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NEW PLAGITHMYSINES FROM WEST MAUI

(Col. : Cerambyc.)¹

By J. Linsley Gressitt²

Abstract: Seven new species are proposed from West Maui: *Plagithmysus* (*Peleithmysus*) *alani* n. sp. from *Pelea* ("alani"), *P. (Nesithmysus) sylvai* n. sp. from *Pelea*, *P. (P.) pipturi* n. sp. from *Pipturus*, *P. (P.) rebecca* n. sp. from *Pittosporum*, *P. (P.) ilicis ekeanus* n. sp. from *Ilex*, *P. (P.) maiensis* n. sp., possibly from *Metrosideros*, and *P. (P.) laui* n. sp., possibly from *Perrottetia*. As a result of reduction of *Nesithmysus* to a subgenus of *Plagithmysus*, *P. forbesii* Perkins from Kauai is renamed *P. forbesianus* new name.

West Maui may be said to be biologically a separate island from East Maui. The former is much the older one geologically. It was joined to Molokai and Lanai at the periods of maximum glaciation of the Pleistocene. It has been suggested that the fauna of West Maui may be more closely related to those of Molokai and Lanai than to that of East Maui. Some of the new forms named here appear to substantiate that statement.

Two of the new species described here are from hosts (*Pittosporum*, *Ilex*) from which no cerambycids are known on East Maui. These hosts first had plagithmysines associated with them in 1972.^{3,4} Species are already recorded for *Pittosporum* on Kauai and Lanai, and for *Ilex* on Molokai. Earlier, a larva was collected in *Ilex* in Kohala, Hawaii (?*kohalae* Perk.), but was not reared. Currently a larva is being reared from *Ilex* on Oahu (perhaps *P. usingeri* G. & D.).

Although two of the seven new species described here were not reared, guesses are made of their probable hosts on the basis of their relationships and the trees in the proximity of the malaise trap in which the two species were caught. Larvae were found in *Metrosideros* at the edge of native forest on Kahana ridge, but these produced numerous specimens of the exotic *Curtomerus flavus* (Fabr.). One or two larvae were found in *Dodonaea*, but none have been reared. The species is apparently much rarer than *dodonaeavorus* G. from Molokai.

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2. Bishop Museum, Honolulu.
3. Gressitt & Davis, 1972, *Proc. Hawaiian Ent. Soc.* 21 (1): 67-77.
4. Gressitt, 1972, *Pacif. Ins.* 14 (1): 83-92.

The type-specimens are preserved in Bishop Museum.

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Genus *Plagithmysus* Motschulsky

Plagithmysus Mots., 1845, *Bull. Mosc.* **18** (2): 41 (type-species: *Stenopterus pulverulentus* Mots.).
Nesithmysus Perkins, 1920, *Proc. Hawaiian Ent. Soc.* **4** (2): 343 (type-species: *N. bridwelli* Perk.).

New synonym (subgenus).

It was suggested earlier that it might be necessary to reduce all of the plagithmysines to a single genus, and the above action now completes this. *Nesithmysus* is quite close to *Aeschrithmysus*, which was reduced to subgenus of *Plagithmysus* in Gressitt & Davis 1972. In the previous two papers (footnotes 2 and 3, p. 1) I was under the mistaken impression that *haasi* Perkins was the type-species of *Nesithmysus*. Thus, the latter name has been used partly in the wrong context, as the type-species is *bridwelli* Perkins. *P. swezeyellus* Gr. and *peleanus* G. & D. belong in the subgenus *Nesithmysus*. Since *haasi* Perkins and its relatives are not consubgeneric with *bridwelli*, a new subgenus is proposed for them. *Nesithmysus* is probably more closely related to *Aeschrithmysus* than to the following new subgenus.

Subgenus *Peleithmysus* Gressitt, n. sg.

Type-species: *Nesithmysus forbesi* Perkins, 1921.

Species black or iridescent, very long-bodied; head considerably narrower than prothorax; antenna barely over 1/2 as long as body; prothorax about as long as broad, with 4 prominent tubercles on pronotum and side tuberculate or angulately obtuse; elytron long, nearly covering hind wing; abdomen rather large; hind femur with apex falling far short of elytral apex.

Plagithmysus (*Peleithmysus*) *alani* Gressitt, new species Fig. 1-3.

♀. Shiny black to metallic greenish or bluish, in part densely or moderately clothed with tawny pubescence; antenna dull reddish brown beyond middle, partly pitchy and partly dark reddish brown on premedian segments. Head with fine suberect golden tawny hairs, denser, and with a few broader recumbent hairs, on genae and lower part of frons; antenna with sparse minute pale hairs; pronotum with dense tawny subrecumbent pubescence on depressed areas of disc and on posterior 2/3 of side between lateral and sublateral tubercles, nearly glabrous on tubercles, anterior portion and lower side: scutellum densely clothed like pronotal disc; elytron more sparingly pubescent, sparser postmedially and on lateral declivity; ventral surfaces black, less metallic than dorsal surfaces, with moderately dense golden buff pile on thorax, much sparser and largely glabrous on abdomen, with a small dense patch of golden pubescence at side of each segment, as well as a few less dense patches on side of thorax and mid and hind coxae; legs slightly metallic, becoming somewhat reddish pitchy on tibiae and tarsi, and with minute sparse hairs.

