of prothorax, rather deeply and coarsely punctured on occiput; antennal supports fairly prominent; frons squarish and finely punctured; eye somewhat horizontal and deeply emarginate, deeper than gena. *Antenna* 2/3 as long as body, segments all thickened distally; segment 1 longer than 3; 3, 2 × as long as 2 and slightly longer than 4; 5 barely shorter than 4, distinctly longer than 6; 6-10 decreasing somewhat in length; 11 about as long as 9. *Prothorax* somewhat broader than long, strongly convex at side, widest in middle; disc closely punctured to granulose, median ridge transversely raised a short distance behind anterior margin, narrowly and longitudinally raised behind middle; lateral ridge weak but evident anteriorly, strongly raised near posterior margin. *Scutellum* slightly concave medially, broadly rounded behind, weakly punctured. *Elytron* narrow, nearly 3 × as long as head and prothorax combined; disc closely and finely punctured, with 2 weak ridges in central portion; apices oblique internally and subacute. *Ventral surfaces* finely punctured, or sparsely so on abdomen. *Legs* fairly slender; hind femur strongly thickened in distal 2/5, not reaching elytral apex; hind tibia flat, nearly straight; hind tarsal segment 1 longer than remainder combined. Length 9.4 mm; breadth 1.85.

♀. Prothorax no broader than elytra, lateral posterior tubercle fully as strong as median

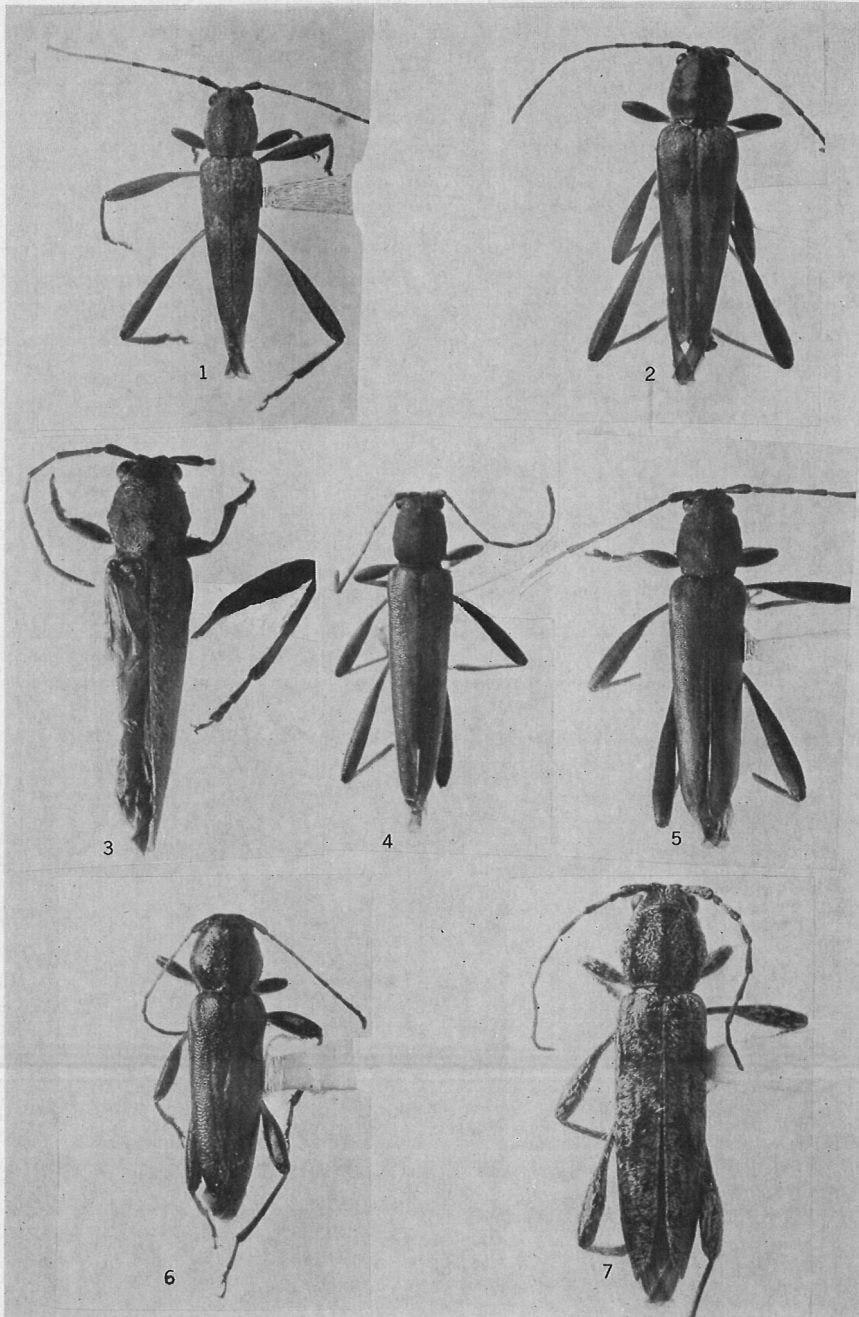


Fig. 1-7. 1, *Plagithmysus (Plagithmysus) pittospori* n. sp.; 2, *P. (P.) ilicis* n. sp.; 3, *P. (P.) ukulele* n. sp.; 4, *Plagithmysis (Neoclytarlus) hardyi* n. sp.; 5, *P. (N.) smilacivorus* n. sp.; 6, *P. (N.) bidensae* n. sp.; 7, *P. (N.) dodonaeavorus* n. sp.

hind tubercle; antenna $3/5$ as long as body. Legs slender; hind femur moderately swollen in distal $1/3$, not nearly reaching elytral apex. Length 10.2 mm; breadth 2.0.

Paratypes. Length 7-11 mm; breadth 1.6-2.2.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 9585), Makolelau Ridge, 350 m, southcentral Molokai I., 14.VII. 1971, in living *Dodonaea* trunks, W. Gagné, S. Montgomery and J. L. Gressitt, reared 17.VIII.1971; allotopotype ♀ (BISHOP) same data; 13 paratopotypes, same data, reared from 12.VIII. to 10.IX.1971.

Differs from *dodonaee* (Swezt.) in being shorter-bodied, paler and less hairy, and with shorter hairs on legs. Belongs to the fragilis-group. Probably *dodonaee* should also belong in that group and not in a separate group as suggested earlier (Gressitt & Davis, Proc. Hawaiian Ent. Soc. 20, 2: 356).