

ALTICINAE OF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)¹

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Abstract: The Alticinae of the Solomon Islands is reviewed for the first time. One genus and 27 species are described as new. All new species are keyed and illustrated.

Previous contributions on the Alticinae of the Solomon Islands are evidently limited to two papers by G. E. Bryant (1937, 1941) in which appear descriptions of only four alticines. Thirty-five species of Alticinae are treated here, comprising: 27 new species and eight named species, four of which are new records from adjacent Pacific islands. In addition, some unassigned segregates in various genera are treated in the keys. Seventeen genera are presently recorded for the Solomons, including one genus which is described as new. It is expected that the alticine fauna will become considerably increased as new collections are examined. Accordingly, this paper cannot pretend to be more than a preliminary review.

The bulk of the material studied was collected for the Bishop Museum by G. E. Bohart, W. W. Brandt, E. J. Ford, Jr., J. L. Gressitt, T. C. Maa, C. W. O'Brien, J. Sedlacek, M. Sedlacek and R. Straatman. Additional material collected by P. J. M. Greenslade and McQuillan was made available for study by the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Dept. of Agriculture, Honiara. Part of the preceding material will be deposited in the British Museum (Natural History), London (symbolized as BMNH).

I am indebted to Dr J. Linsley Gressitt, Miss Setsuko Nakata and Mrs Carol Y. N. Higa for valuable assistance, and to Mrs Barbara Downs for preparing the illustrations.

The alticines appear in the text as listed in the following tabulation. Names of new taxa are in bold face.

Psylliodes nr *novaecaledoniae* Baly (new to Solomons)
 Arsipoda *salomonensis* Bryant
 Crepidodera *salomonis* Bryant
 Chaetocnema **nesophila**
 Nisotra sp.
 Argopistes **obrieni**
 Horaia **jucunda**
 Sphaeroderma *wedeliae* Gressitt (new to Solomons)

1. Reports on material largely at Bishop Museum and to a great extent assembled with financial support of the National Science Foundation (GB-3245) to Bishop Museum.

Profebra, new genus **coxalis**, **laena**

Schenklingia leveri (Bryant)

Amphimeloides isolus

Luperomorpha gressitti

Aphthona bicolorata Jacoby (new to Solomons)

Sutrea apicalis, *epicauda*, *fuscata*, *jonapauica*, *lumula*

Nesohaltica bractea, *leveri* Bryant, *melasma*

Manobia apicipennis, *basipennis*, *fordi*, *foveata*, *iota*, *lamia*, *lugubris*, *malaitica*, *plesiolamia*,
ruffrons, **solomonensis**, **tyththolamia**, **versicula**

Altica corusca Erichson (new to Solomons)

In the keys, names in parentheses indicate genera or species not recorded from the Solomons, and asterisks identify names of new species and the new genus.

KEY TO GENERA OF SOLOMON ISLANDS ALTICINAE

- 1. Procoxal cavities closed behind 2
Procoxal cavities open behind..... 11
- 2 (1). Antenna 9- or 10-segmented ; metatarsus inserted preapically on tibia..... 3
Antenna 11-segmented ; metatarsus usually inserted apically on tibia.....4
- 3 (2). Antenna 9-segmented ; metatarsus inserted slightly before apex of tibia ; apical
antennal segments flattened [New Guinea, Australia, India to W. Pacific]..
..... (Nonarthra)
Antenna 10-segmented ; metatarsus inserted well before apex of tibia ; apical
antennal segments slightly thickened..... **Psylliodes**
- 4 (2). Pronotum with transverse ante-basal sulcus indistinct or absent..... 5
Pronotum with transverse ante-basal sulcus distinctly impressed.....8
- 5 (4). Mesotibia with apical region entire in lateral outline, metatibia entire or ex-
cavated apically..... 6
Meso- and metatibiae excavated apically, each with apical concave emargi-
nation in lateral outline..... **Chaetocnema**
- 6 (5). Pronotum with anterior region devoid of longitudinal sulci, base with longi-
tudinal sulci present or absent 7
Pronotum with brief opposing longitudinal sulci placed sublaterally at anterior
and basal margins **Nisotra**
- 7 (6). Metatarsus with segment 1 about as long as 2+3 together **Arsipoda** (part)
Metatarsus with segment 1 distinctly longer than 2+3 together [New Guinea,
Australia] (Xenidia)
- 8 (4). Elytron glabrous.....9
Elytron with sparse pubescence of long erect setae [New Guinea, W. Pacific,
SE Asia]..... (Micrepitrix)
- 9 (8). Prothorax transverse, sides parallel or narrowed anteriorly, not constricted
prebasally 10
Prothorax nearly as long as broad, subtrapeziform, broadest at anterior angles,
constricted prebasally [New Zealand, Fiji] (Alema)
- 10 (9). Interantennal region ± contiguous with vertex..... **Crepidodera**
Interantennal region well-delimited from vertex by deep transversely arched
sulcus **Arsipoda** (part)

- 11 (1). Pronotum with transverse ante-basal sulcus indistinct or absent 12
 Pronotum with transverse ante-basal sulcus distinctly impressed 25
- 12 (11). Elytron with discal punctures partly or entirely in serial rows.....13
 Elytron with discal punctures entirely confused or obsolete, lacking any development of serial rows 18
- 13 (12). Interantennal space moderately broad, $\pm 1\times$ as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket 14
 Interantennal space narrow, $\pm 0.5\times$ as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket 15
- 14 (13). Mesosternum visibly reduced to a fine transversely arched carina; elytral puncturation partly irregular or confused.....**Sphaeroderma**
 Mesosternum distinct; elytral puncturation regular **Horaia**
- 15 (13). Metatarsus and tibial spine inserted apically on tibia 16
 Metatarsus and tibial spine inserted preapically on tibia; elytron with serial puncture-rows partly obscured by confused puncturation of interstices...**Argopistes**
- 16 (15). Mesosternum largely visible; antennal segment 1 often as long as 2+3 together or shorter 17
 Mesosternum concealed by metasternum; antennal segment 1 often as long as 2+3+4 together or longer..... **Schenklingia**
- 17 (16). Surface of upper frons and postantennal regions meeting at an acute angle in lateral view; antenna usually exceeding elytral apex; antennal segment 2 often 1/2 or less as long as 3 [Fiji, New Hebrides] (**Febra**)
 Surfaces of upper frons and postantennal region meeting at an obtuse angle in lateral view; antenna not attaining elytral apex; antennal segment 2 usually more than 1/2 as long as 3..... **Profebra***
- 18 (12). Postantennal swellings distinctly raised, longer than broad, triangular with acute apices extending into interantennal space..... 19
 Postantennal swellings obsolete, if distinctly raised then each usually not longer than broad and barely or not attaining interantennal space..... 20
- 19 (18). Frons rather flat, not swollen medially, \pm as long as broad; metatibial spine bi- or trifurcate apically; length under 3 mm **Nesohaltica**
 Frons swollen medially, transverse; metatibial spine acute apically; length over 3 mm **Sutrea**
- 20 (18). Interantennal space $\pm 1\times$ or less as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; body form suboval or subelongate..... 21
 Interantennal space $\pm 2\times$ or more as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; body form subcircular **Amphimeloides**
- 21 (20). Metatibia briefly flattened or excavated preapically or not, lacking long axial channel 22
 Metatibia with axial channel extending from apex to \pm basal 1/4 [New Guinea, India to W. Pacific] (**Hemipyxis**)
- 22 (21). Metatarsus with segment 1 distinctly shorter than 1/2 length of tibia 23
 Metatarsus with segment equalling or exceeding 1/2 length of tibia [Cosmopolitan] (**Longitarsus**)
- 23 (22). Postantennal swellings distinctly raised, well-delimited from vertex 24
 Postantennal swellings obsolete, not distinctly delimited from vertex [Cosmo-

- politan] (**Phyllotreta**)
- 24 (23). Antenna with segment 3 much longer than 2, combined lengths of 2-3 much longer than 4; apical segments \pm slender..... **Aphthona**
 Antenna with segment 3 small, \pm as large as 2, combined lengths of 2-3 shorter (σ) or slightly longer (ρ) than 4; apical segments robust...**Luperomorpha**
- 25 (11). Elytron with discal punctures in serial rows; basal region of disc usually moderately swollen and usually with distinct postbasal transverse impression **Manobia**
 Elytron with discal punctures confused; basal region of disc not distinctly swollen and postbasal impression feeble or absent..... **Altica**