Head finely and densely punctured; eye barely deeper than gena below it. *Antenna* barely more than 1/2 as long as body; segment 1 longest, 3-5 decreasing slightly in length, 6-10

decreasing more strikingly in length. *Prothorax* distinctly broader than long, obtuse at side with a prominent, somewhat nipple-like tubercle at middle of side; disc with a prominent anterior tubercle projecting forward over anterior margin and 3 tubercles in a transverse row near base, middle one subrounded at apex and lateral oblique. *Scutellum* suboblong, subrounded behind, depressed postmedially. *Elytron* evenly narrowed and rounded apically; disc finely rugose-punctate with a partial median raised line. *Ventral surfaces* with metathorax finely and densely punctured at side, more strongly and sparsely punctured in middle and with abdomen in large part minutely and very sparsely punctured. *Legs* with tibiae and tarsi rather slender and femora fairly broad and flattened, hind femur falling far short of elytral apex; surfaces very sparsely punctured. Length 18.6 mm; breadth 5.4.

Paratypes: Length 13-19 mm; breadth 3.2-5.5.

Holotype ♀ (BISHOP 9788), Hanaula, West Maui, 1200 meters, pupa collected in *Pelea* 13.V.1972, adult emerged from pupa 22.V.1972, Gressitt; paratopotype, found dead in pupal cell, 13.XII.1971; 2 paratopotypes, reared from *Pelea* branchlets, 10.VI.1972, 25.VI.1972, Gressitt, assisted by R. Sylva and R. Lau.

Differs from *Plagithmysus (Peleithmysus) forbesi* (Perkins), new combination, in having pronotal tubercles more stout and intervening areas much more densely pubescent and with the hairs more recumbent, scutellum more rectangular, elytron less distinctly punctured and more rugulose, and more densely pubescent. Differs from *P. (Peleithmysus) peleae* (G. & D.), new combination, in being more extensively pubescent and with lateral tubercle of prothorax more prominent. More closely related to *forbesii* and thus an exception to the statement on inter-island relationships mentioned in the introduction.

Subgenus *Nesithmysus* Perkins, 1920

Plagithmysus (Nesithmysus) sylvai Gressitt, new species Fig. 4-5.

♂. Testaceous and pale castaneous to black, partly clothed with pale pubescence: Head black with palpi pitchy; antenna pale reddish brown; pronotum pale castaneous marked with pitchy black on raised and depressed areas, forming 5 irregular stripes, outer 2 partly merging; scutellum black; elytron testaceous, slightly pitchy at side behind humerus; legs ochraceous with apices of femora pitchy; ventral surfaces pitchy on thorax and ochraceous on abdomen with apical margins of sternites pitchy. Head, antenna and prothorax with very few hairs; scutellum with moderately dense tawny pubescence; elytron with scattered pubescence of fairly long tawny hairs; ventral surfaces moderately clothed with fine oblique pale hairs on thorax, with 2 small areas of denser pubescence, and with very sparse fine oblique hairs on abdomen; legs with moderately spaced golden to pitchy oblique hairs.

Head much narrower than, and well retracted into, prothorax, finely and densely rugose-punctate; eye about as deep as gena below it. *Antenna* $\frac{3}{5}$ as long as body; segments 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 decreasing very slightly in length, following decreasing more rapidly, mostly somewhat swollen distally. *Prothorax* $\frac{4}{5}$ as long as broad, rounded-oblong, very slightly sinuate at middle of side; disc with ridges and with a depression on each side of middle anterior to center, but subevenly contoured and even except for finely granulose to punctate surface; median ridge projecting upward and forward at anterior margin, weakly raised behind middle; a moderately oblique ridge near base, barely closer to side than median line. *Scutellum* rounded-triangular. *Elytron* long, gradually narrowed, rounded-oblique internoapically; disc moderately, in part subdensely, punctured, with a broad low raised median line. *Ventral surfaces* granulose-

punctate on prosternum, moderately punctured on metasternum, almost impunctate on abdomen. *Legs* sparsely punctured; femora fairly broad and flattened; tibiae gradually widened to apex; hind tarsal segment 1 not quite as long as remainder. Length 14.2 mm; breadth 3.7.