Genus **Psylliodes** Latreille

1. Venter and metafemur orange-testaceous or fulvous; dorsum blue green 2
 Venter and metafemur largely black, the latter with metallic lustre; dorsum blue violaceous 3
2. Vertex distinctly rugulose-punctulate; punctures of elytral scutellar row $\pm 1\times$ as large as adjacent discal interstice; length 2.5-3.6 mm [Guadalcanal]..nr. **novaecaledoniae**
 Vertex impunctate, rather smooth; punctures of elytral scutellar row smaller than adjacent discal interstice; length 2.5 mm [New Britain] (**fulvipes** Bryant)
3. Antenna with segments 1-5 fulvous, 6-10 black; dorsum entirely violaceous; length 3.0-3.5 [New Britain].....(**solani** Bryant)
 Antenna with segments 1-3 fulvous, 4-10 black; pronotum blue, elytron violaceous; length 3.4-3.7 [Guadalcanal, New Georgia] species

Psylliodes nr **novaecaledoniae** Baly

Psylliodes Novae Caledoniae B., 1876, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. **1876**: 600 (New Caledonia; type in BMNH).

P. novae-caledoniae: Heikertinger & Csiki, 1940, Col. Cat. **25** (169): 572 (New Caledonia, New Hebrides).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: Solomon Is., Guadalcanal: 10, Lunga R. bridge, 9.6 km SE Honiara, 2-3.VI.1960, O'Brien; 1, same data, but 20.VII.1960; 1, Betikama R., VIII.1960, Brandt; 3, no specific loc., 5.XI.1962, Greenslade (BMNH); 3, Kukum, 8.XII.1962, Greenslade; 2, Honiara, light trap, 23.IV.1964, Straatman; 2, Tambalia, 35 km W Honiara, 40-50 m, J. Sedlacek. New to the Solomons.

DISTRIBUTION: New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Solomons.

Genus **Arsipoda** Erichson

Arsipoda salomonensis Bryant

Arsipoda salomonensis Bry., 1941, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 11, **8**: 98 (Solomon Is.: San Cristobal, Guadalcanal; type in BMNH).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: many, Buka, Bougainville, Santa Ysabel, New Georgia, Florida Group, Guadalcanal, Malaita and San Cristobal by Bohart, Ford, Gressitt, Maa, O'Brien, J. Sedlacek, M. Sedlacek and Straatman. Some specimens from Bougainville and Malaita taken on *Ipomoea* by Ford and Gressitt.

DISTRIBUTION: Solomons.

Hosts: *Colocasia*, *Ipomoea*.

Genus *Crepidodera* Chevrolat

Crepidodera salomonis Bryant

Crepidodera salomonis Bry., 1941, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 11, 8: 100 (British Solomon Islands; type in BMNH).

DISTRIBUTION: Solomons.

Genus *Chaetocnema* Stephens

Chaetocnema (s.s.) *nesophila* Samuelson, new species Figs. 1a, 2a, 3a.

♂. Head and dorsum black with slight aeneous lustre; antenna with segments 1-4 yellow-testaceous, 5-6 fulvescent, 7-11 fuscous; venter black; femora darker than tibiae, metafemur fuscous, metatibia and tarsus fulvous. Ventral surfaces moderately clothed with pale hairs.

Head: frons coarsely punctate; interantennal space flat, $5/8$ as broad as transverse diameter of eye and $2\times$ as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space nearly as broad as antennal socket; interocular space $1.3\times$ as broad as depth of eye; gena about $1/3$ as deep as eye; postantennal swellings contiguous, rounded anteriorly, not delimited posteriorly; vertex coarsely punctate, punctures mostly $1.5-2\times$ as large as interspaces, but several interspaces larger than punctures near center. *Antenna* $3/5$ as long as body; last segment with apex acute; relative lengths/breadths of segments as follows: $6+/3 : 4/2 : 4+/1+ : 4/1+ : 4/1+ : 3+/1+ : 4/2 : 4/2+ : 3+/2+ : 3+/2+ : 5+/2+$. *Prothorax* $2/3$ as long as broad; broadest along middle; anterior angle oblique-rounded; side \pm straight; posterior angle obtuse; base convex; discal punctures deep, about $1/2$ as large as elytral punctures and mostly $1-1.5\times$ as large as interspaces, but a few central interspaces slightly larger near basal $1/3$; interspaces smooth. *Scutellum* triangular, about $1/2$ as long as broad, apex rounded. *Elytron* $2.6\times$ as long as broad; side convex, broadest slightly before middle, apical angle barely obtuse; epipleuron with a short \pm regular row of large punctures and a marginal row of fine punctures; scutellar puncture-row partly geminate, rather confused basally; disc with 9 regular rows of punctures; central punctures mostly $3-4\times$ as large as transverse interspaces and $1.5-2\times$ as large as longitudinal interspaces; interstices smooth and slightly swollen. *Ventral surfaces* coarsely punctate, but punctures of apical 3 abdominal sternites finer than those of preceding 2; metasternum with brief median impression apically; last abdominal sternite sinuate at extremity; relative lengths of sternites are $15 : 7 : 3+ : 3 : 6+$. *Legs*: relative lengths of metafemur, -tibia, -tarsus are $28 : 24 : 18$; femur $1/2$ as broad as long; tarsus with basal segment much shorter than remainder. *Aedeagus* arched, $4.4\times$ as long as breadth at middle. Length 1.94 mm; breadth 1.07.

♀. Dorsum with moderate aeneous lustre; femora nearly piceous; pronotal punctures mostly $1.5-2\times$ as large as interspaces; last abdominal sternite with apex subtruncate. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 1.91 mm; breadth 1.10.

Paratypes. Length 1.89-2.00 mm; breadth 1.13-1.15.

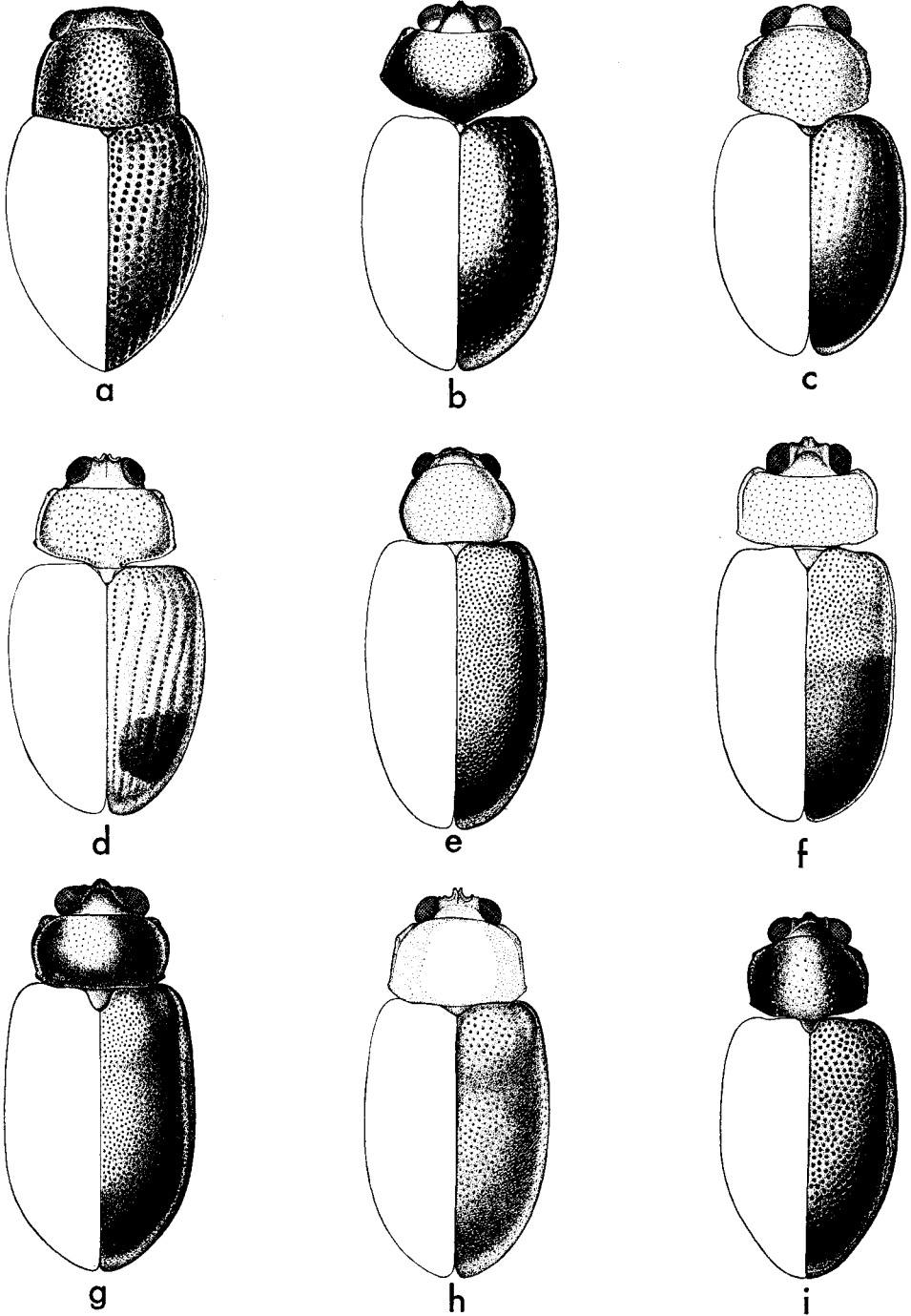


Fig. 1a-i. Dorsal view: a, *Chaetocnema nesophila*, n. sp.; b, *Argopistes obrieni*, n. sp.; c, *Horaia jucunda*, n. sp.; d, *Profebra coxalis*, n. gen., n. sp.; e, *Luperomorpha gressitti*, n. sp.; f, *Sutrea epicauta*, n. sp.; g, *S. fuscata*, n. sp.; h, *Nesohaltica bractea*, n. sp.; i, *N. melasma*, n. sp.

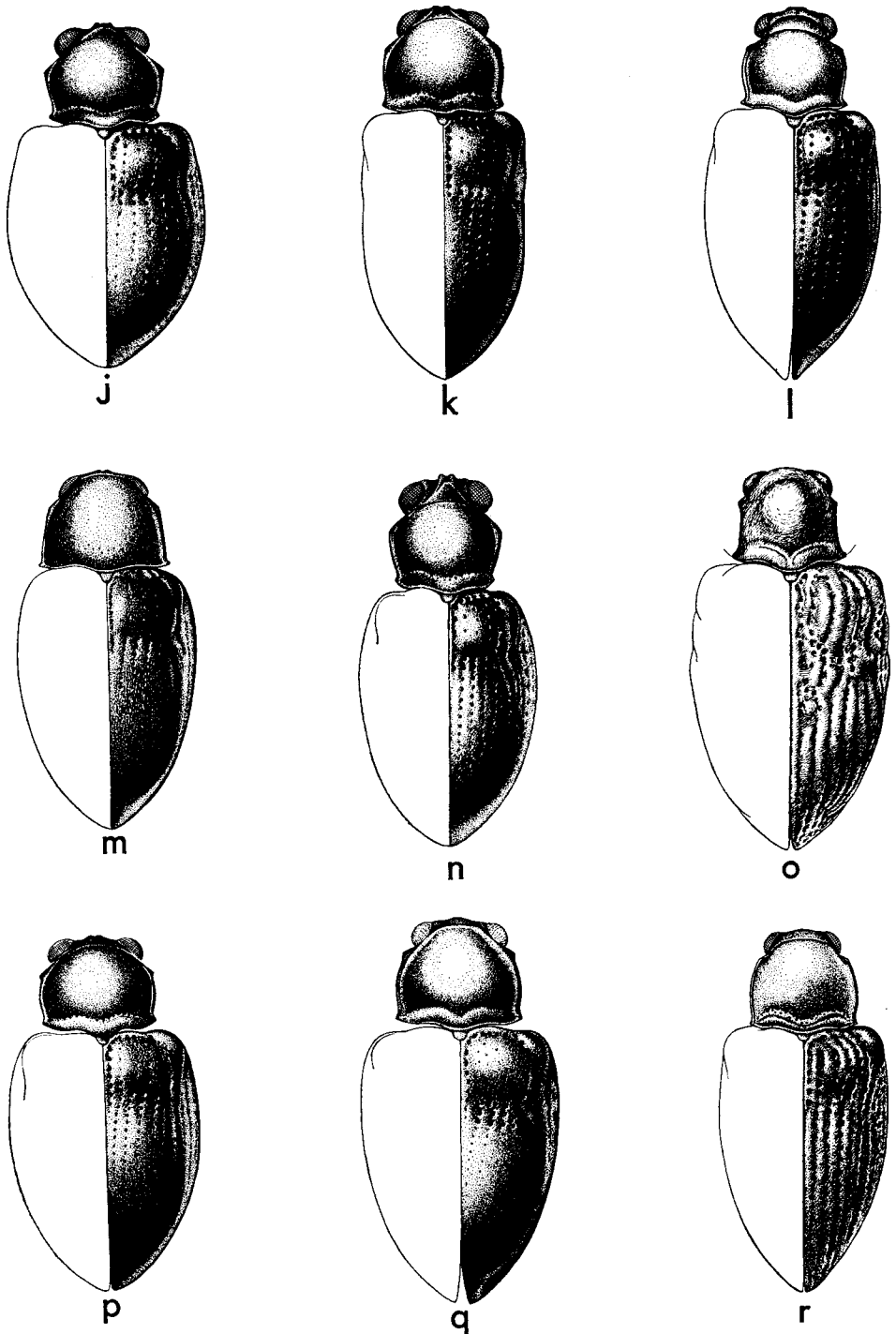


Fig. 1j-r. Dorsal view (continued): j, *Manobia apicipennis*, n. sp.; k, *M. basipennis*, n. sp.; l, *M. fordi*, n. sp.; m, *M. foveata*, n. sp.; n, *M. iota*, n. sp.; o, *M. lamia*, n. sp.; p, *M. lugubris*, n. sp.; q, *M. malaitica*, n. sp.; r, *M. plesiolamia*, n. sp.

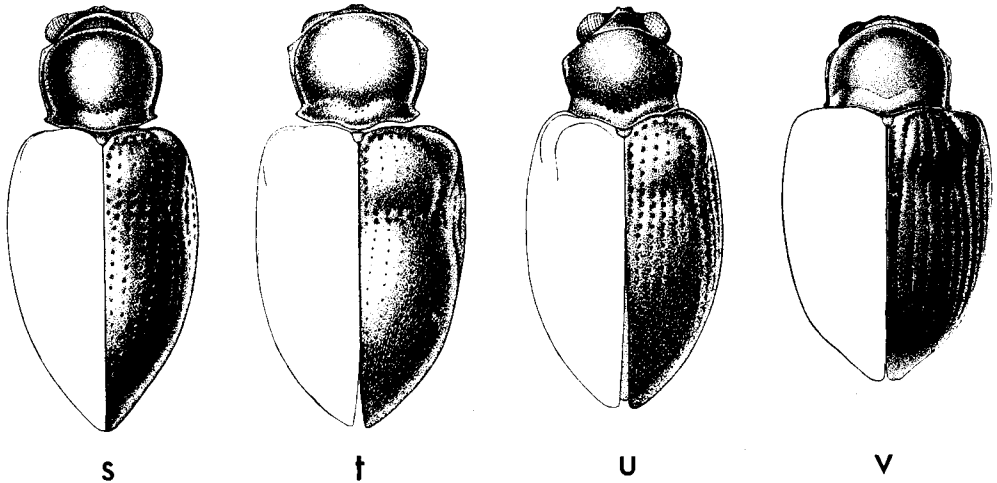


Fig. 1s-v. Dorsal view (concluded): s, *Manobia rufifrons*, n. sp.; t, *M. solomonensis*, n. sp.; u, *M. tytholamia*, n. sp.; v, *M. versicula*, n. sp.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7117), Solomon Is., Bougainville: Kieta, 29.XI.1959, Maa; allotype ♀ (BMNH), Guadalcanal, 14.II.1962, Greenslade; 1 paratopotype, same data as holotype; 1 paratype, same data as allotype; 1 paratype, Guadalcanal: Kukum, on Chinese Cabbage, 13.VI.1963, McQuillan.