♀. Pronotum with black areas more restricted, sublateral ridge continuing, threadlike, anterior to depression, pale areas darker red; elytron dull testaceous. Length 19.5 mm; breadth 4.7. Second paratype with pronotum largely pitchy to black. Length 20 mm; breadth 5.1.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 9789), Hanaula, West Maui, 1200 meters, in *Pelea*, adult emerged from wood 19.VI.1972; paratopotype ♀, adult emerged from pupa 20.V.1972; paratopotype ♀, adult emerged from pupa 19.V.1972, Gressitt, assisted by Rene Sylva of Maui, for whom species is named.

Differs from *P. (N.) swezeyellus* Gr. (*Nes. swezeyi* Perk.) in having pronotum much more depressed across middle and moreso on each side of middle, with the tubercles and ridges more pronounced, and elytron much more pubescent. Differs from *peleanus* G. & D. in having pronotum more tuberculate, with surface more shiny and less rugose, and with scutellum and elytron more heavily pubescent. Differs from both in having femora more extensively black distally. More closely related to *peleanus*.

KEY TO SPECIES OF FLAGITHMYSDS, SUBGENERA AESCHRITHMYSDS,
NESITHMYSDS AND PELEITHMYSDS

1. Prothorax usually about as long as broad, usually tuberculate at side and with 3 prominent tubercles on basal portion besides a median apical tubercle (*Peleithmysus*) 2
- Prothorax usually broader than long, broadly rounded at side, sometimes with a minute lateral tubercle; usually without strong tubercles on basal portion of disc. ... 5
- 2 (1). Prothorax with 6 prominent tubercles, or 4 with side strongly obtuse; dorsum largely black tinged with green or bluish, metallic (forbesii group)..... 3
- Prothorax with lateral tubercle small and 4 on disc, anterior and posterior median ones fairly broad, gradually sloping toward center, subcorrugated, and laterobasal oblique, smooth on outer side; elytron with basal band and partial longitudinal streaks of tawny pubescence and most of low areas of pronotum with same; dorsum pitchy black, not iridescent; length 22-24 mm; Oahu; *Pelea* (haasi group) **haasi** (Perk.), n. comb.
- 3 (2). Prothorax distinctly tuberculate at side; pronotum with many hairs 4
- Prothorax angulately obtuse at side but hardly tuberculate; dorsum with very few hairs, quite shiny; Molokai; *Pelea* **peleae** (G. & D.), n. comb.
- 4 (3). Pronotal disc largely densely pubescent; elytral apex rounded; W. Maui; *Pelea* **alani** G.
- Pronotal disc only moderately pubescent; elytral apex oblique; E. Maui; *Pelea* ... **forbesi** (Perk.), n. comb.
- 5 (1). Elytra broad, subparallel-sided, about 3 × as long as prothorax, which is feebly tuberculate; antenna usually less than 1/2 as long as body; elytron usually pitchy to black (*Aeschrithmysus*) 6
- Elytra very long, somewhat tapered, about 4 × as long as prothorax, which is moderately to strongly tuberculate medially near anterior margin, and moderately to weakly tuberculate near base; antenna nearly 2/3 as long as body; elytron usually pale brown (*Nesithmysus*). 9
- 6 (5) Prothorax as broad as elytra, broader than long; antenna short (terryi group)..... 7

- Prothorax narrower than elytra, about as broad as long; antenna more than 1/2 as long as body; pronotum with moderate median ridge and feeble sublateral arc; length 11 mm; (yoshimotoi group); E. Maui. **yoshimotoi** G. & D.
- 7 (6). Pronotum with almost no swelling on basal portion of disc, and a broad low swelling on anterior part; elytron moderately clothed with fine adpressed pale hairs, and with very dense punctures. 8
- Pronotum with 3 slight swellings on basal portion of disc, outer one oblique, and a somewhat narrow, weakly corrugated median swelling on anterior part; elytron with sparse minute hairs, showing reddish brown surface with many minute but separate punctures; length 17 mm; E. Maui; *Dubautia* **swezeyanus** G. & D.
- 8 (7). Pronotum subglabrous, its anterior swelling with slight suggestion of corrugation; elytron reddish, in part very weakly pubescent, particularly on ridges; length 19 mm; Maui; *Argyroxiphium* **terryi** (Perk.), n. comb.
- Pronotum entirely pubescent, its anterior swelling subgranulose; elytron blackish, entirely pubescent; length 13-16 mm; Maui; *Dubautia* **dubautianus** (G. & D.)
- 9 (5). Pronotum with 3 weak tubercles or rises parallel to base; elytron rather strongly narrowed (peleanus group) 10
- Pronotum with 3 strong tubercles or rises parallel to base and a prominent tubercle near anterior margin; Oahu; *Pelea* (bridwelli group) **bridwelli** (Perk.), n. comb.
- 10 (9). Pronotum distinctly depressed on each side of middle of disc, not evenly rounded at side 11
- Pronotum hardly depressed on each side of middle of disc, evenly rounded at side; pronotum pitchy; elytron pale; E. Maui; *Pelea* **swezeyellus** G.
- 11 (10). Anterior pronotal tubercle weak: disc lacking a shiny raised line on each side of middle; pronotum pitchy; elytron pale; Molokai; *Pelea* **peleanus** G. & D.
- Anterior pronotal tubercle strong; disc with a shiny raised line on each side of middle, obliterated in depression; pronotum reddish with pitchy markings; elytron dull testaceous with whitish hairs; W. Maui; *Pelea* **sylvai** G.