Differs from *aenea* (Waterhouse) by not having elytral puncture-rows deeply striate; from *olliffi* (Blackburn) by having elytral punctures mostly larger than interstices; from *concinnicollis* (Baly) by smooth pronotal interspaces and more strongly swollen elytral interstices; from *loriae* Jacoby and *transversicollis* Jacoby by having frons and vertex deeply punctate.

Host: *Brassica*.

Genus *Nisotra* Baly

Nisotra sp.

Insufficient material for assignment. Two specimens, Bougainville: Kokure, 900 m, 9.VI.1956, Ford.

Genus *Argopistes* Motschulsky

Argopistes obrieni Samuelson, new species Figs. 1b, 2b

♂. Head and dorsum piceous; antenna with segments 1-3 yellow-testaceous, 4, apex of last fulvescent, 5-10, base of 11 brown-fulvous; venter and legs fulvous to piceous, abdomen fulvous, metafemur piceous. Abdomen sparsely clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: frons triangular, median carina extending entire length; interantennal space carinate, 5/8 as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space 1/2 as broad as antennal socket; interocular space 5/9 as broad as depth of eye; gena about 1/4 as deep as eye; postantennal swellings feebly raised; vertex finely granulate. *Antenna* 9/16 as

long as body; segments 7-11 flattened, 11 with apex acute; relative lengths/breadths of segments as follows: 10/4: 4/3+ : 3+/2+ : 7/3 : 6/3+ : 5+/4 : 5+/4 : 5+/4+ : 6/4+ : 5+/4+ : 8/4+. *Prothorax* nearly 5/9 as long as broad; broadest at posterior angles; anterior angle oblique-rounded; side weakly convex; posterior angle obtuse; base sinuate, median lobe broad; discal punctures \pm shallow, mostly 1/2-2/3 as large as interspaces. *Scutellum* triangular, 5/8 as long as broad, apex angulate. *Elytron* 2.4 \times as long as broad; side convex, broadest near basal 1/3, apical angle obtuse-rounded; epipleuron subhorizontal basally and ending preapically; discal puncturation largely confused and obscuring 9 \pm regular longitudinal rows, punctures mostly 1/3-2/3 as large as interspaces; interspaces \pm finely shagreened. *Ventral surfaces*: metasternum finely granulate; abdomen sparsely punctulate, last sternite sinuate at extremity; relative lengths of sternites are 12+ : 6 : 4 : 4 : 9. *Legs*: relative lengths of metafemur, -tibia, -tarsus are 30 : 19+ : 16; femur 3/5 as broad as long; tarsus with basal segment subequal in length to remainder. *Aedeagus* arched, about 6.1 \times as long as breadth at middle. Length 2.26 mm; breadth 1.54.

Paratype. Length 2.18 mm; breadth 1.46.

Holotype σ (BISHOP 7118), Solomon Is., Guadalcanal: Paripao, 22.V.1960, O'Brien; 1 paratopotype, same data as holotype.

Differs from *unicolor* Jacoby by having punctures of pronotum and those of elytral interstices somewhat coarser, apical antennal segments and abdomen brown-fulvous instead of black. Named in honor of Mr C. W. O'Brien of Berkeley.

Genus *Horaia* Chûjô

Horaia jucunda Samuelson, new species Fig. 1c, 2c.

σ . Head, pronotum, venter and legs orange-testaceous; antenna yellow-testaceous; elytron piceous. Abdomen submoderately clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: frons \pm smooth, with prominent median carina along basal 1/2; interantennal space carinate, nearly 6/7 as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space 3/10 as broad as antennal socket; interocular space 8/13 as broad as depth of eye; gena 3/7 as deep as eye; postantennal swellings raised, oblique-oval, finely separated medially, margins well delimited; vertex impunctate, not strongly sulcate laterally. *Antenna* 8/11 as long as body; segments 8-11 flattened, 11 with apex acute; relative lengths/breadths of segments as follows: 6/3 : 4+/2+ : 4+/2 : 4+/2 : 5+/2 : 5+/2 : 6+/2+ : 7/2+ : 6+/2+ : 6/3 : 7/3. *Prothorax* 3/4 as long as broad; broadest at middle; anterior angle oblique; side feebly angulate at middle; posterior angle obtuse; base sinuate, median lobe broad; discal punctures fine, mostly 1/3 as large as interspaces. *Scutellum* semicircular, about 4/5 as long as broad. *Elytron* 2.8 \times as broad; broadest along middle, apical angle obtuse-rounded; epipleuron \pm flat and narrow, ending near apical 1/5; humeral swelling moderate; punctures in 9 regular, longitudinal discal row + short scutellar row ending near basal 1/3; central punctures mostly 0.5-1 \times as large as transverse interspaces and 0.3-0.5 \times as large as longitudinal interspaces; interstices flat and smooth. *Ventral surfaces*: metasternum \pm impunctate; abdomen punctate on apical 4 sternites, sternite 1 with intercoxal carinae strongly developed, last sinuate at extremity; relative lengths of sternites are 15+ : 4 : 3+ : 3+ : 7+. *Legs*: relative lengths of metafemur, -tibia, -tarsus are 33 : 25 : 20; femur 1/2 as broad as long; tarsus with basal segment slightly longer than remainder.

Aedeagus arched, $6.1\times$ as long as breadth at middle. Length 2.18 mm; breadth 1.25.

Paratype. Elytral punctures finer; metafemur pitchy brown. Length 1.89 mm; breadth 1.12.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7119), Solomon Is., Malaita: Auki, 2-20 m, 21.IX.1957, Gressitt; 1 paratype ♂, Malaita: Tangtalau, 200 m, 25.IX.1957, Gressitt.

Differs from *magnoliae* Chûjô & Ohno by having sides of vertex less deeply sulcate above and behind eye, and aedeagus acuminate instead of briefly rounded at apical extremity.

Genus *Sphaeroderma* Stephens

Sphaeroderma wedeliae Gressitt

Sphaeroderma wedeliae Gr., 1955, Insects of Micronesia 17(1): 37, fig. 12 a-c (Micronesia: Central & E Caroline Is.; type in USNM).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 11, Solomon Is., Buka: Ganan, 40 m, 8-11.XII.1959, Maa; 1, Bougainville: Simba Mission, 1.VII.1956, Ford.

DISTRIBUTION: Micronesia and Solomons.

New to the Solomons. Compares with paratypes from the Carolines as follows: Spermatheca identical; aedeagus identical with paratypes which lack obscure apical projection; elytral puncturation coarser in several specimens; reddish discal spot of elytron generally smaller, sometimes absent, and with outline more obscure.

Host: *Wedelia*.

Genus *Profebra* Samuelson, new genus

Head: frons triangular, smooth; antennal groove shallow; antennal socket large, approximate with interantennal space $\pm 0.5\times$ as broad as transverse diameter of socket; upper frons and postantennal region meeting at obtuse angle in lateral outline; postantennal swellings subquadrate. *Antenna* extending to beyond middle of elytron, but not exceeding apex; segment 1 long, $3\times$ or more as long as greatest breadth, 2 is $0.5+$ to $\pm 1\times$ as long as 3, combined lengths of 2+3 about as long as 1 or longer; apical segments fairly slender. *Prothorax* transverse, base sinuate, disc lacking ante-basal impression. *Elytron*: epipleuron fairly flat, breadth at basal $1/3$ and apical $1/3$ subequal; dorsal puncturation in 9 serial rows on disc with internal 2 rows sometimes irregular basally, a short scutellar row and a distinct or obsolete row along lateral margin; discal interstices often feebly swollen. *Ventral surfaces*: procoxal cavities open behind; mesosternum visible. *Legs*: pro- and mesofemora strongly flattened or not; metatibia briefly channeled near apex, apical spine with apex acute; claws appendiculate.

Type of genus: *P. coxalis*, n. sp.

Members have facies of subelongate-oval spp. of *Schenklingia* Csiki & Heikertinger. Differs from *Schenklingia* by having mesosternum visible, and combined lengths of antennal segments 2+3 \pm as long as 1 instead of 2+3+4; from *Febra* Clark by having upper frons and postantennal region meeting at an obtuse angle in lateral view instead of at an acute angle, and by antenna not exceeding apex of elytron.

1. Profemur strongly flattened, strongly broadened basally, with breadth exceeding that of mesofemur; procoxa with flat subquadrate or triangular plate directed laterad ... 2
Profemur normal, oval in x-section, breadth less than that of mesofemur; procoxa lacking distinct lateral plate; dorsum yellow-testaceous, elytron with small preapical black spot; length 3.7 mm [New Georgia]..... sp. A
2. Profemur with tooth or spine on ventroposterior margin, also with 1 or more tubercles or teeth on dorsal flattened surface.....3
Profemur lacking distinct tooth or spine on ventroposterior margin, also lacking tubercles on dorsal surface.....4
3. Margin of profemur with a stout tooth, tooth about as long as its basal breadth; pronotum yellow-testaceous, elytron orange-testaceous on basal 1/2, piceous posteriorly but with apical extremity yellow-testaceous; length 4.2 mm [Bougainville]..sp. B
Margin of profemur with an elongate spine, spine much longer than its basal breadth; dorsum largely yellow-testaceous, elytron with large discal piceous spot placed well behind middle; length 5.2 mm [Malaita]..... **coxalis***
4. Pronotum with prebasal punctures extending along median lobe of base; discal punctures of elytron large, mostly 1/2-3/4 as large as interstices; pronotum and parts of elytron yellow-testaceous, elytron largely black but postscutellar area, side and apex pale; length 3.3 mm [Bougainville].....**laena***
Pronotum with prebasal punctures absent along median lobe of base; discal punctures of elytron smaller, usually 1/4-1/2 as large as interstices; pronotum orange-testaceous, elytron black except pale apical extremity; length 3.5 mm [Bougainville] sp. C

Profebra coxalis Samuelson, n. sp. Figs. 1d, 2d.

♂. Dorsum largely yellow-testaceous, elytron with large discal black area behind middle; antenna with segments 1-3, base of 4, apex of last orange-testaceous, remainder of 4, 5-10, basal 2/3 of last piceous; venter and legs yellow-testaceous. Metasternum sparsely clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: frons triangular, broadly and transversely convex, ± smooth; interantennal space concave, 1/2 as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space impressed, about 1/4 as broad as antennal socket; interocular space 5/7 as broad as depth of eye; gena about 2/3 as deep as eye; antennal groove shallow; postantennal swellings weakly raised, not delimited basally; vertex with infrequent small punctures. *Antenna* 5/6 as long as body; segment 3 slender, briefly dilated at apex; last with apex acute; relative lengths/breadths of segments as follows: 20+/4 : 5+/3 : 11/2+ : 10+/3 : 10/3+ : 10/3+ : 10/3+ : 8+/3+ : 7+/3+ : 7+/3+ : 10+/3+. *Prothorax* 5/9 as long as broad; broadest at posterior angles; sides narrowed anteriorad; anterior angle oblique-rounded; side convex; posterior angle obtuse, slightly produced; base sinuate, median lobe feebly concave at middle; discal punctures deep, mostly 0.5-1.5× as large as interspaces; premarginal area along base, except at middle, with a row of about 30 large punctures. *Scutellum* ± trapezoidal, 3/4 as long as broad. *Elytron* 2.6× as long as broad; broadest along middle; apical angle obtuse-rounded; epipleuron ending preapically; 1st and 2nd discal puncture-rows irregular basally; central punctures mostly 1-2× as large as transverse interspaces and 0.3-0.5× as large as longitudinal interspaces; interstices weakly swollen. *Ventral*

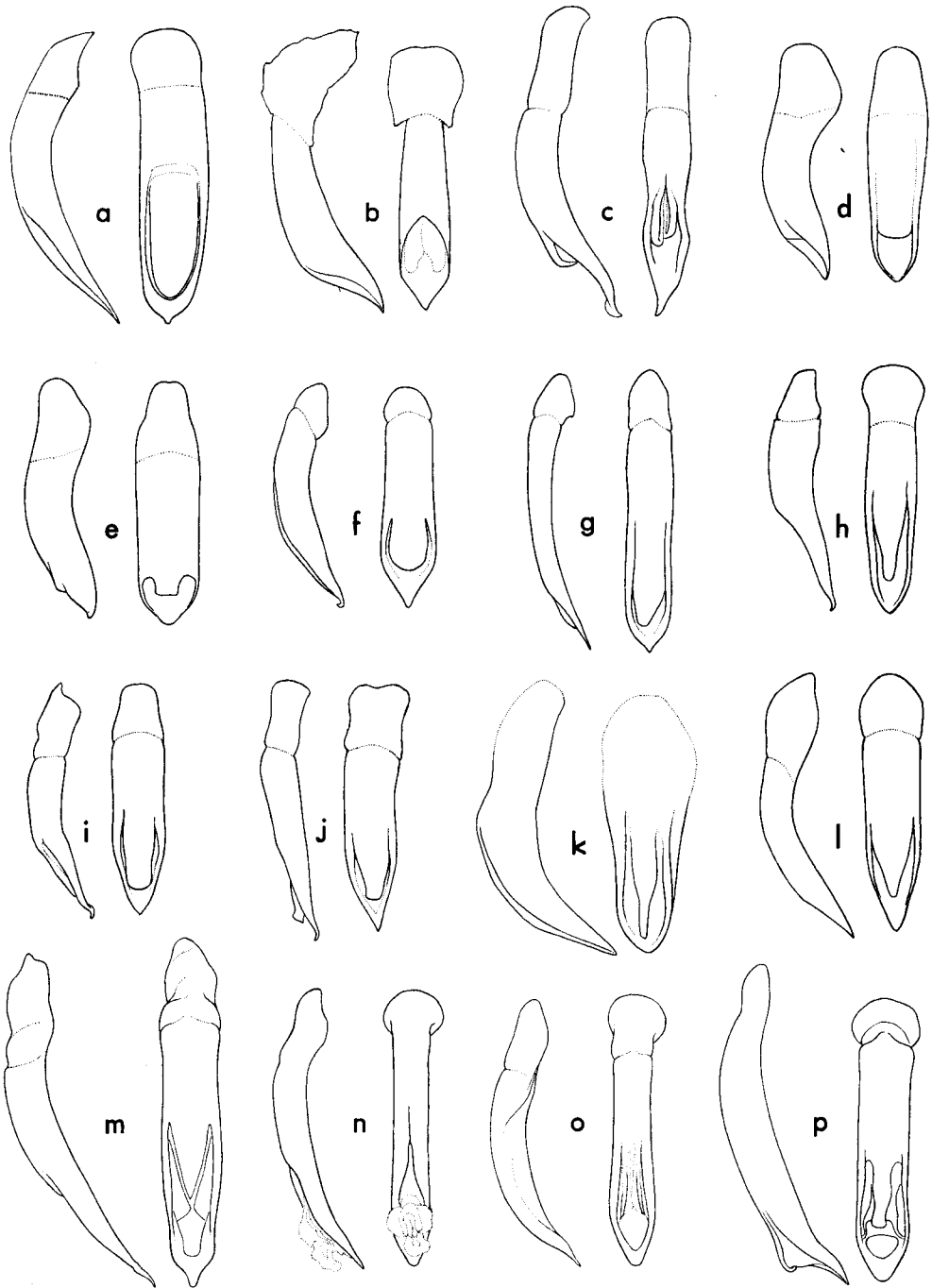


Fig. 2a-p. Aedeagus, lateral and dorsal views: a, *Chaetocnema nesophila*, n. sp.; b, *Argopistes obrieni*, n. sp.; c, *Horaia jucunda*, n. sp.; d, *Profebra coxalis*, n. gen. and n. sp.; e, *P. laena*, n. sp.; f, *Amphimeloides isolus*, n. sp.; g, *Luperomorpha gressitti*, n. sp.; h, *Sutrea epicauta*, n. sp.; i, *S. jonapauica*, n. sp.; j, *S. lumula*, n. sp.; k, *Nesohaltica bractea*, n. sp.; l, *N. melasma*, n. sp.; m, *Manobia apicipennis*, n. sp.; n, *M. basipennis*, n. sp.; o, *M. foveata*, n. sp.; p, *M. iota*, n. sp.