Subgenus *Plagithmysus* s. str.

Plagithmysus (*Plagithmysus*) **forbesianus** Gressitt, new name

Plagithmysus forbesii Perkins, 1927, *Proc. Hawaiian Ent. Soc.* 6 (3): 471 (Kauai).

As indicated above, a new name is required for this species as a result of synonymization of *Nesithmysus* with *Plagithmysus*. Preoccupied by *Nesithmysus forbesii* Perkins, 1921, *Proc. Hawaiian Ent. Soc.* 4 (3): 503 (Maui).

Plagithmysus (*Plagithmysus*) **pipturi** Gressitt, new species Fig. 6.

♀. Reddish brown, in part pitchy, unevenly clothed with gray-buff to tawny buff pubescence: Head reddish, median line narrowly pitchy, with fine buff pubescence, denser near eye; antenna reddish brown, duller distally, sparingly clothed with short oblique golden buff hairs; prothorax dull brown, paler reddish brown at side and slightly pitchy medially; moderately clothed with pale pubescence except on raised areas, tawny on disc and pale gray-buff at side; scutellum reddish brown with tawny pubescence at side; elytron reddish brown, narrowly pitchy black at anterior border of sutural stripe of dense tawny pubescence which bends obliquely outward to middle of disc 1/3 elytral length from base; remainders of elytron more sparsely clothed but a little denser near base and on lateral declivity; viewed from some angles elytral stripe not very distinct; ventral surfaces reddish brown with pale gray pubescence

on thorax and pitchy brown on abdomen with very few hairs except for lateral stripe of creamy buff pubescence.

Head closely and minutely punctured, with a few larger punctures on occiput; eye subrounded, slightly deeper than gena below it. *Antenna* $2/3$ as long as body, slightly flattened distally; segments 1, 3, 4 and 5 decreasing very slightly in length, 6 distinctly shorter than 5, 6-10 distinctly decreasing in length. *Prothorax* as broad as long, hardly convex at side, with raised median ridge moderately broad, with transversely carinate moderately raised tubercles, anterior and postmedian, and a much weaker sublateral discal ridge, somewhat arched externally and depressed near middle; surface closely punctured above, more sparsely so at side. *Scutellum* rounded trapeziform, feebly punctured. *Elytron* subevenly narrowed, with apex narrowed on both sides and subacute; disc closely subrugose-punctate. *Ventral surfaces* closely and finely punctured on thorax, nearly impunctate and shiny on abdomen except for lateral pubescent stripe. Length 10.8 mm; breadth 2.9.

Holotype ♀ (BISHOP 9790), Kahana ridge, just below Hailau cabin, Kaulalewelewe, West Maui, 850 meters, in *Pipturus*, Gressitt. Larva pupated about 22.III.1972; adult emerged from pupa about 11.IV. and died 7.V.1972.

Differs from *molokaiensis* Perkins in being duller brown and more pubescent, with pronotal disc pitchy and more distinctly carinate and pubescent-stripped, elytron duller, with pale stripe less distinct and more sharply angulate anteriorly, and apex narrowed on both sides instead of obliquely truncate. The new species also has the legs darker with apices of mid and hind femora and tibiae pitchy. Differs from *simillimus* Perkins in having pronotum less generally swollen on disc and elytron less pale pubescent and with more distinct sutural stripe. More closely related to *molokaiensis*.

Plagithmysus (Plagithmysus) ilicis ekeanus Gressitt, new subspecies Fig. 7.

♂. Reddish castaneous to pitchy black, in part clothed with pale pubescence: Head pitchy black, partly reddish on frons, with fairly close grayish white pubescence, denser below eye; antenna reddish brown, sparsely clothed with oblique golden brown hairs; prothorax reddish castaneous, blackish on borders, with moderately sparse adpressed grayish white hairs; scutellum pitchy with few hairs; elytron reddish castaneous, blackish on borders and pitchy beneath much of sutural grayish white stripe, which gradually broadens anteriorly to $1/4$ elytral length from base, forward of which it continues narrowly along suture to base, also a short basal area and slightly longer discal stripe beside humerus, of whitish hairs; ventral surfaces reddish castaneous, bordered with pitchy on thorax, pitchy reddish to blackish on abdomen, with oblique whitish hairs and some dense pubescence at side, on former, and a few whitish hairs, mostly along lateral line, on latter; legs reddish brown, pitchy on femoral clubs and tibial apices, with scattered golden brown hairs.

Head $4/5$ as broad as prothorax, finely punctured to rugose, with some larger shallow punctures on occiput; eye broadly reniform, deeper than middle portion of gena below it. *Antenna* $3/4$ as long as body; segment 3 slightly longer than 1; 3-5 subequal; 6-10 decreasing markedly in length; 11 as long as 7. *Prothorax* barely broader than long, strongly convex at side, with a fairly strong pyramidal tubercle near middle of anterior margin, and a longer, more flat-topped (but asperate) one between middle and base, and a much lower one toward side of disc near base and a weak arcuate raised line extending forward from it; surface finely punctured, denser on disc and more finely so on side. *Scutellum* rounded trapeziform, weakly punctured. *Elytron* strongly narrowed posteriorly, rounded oblique apically; surface finely and somewhat closely punctured. *Ventral surfaces* finely and closely punctured on thorax, nearly impunctate on abdomen. Length 10.6 mm; breadth 2.7.

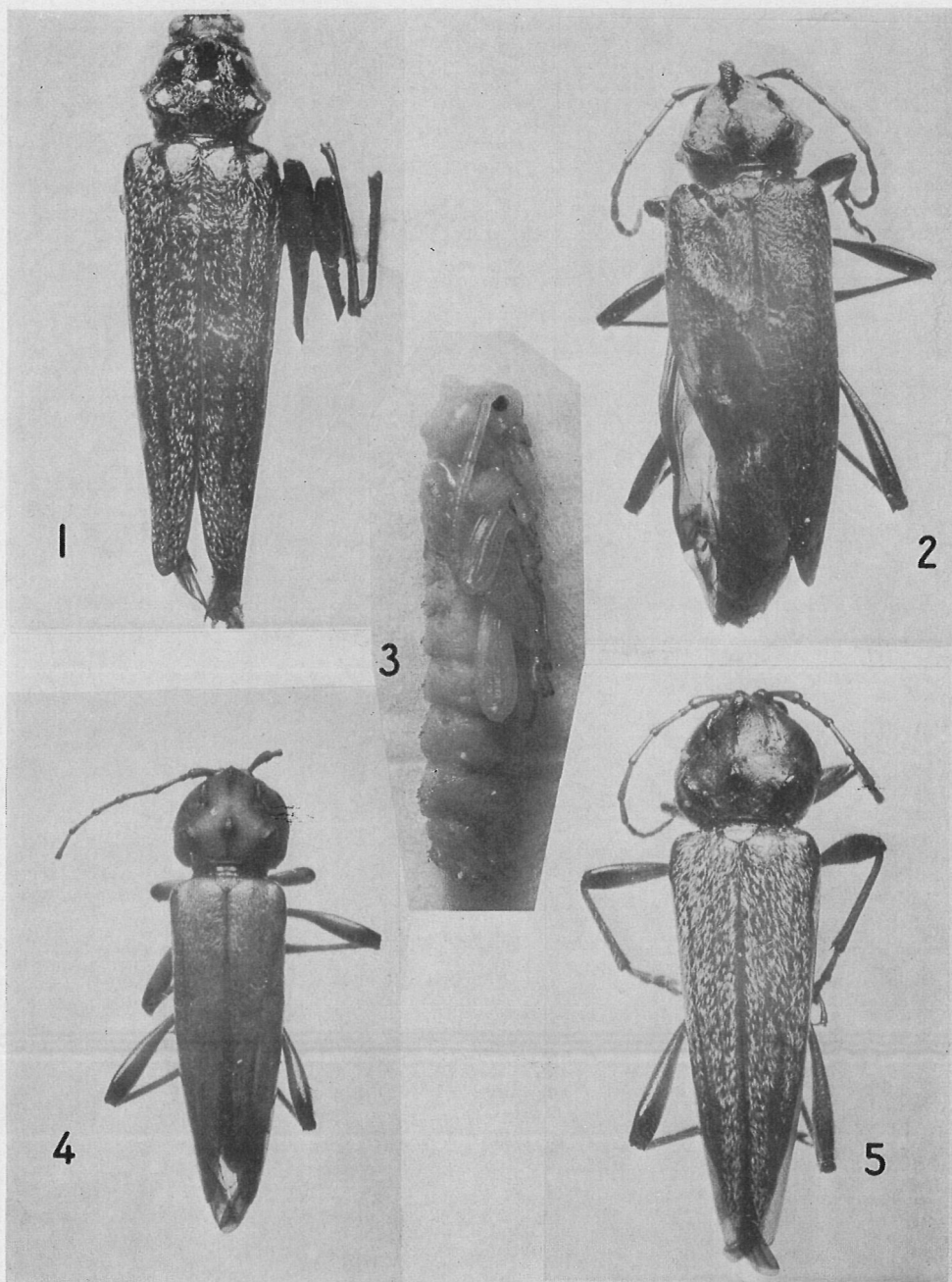
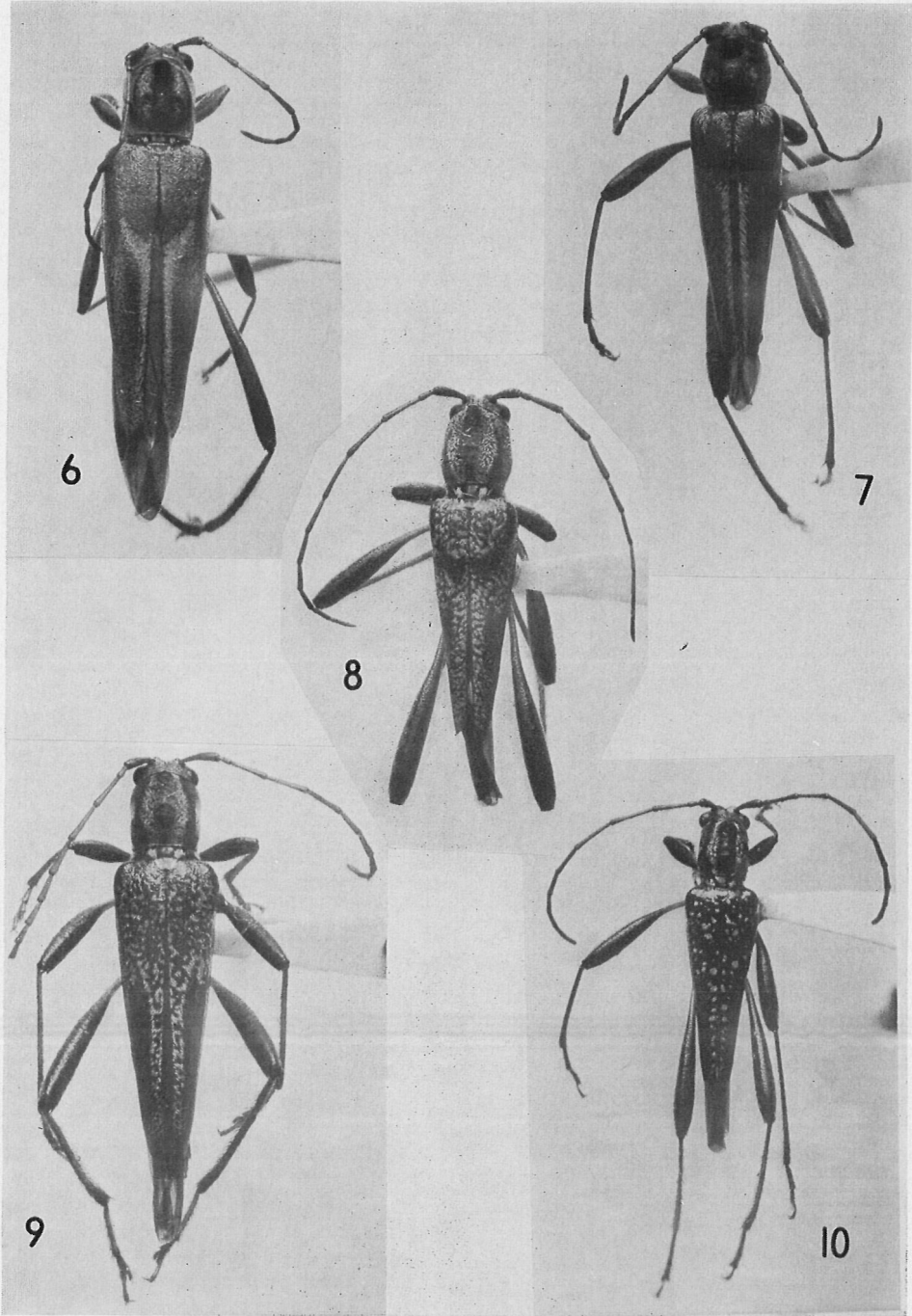