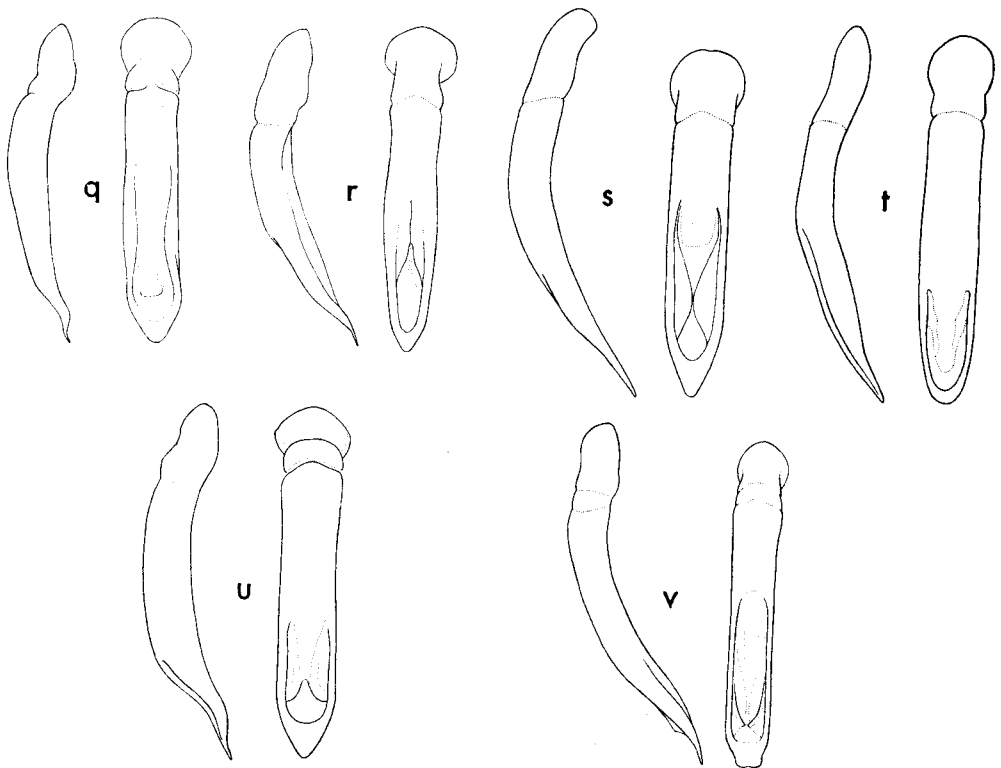


Fig. 2q-v. Aedeagus (concluded): q, *Manobia lugubris*, n. sp.; r, *M. malaitica*, n. sp.; s, *M. plesiolamia*, n. sp.; t, *M. rufifrons*, n. sp.; u, *M. tytholamia*, n. sp.; v, *M. versicula*, n. sp.

surfaces: sparsely punctulate; last abdominal sternite subtruncate at extremity; relative lengths of sternites are 12 : 5+ : 4+ : 3+ : 6+. *Legs*: procoxa with strongly produced, flattened plate directed laterad; profemur irregularly flattened, posterior margin with a large acute spine, dorsal surface with a low spine distad of middle; mesofemur flattened, unarmed; relative lengths of metafemur, -tibia, -tarsus are 25 : 21 : 14, femur 1/2 as broad as long, tarsus with basal segment slightly shorter than remainder. *Aedeagus* weakly arched, about 3.8× as long as breadth at middle. Length 5.22 mm; breadth 3.06.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7120), Solomon Is., Malaita, E of Kwalo (E of Auki), 350 m, 29. IX.1957, Gressitt.

Differs from *laena*, n. sp. by having pronotal disc rather strongly punctate instead of micropunctate, elytral interstices broader, profemur armed, and larger size.

Profebra laena Samuelson, new species Fig. 2e.

♂. Head, pronotum, scutellum, venter and legs orange-testaceous; elytron largely black, postbasal area and lateral margin orange-testaceous, apical 1/5 yellow-testaceous; antenna with segments 1-3, apex of last yellow-testaceous; 4-5 fuscous, 6-10, base of last fuscous. Metasternum sparsely clothed with slender pale hairs,

Head: frons triangular, broadly and transversely convex, \pm smooth; interantennal space concave, $4/9$ as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space $2/9$ as broad as antennal socket; interocular space $3/4$ as broad as depth of eye; gena $7/10$ as deep as eye; antennal groove shallow; postantennal swellings feebly raised, not delimited basally; vertex \pm impunctate. **Antenna** $10/11$ as long as body; segment 3 slender, briefly dilated at apex, last with apex acute; relative lengths/breadths of segments as follows: $13/3 : 5/2+ : 7+/2 : 8/2+ : 6+/2+ : 6+/2+ : 6+/2+ : 6/2+ : 5+/2+ : 5/2+ : 8/2+$. **Prothorax** $3/5$ as long as broad; broadest at posterior angles; anterior angle oblique-rounded; side convex; posterior angle obtuse, slightly produced; base sinuate, median lobe concave at middle; disc sparsely micropunctate, punctures mostly $1/5$ or less as large as interspaces; premarginal area along base with a row of about 16 large punctures. **Scutellum** nearly as long as broad, apex rounded. **Elytron** $2.8\times$ as long as broad; broadest along middle; apical angle obtuse-rounded; epipleuron ending preapically; 1st and 2nd discal puncture-rows (laterad of short scutellar row) slightly irregular basally; central punctures mostly $1.5-2\times$ as large as transverse interspaces and $0.5-0.7\times$ as large as longitudinal interspaces; interstices weakly swollen. **Ventral surfaces** sparsely punctulate; last abdominal sternite subtruncate at extremity; relative lengths of sternites are $12+ : 5+ : 4 : 4 : 9+$. **Legs:** procoxa with moderately produced flattened plate directed laterad; profemur flattened, unarmed; mesofemur slightly flattened; relative lengths of metafemur, -tibia, -tarsus are $27+ : 24+ : 18$; femur $4/9$ as broad as long, tarsus with basal segment shorter than remainder. **Aedeagus** weakly arched, $4.2\times$ as long as breadth at middle. Length 3.32 mm; breadth 1.89.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7121), Solomon Is., Bougainville: Kokure, nr Crown Prince Range, 900 m, 10.VI.1956, Ford.

Differs from undescribed sp. B by lacking distinct tooth on ventroposterior margin of profemur.

Genus *Schenklingia* Csiki & Heikertinger

Schenklingia leveri (Bryant), n. comb.

Eucycla leveri Bry., 1941, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 11, 8: 97 (Solomon Is.: Tulagi [Florida Group]); type in BMNH).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: Solomons Is., Bougainville: 1, Kukugai Vill., 150 m, XII.1960, Brandt; Santa Ysabel: 1, Tigora, 9.VI.1960, O'Brien.

DISTRIBUTION: Solomons.

Genus *Amphimeloides* Jacoby

Amphimeloides isolus Samuelson, new species Fig. 2f.

♂. Body form oval, strongly convex. Head and dorsum black, elytron with slight bluish cast; antenna with segments 1-4, 10-11 yellow-testaceous, 5-9 piceous; venter and legs largely piceous. Dorsum with fine, adpressed micropubescence; abdomen sparsely clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: labrum with emargination acute; frons slightly swollen, feebly impressed basally; interantennal space broadly concave at middle, $2.3\times$ as broad as transverse diameter of

antennal socket; orbital space nearly $1/4$ as broad as antennal socket; interocular space $1.2\times$ as broad as depth of eye; gena $3/5$ as deep as eye; postantennal swellings obsolete; vertex impressed anteriorly, excavated at side above eye, surface micropunctate; supraorbital puncture \pm large, placed in excavation of vertex. *Antenna* $7/16$ as long as body; segment 3 slender, 6-11 flattened, 11 with apex acute; relative lengths/breadths of segments as follows: $10/3+ : 4/2+ : 3+/2 : 2+/2+ : 4/3 : 4/4 : 4+/5 : 4+/5 : 5/5+ : 5/5+ : 9/5$. *Prothorax* $4/7$ as long as broad; broadest at anterior angles; anterior angle rounded; anterolateral sulcus deep; side convex; intervals between anterior angle—anterior puncture—posterior puncture are $11+ : 6$; posterior angle rounded-sinuate; base deeply and subevenly convex; discal punctures small, mostly $1/4-1/3$ as large as interspaces. *Scutellum* triangular, about $4/5$ as long as broad, apex angulate. *Elytron* $2.4\times$ as long as broad; side convex, broadest slightly before middle, apical angle briefly rounded; epipleuron concave-subvertical and ending preapically; discal punctures fine, mostly $1/3-1/2$ as large as interspaces. *Ventral surfaces*: abdomen sparsely punctulate; intercoxal carinae of 1st sternite well developed, last sternite sinuate at extremity; relative lengths of sternites are $15 : 6 : 5+ : 5+ : 8$. *Legs*: relative lengths of metafemur, -tibia, -tarsus are $28 : 24 : 15+$; femur $4/7$ as broad as long; tibia arched, spine as long as apical breadth of tibia; tarsus with basal segment as long as remainder. *Wing* fully developed. *Aedeagus* arched, $3.8\times$ as long as breadth at middle. Length 2.52 mm; breadth 1.81.

Paratype. Interantennal space $2.5\times$ as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket. Length 2.47 mm; breadth 1.75.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7122), Solomon Is., Bougainville: Kokure, nr Crown Prince Range, 900 m, 9.VI.1956, Gressitt; 1 paratype, Kokure, 690 m, 16.VI.1956, Ford.

Differs from *neorthaeoides* Samuelson by having interantennal space $2.3-2.5\times$ as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket instead of $2.7-2.9\times$, apical 2 antennal segments yellow-testaceous instead of apical 3, aedeagus with sides \pm parallel preapically instead of weakly convex and apical region more briefly narrowed. This is the third species to be assigned to the *Neorthaeoides* Group.

Genus *Luperomorpha* Weise

Luperomorpha gressitti Samuelson, new species Fig. 1e, 2g, 3b.

♂. Head, pronotum, thoracic sterna and legs orange-testaceous; antenna with segments 1-3 yellow-testaceous, 4 fuscous, 5-11 fuscous; elytron black with metallic blue lustre; abdomen fuscous. Elytron very sparsely set with slender erect setae; abdomen moderately clothed with adpressed pale hairs.

Head: frons triangular, broadly swollen medially, sparsely micropunctate; interantennal space convex, breadth subequal to transverse diameter of antennal socket; margin of antennal socket nearly attaining inner margin of eye; interocular space $5/6$ as broad as depth of eye; gena $1/9$ as deep as eye; postantennal swellings raised, delimited basally; vertex sparsely micropunctate. *Antenna* $8/11$ as long as body; segments 2-3 small, last with apex acute; relative lengths/breadths of segments as follows: $7/3 : 2+/2+ : 2/2+ : 7/3+ : 6/4 : 6+/5 : 6+/4+ : 6+/4+ : 6+/4 : 6+/3+ : 8/3$. *Prothorax* $3/4$ as long as broad; broadest at middle, about $5/7$ as broad as elytra at humeral angles; anterior angle small, rounded; side convex; posterior angle rounded; base convex at side, \pm straight along middle; discal

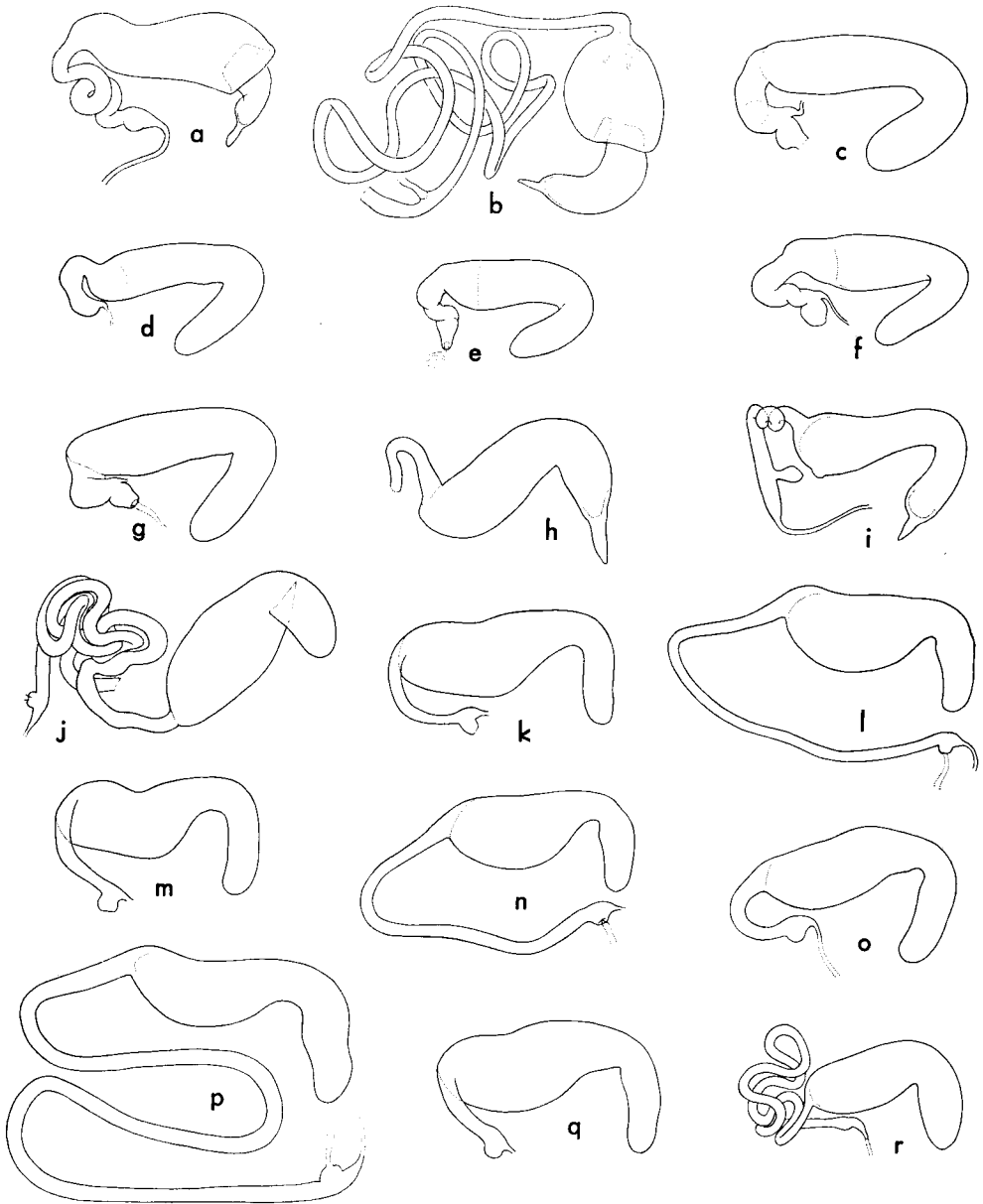


Fig. 3a-r. Spermatheca, lateral view: a, *Chaetocnema nesophila*, n. sp.; b, *Luperomorpha gressitti*, n. sp.; c, *Sutrea apicalis*, n. sp.; d, *S. epicauta*, n. sp.; e, *S. fuscata*, n. sp.; f, *S. jonapauica*, n. sp.; g, *S. lumula*, n. sp.; h, *Nesohaltica bractea*, n. sp.; i, *N. melasma*, n. sp.; j, *Manobia apicipennis*, n. sp.; k, *M. basipennis*, n. sp.; l, *M. fordii*, n. sp.; m, *M. lugubris*, n. sp.; n, *M. malaitica*, n. sp.; o, *M. rufifrons*, n. sp.; p, *M. solomonensis*, n. sp.; q, *M. tytholamia*, n. sp.; r, *M. versicula*, n. sp.

punctures small, mostly 1/3-1/2 as large as interspaces. *Scutellum* triangular, nearly as long as broad, apex briefly rounded. *Elytron* 3× as long as broad; broadest near middle; apical angle obtuse-rounded; discal punctures fine, mostly 1/2-2/3 as large as interspaces; interspaces ± smooth. *Ventral surfaces* ± shagreened, obscurely punctulate; abdomen with last sternite sinuate at extremity; relative lengths of sternites are 12+ : 5+ : 5+ : 5 : 7. *Legs*: relative lengths of metafemur, -tibia, -tarsus are 28 : 27 : 15+; femur 4/9 as broad as long; tarsus with basal segment not quite as long as remainder. *Aedeagus* weakly arched, 5.9× as long as breadth at middle. Length 3.47 mm; breadth 1.89.