Fig. 1-3, *Plagithmysus (Peleithmysus) alani* n. sp. : 1, paratype, 2, holotype, 3, pupa ;
Fig. 4-5, *Plagithmysus (Nesithmysus) sylvai* n. sp. : 4, holotype, 5, paratype.



♀. Pubescence of head, thoracic sterna and elytron a little denser and whiter; sutural stripe of elytron a little narrower. Length 10.8 mm; breadth 2.7.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 9791), below Eke Crater, West Maui, 700 meters, V.1972; adult emerged from *Ilex* branch 23.VI.1972, Gressitt; allotype ♀, Hanaula, West Maui, 1200 meters, emerged from *Ilex* branch, 8.VI.1972; paratopotype ♂, below Eke Crater, 650 meters, emerged from *Ilex* branch, 14.V.1972, Gressitt assisted by Rene Sylva.

Differs from *ilicis* G. & D. from Molokai in having prothorax less depressed on each side of middle of disc and less projecting forward at anterior tubercle, as well as side of prothorax less hairy and scutellum nearly glabrous.

Plagithmysus (Plagithmysus) rebecca Gressitt, new species Fig. 8.

♂. Testaceous to reddish and pitchy, with whitish or whitish buff pubescence: Head pitchy brown above and along middle of frons, ochraceous on gena and side of frons, with pale buff pubescence above and more whitish hairs on frons and gena; antenna reddish brown, partly almost pitchy on distal portions of most segments, duller on distal segments, with sparse oblique reddish brown hairs, especially on inner edge; prothorax rusty brown with limited tinges of pitchy, with whitish pubescence, denser on less raised areas, but hardly forming distinct stripes; scutellum rusty brown, bordered with pale pubescence at side; elytron pitchy brown with arcuate-edged scutellar testaceous area extending to end of basal 1/4, and a slightly duller pale strip along humeral line, extending to nearly 2/5 elytral length and broadened somewhat posteriorly; surface with scattered small patches of whitish buff pubescence except on a narrow arcuate area bordering scutellar pale patch and a postmedian lateral area also dark; ventral surfaces largely pale reddish brown on thorax, becoming still paler on hind coxa; abdomen pitchy brown, paler on last 2 sternites; legs pitchy brown with femoral petioles testaceous; tarsi reddish brown and tibial bases reddish pitchy.

Head finely and closely punctured, with a few larger shallow punctures on occiput; eye longer than deep, distinctly deeper than shortest depth of gena. *Antenna* reaching nearly to elytral apex, slender; segment 3 slightly longer than 1; 3-5 subequal; 6-10 decreasing regularly in length; 11 about as long as 8. *Prothorax* slightly longer than broad, subevenly and weakly convex at side; disc with moderate tubercle near anterior margin and between center and base, former with 1 and latter with 2 transverse carinae, as well as a slightly raised subarcuate strip toward side of disc; surface finely punctured at side, to finely rugulose and partly asperate above. *Scutellum* subtrapeziform, slightly rugulose. *Elytron* strongly and subevenly narrowed, obliquely rounded apically; disc rather closely and distinctly punctured. *Ventral surfaces* closely and finely punctured to granulose or rugulose on thorax, smooth and nearly impunctate on abdomen; latter reaching 2/3 distance to elytral apex from abdominal base. Length 10.3 mm; breadth 2.3.

♀. Head and prothorax pitchy; antenna largely dark reddish brown; elytral pattern similar to ♂ but with a little more testaceous brown with extension of humeral stripe to middle and a small vaguely defined area just external to premedian dark and non-pubescent area. Length 10.8; breadth 2.9.

Paratypes: Length 9.5-14 mm; breadth 2.5-3.4.

Fig. 6, *Plagithmysus (Plag.) pipturi* n. sp., holotype; Fig. 7, *Plagithmysus (Plag.) ilicis ekeanus* n. ssp., paratype; Fig. 8, *Plagithmysus (Plag.) rebecca* n. sp., holotype; Fig. 9, *Plagithmysus (Plag.) mauiensis* n. sp.; holotype; Fig. 10, *Plagithmysus (Plag.) laui* n. sp., holotype.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 9792), Kahana ridge, above Wailau cabin, Kaulalewelewe, West Maui, 960 meters, in *Pittosporum* branches collected 29.I.1972, Gressitt, adult emerged from wood 27.II.1972; allotype ♀, same data; 14 paratopotypes, reared II-III.1972, Gressitt assisted by daughter Rebecca Lau, after whom species is named.

Differs from *pittospori* G, of Lanai, in having prothorax more cylindrical, elytra more coarsely and distinctly punctured and less granulate, antenna more uniformly colored, elytron with markings better defined, with postbasal arc (premedian dark area) narrower, darker and more glabrous, and postmedian dark area also more distinct, and abdomen more glabrous.

Plagithmysus (Plagithmysus) mauiensis Gressitt, new species Fig. 9.

♀. Body largely brick red with rusty to castaneous tinges, in part pitchy to blackish, sparingly clothed with pale pubescence: Head bright brick red, thinly clothed with whitish pubescence; antenna reddish ochraceous, slightly duller distally, with sparse fine pale hairs; prothorax bright brick red above, becoming more castaneous at side, a smooth pitchy area at middle of side, and borders blackish; disc clothed above in depressed areas with moderate whitish pubescence, suggesting a pair of stripes, with rather few hairs at side and pitchy area glabrous; scutellum reddish brown, white-pubescent except for median glabrous strip; elytron reddish brown on basal 1/2, more brownish posteriorly, with sutural strip partly pitchy; disc speckled with irregular patches of loose white pubescence, denser and partly coalescing on sutural strip from just anterior to middle, but becoming sparser again before apex; area external to strip, including external margin, glabrous; ventral surfaces pitchy medially, pale reddish brown at side of hind thorax, with sparse pale hairs and a small dense whitish patch at apex of metepisternum; abdomen largely pitchy, with scattered whitish hairs, except segment 1 nearly glabrous, and a lateral stripe of fairly close white pubescence on segments 2-4; legs rusty brown with femoral petioles testaceous and undersides of femoral clubs somewhat pitchy.

Head finely punctured, with scattered large shallow punctures on occiput: frons narrow; eye weakly emarginate, broadly oval, no deeper than gena below it. *Antenna* slender, slightly flattened distally; segment 1 slightly longer than 3; 3-4 subequal; 5 slightly shorter; 6 distinctly shorter; 6-10 decreasing; 11 as long as 8. *Prothorax* almost parallel-sided, barely longer than broad; disc somewhat elevated, anterior tubercle moderately prominent and short with a transverse carina, postmedian tubercle broad and low, with 2 subtransverse carinae, side of disc moderately and somewhat broadly raised in a sublongitudinal sense, slightly tuberculate external to postmedian tubercle; surface subrugulose to asperate above, moderately punctured at side but nearly impunctate on lateral dark area. *Scutellum* rounded-trapeziform, slightly punctured. *Elytron* strongly and evenly tapered, narrowed on each side of apex which is subacute; surface somewhat raised behind scutellum, rather strongly and subrugosely punctured on basal 1/2, more finely and closely punctured on remainder. *Ventral surfaces* finely punctured on thorax, more closely so at side, largely impunctate on abdomen. *Legs* fairly slender, femoral clubs tapering, weakly asperate; hind tibia flattened, weakly sinuate; hind tarsal segment 1 slightly longer than remainder. Length 11.5 mm; breath 2.5.

Holotype ♀ (BISHOP 9793), Kahana ridge, above Hailau cabin, Kaulalewelewe, on Puu Kukui trail, West Maui, 900 meters, in malaise trap among *Metrosideros* trees, 9-31. X.1971, Gressitt assisted by Randy Gilbert and Rebeca G. Lau. Larval work was found in *Metrosideros* in the area, so it may be a safe assumption that this species bores in ohia.

Differs from *speculifer* Sharp in being largely red with only 2 weak pale stripes on

prothorax, a wide speckled area on elytron instead of a common stripe furcate anteriorly and with well-defined border in *speculifer*.

Plagithmysus (Plagithmysus) laui Gressitt, new species Fig. 10.

♂. Largely black, with mid and hind femoral petioles testaceous; tarsi reddish to pitchy; antenna pitchy distally; surface with stripes and spots of creamy white pubescence: head pitchy black slightly tinged with reddish pitchy on antennal supports, with a little white pubescence behind eye and on side of frons and sparse oblique pale hairs on gena; antenna with sparse oblique golden brown hairs, mostly on under side; prothorax with a narrow stripe of not very dense white pubescence on each side of median line; scutellum with a few white hairs at side; elytron with widely spaced small patches of white pubescence (some consisting of single hairs or a few hairs) on basal 1/2 and along suture, glabrous on remainder; ventral surfaces pitchy black, slightly reddish at side of hind thorax, with very sparse pale hairs except for a patch of white pubescence on mesepisternum and another at apex of metepisternum; abdomen pitchy with a very few brownish hairs and a narrow stripe of white pubescence on side of segments 2-4; legs with sparse oblique brownish hairs on femora and longer blackish hairs on tibiae.

Head with close rugulose punctures above, with dense fine punctures on side of middle of frons and sparser punctures on gena and side of frons; eye large, oval, much deeper than gena below it. *Antenna* slender, cylindrical distally; segment 1 distinctly shorter than 3; 4 and 5 equal, longer than 3; 6 distinctly shorter than 5; 6-10 decreasing modestly in length; 11 no longer than 10. *Prothorax* slightly longer than broad, cylindrical, weakly convex behind middle of side; disc with a fairly strong tubercle, with transverse carina, near anterior margin, a moderately large one behind middle, with 2 carinae, and an arcuate sublateral ridge, most pronounced posterior to postmedian tubercle; surface densely punctured above, nearly impunctate at side except near borders. *Scutellum* rounded behind, feebly punctured. *Elytron* strongly narrowed, obliquely truncate apically: disc rather strongly punctured on basal 3/5, sparsely and more weakly punctured posteriorly. *Ventral surfaces* finely punctured on thorax, sparsely so beneath; abdomen nearly impunctate. Length 8.6 mm; breadth 2.2.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 9794), Kahana ridge, above Hailau cabin, Kaulalewelewe, on Puu Kukui trail, West Maui, 900 meters, in malaise trap, 9-31.X.1971, Gressitt, assisted by Randy Gilbert and Rebecca G. Lau. The host of this species might be *Bobeia* or *Perrottetia*. Named for Ronald Lau.

Differs from *speculifer* Sharp in being smaller, more slender, largely black with small white spots instead of having a distinct pale stripe on elytron. Differs from the preceding new species in being more slender, black instead of largely red and in having distinct patches of creamy pubescence instead of numerous sparse or coalescing groups of hairs.