♀. Combined lengths of antennal segments 2+3 distinctly longer than 4 (8+ : 7); apical 2 antennal segments slightly paler than intermediate ones; elytral punctures mostly 2/3 as large as interspaces; last abdominal sternite convex at extremity. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 3.63 mm; breadth 1.90.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7123), Solomon Is., Bougainville: Kukugai Vill., 150 m, XI.1960, Brandt; allotype ♀ (BISHOP), Guadalcanal: Kukum, 15 m, 5.X.1957, Gressitt.

Differs from *nobilis* Weise by having elytral punctures fairly deep instead of obsolescent, and metafemur entirely orange-testaceous; from *birmanica* (Jacoby) and *sakishimana* Kimoto & Gressitt by having pronotal disc smooth instead of shagreened. With pleasure, I dedicate the species to my mentor, Dr J. Linsley Gressitt.

Genus *Aphthona* Chevrolat

Aphthona bicolorata Jacoby

Aphthona bicolorata Jac., 1904, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova **41**: 487 (New Guinea: Paumotu R., Kapakapa; type in Genova Mus.).—Gressitt, 1955, Ins. of Micronesia **17**(1): fig. 9a (Micronesia: S Marianas, Palau, Carolines, Truk).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: Solomon Is., Buka: 1, Gagan, 40 m, 8-11.XII.1959, Maa; Bougainville: 1, Kieta, 29.XI.1959, Maa; Guadalcanal: 1, no specific loc., 1944, Reimscheissel; 15, Tetere, Roroni, 11, 24.V.1960, O'Brien. New to the Solomons.

DISTRIBUTION: New Guinea, Solomons, Micronesia.

Genus *Sutrea* Baly

1. Apical angle of elytron oblique-rounded, lateral margin evenly rounded near extremity...2
Apical angle of elytron with small acute tooth at sutural extremity, lateral margin sinuate near extremity..... 7
2. Elytron costate along apical 1/4, costa strongly produced and nearly reaching apex; dorsum: pronotum orange-testaceous, elytron black; length 5.2 mm [Malaita]...sp. A
Elytron swollen or briefly costate preapically; if costate, then costa shorter than space between it and apical margin or coloration of elytron differing from above...3
3. Dorsum: pronotum yellow-testaceous, elytron orange-testaceous on basal 1/3-1/2, remainder black; elytron either briefly costate or swollen..... 4
Dorsum: pronotum pale or dark, elytron largely black or fuscous; elytron swollen preapically 5
4. Discal punctures of elytron coarse, mostly 1.5-2× as large as interspaces; length 3,1 mm [Guadalcanal]..... sp. B

- Discal punctures of elytron \pm fine, mostly 0.5-1 \times as large as interspaces; length 3.8-4.6 mm [Bougainville] **epicauta***
- 5. Dorsum bicolorous: pronotum yellow- or orange-testaceous, elytron black with apical extremity sometimes pale 6
- Dorsum unicolorous: shiny fuscous; elytral apex not pale; length 3.1-3.2 mm [Malaita] **fuscata***
- 6. Pronotal disc at most sparsely micropunctate; dorsum: pronotum orange-testaceous, elytron shiny black with extreme apex fulvous; metafemur mostly fuscous; length 3.0 mm [New Georgia] sp. C
- Pronotum distinctly punctate; dorsum: pronotum yellow-testaceous, elytron black with apical extremity sometimes fulvous; metafemur mostly yellow-testaceous; length 3.5-4.2 mm [Guadalcanal] **jonapauca***
- 7. Elytron moderately or \pm strongly swollen preapically; elytral disc and apex colorous 8
- Elytron carinate preapically, carina brief but well-produced; dorsum: pronotum yellow-testaceous, elytron black with apical extremity fulvous; length 5.3-5.4 mm [Guadalcanal] **apicalis***
- 8. Discal punctures of elytron fine, shallow, of uniform size and mostly 1/3-1/2 as large as interspaces; dorsum: pronotum orange-testaceous, elytron dull black; length 4.1-5.0 mm [Guadalcanal] **lumula***
- Discal punctures of elytron deep, of small and \pm large sizes and mostly 0.5-1 \times as large as interspaces; dorsum: pronotum yellow-testaceous, elytron fulvous; length 4.4 mm [San Cristobal] sp. D

Sutrea apicalis Samuelson, new species Fig. 3c.

♀. Head and pronotum yellow-testaceous; scutellum orange-testaceous; elytron largely black, apex orange-testaceous; antenna with segments 1-5 yellow-testaceous, 6-11 brown-fulvous; ventral surfaces and legs yellow-testaceous to brown-fulvous, metasternum darkest. Abdomen moderately clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: frons with broad median carina basally; interantennal area moderately raised; interantennal space convex, about 7/9 as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space 1/2 as broad as antennal socket; interocular space slightly broader than depth of eye (21 : 20); gena 2/5 as deep as eye; postantennal swellings barely raised; vertex sparsely micropunctate. *Antenna* 8/13 as long as body; last segment with apex acute; relative lengths/breadths of segments as follows: 10/3 : 4+/3 : 7/2 : 7/2+ : 9/3 : 8/2+ : 7+/2+ : 7+/3 : 7/3 : 6+/3+ : 9/3+. *Prothorax* 4/7 as long as broad; broadest near middle; anterior angle oblique-rounded; side convex; posterior angle weakly produced; base oblique-rounded at sides, feebly sinuate along middle; discal punctures mostly 1/3-1/2 as large as interspaces. *Scutellum* triangular, about 2/3 as long as broad, apex rounded. *Elytron* 3.25 \times as long as broad, broadest slightly behind middle; apical angle with acute tooth; surface with brief carina preapically; discal punctures mostly 0.5-0.7 \times as large as interspaces. *Ventral surfaces*: metasternum largely impunctate; abdomen sparsely punctulate; last sternite feebly convex at extremity; relative lengths of sternites are 12+ : 5+ : 5+ : 5+ : 8. *Legs*: relative lengths of metafemur, -tibia, -tarsus are 28 : 24 : 14; femur 2/5 as broad as long; tarsus with basal segment as long as remainder. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 5.34 mm; breadth 2.54.

Paratype. Antenna yellow-testaceous, apical segments only slightly darker than basal ones. Length 5.43 mm; breadth 2.70.

Holotype ♀ (BISHOP 7124), Solomon Is., Guadalcanal: Suta-Gold Ridge (Jonapau), 1100 m, 26.VI.1956, Gressitt; paratype ♀, Guadalcanal: Gold Ridge, 500 m, on *Alpinia*, 24.VI.1956, Gressitt.

Differs from *marginipennis* Jacoby by having elytral punctures quite distinct on apical 1/2 instead of obsolescent.

Host: *Alpinia*.

***Sutrea epicauta* Samuelson, new species** Figs. 1f, 2h, 3d.

♂. Head fulvous; antenna with segments 1-4 yellow-testaceous; 5-11 brown-fulvous; pronotum, venter and legs yellow-testaceous; elytron orange-testaceous on basal 3/8 and at extreme apex, apical 5/8 black. Ventral surfaces and legs largely clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: frons with broad median carina basally; interantennal area raised; interantennal space convex, 4/5 as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space 4/11 as broad as antennal socket; interocular space with breadth subequal to depth of eye; gena nearly 1/2 as deep as eye; postantennal swellings slightly raised; vertex impunctate. Antenna nearly 7/10 as long as body; last segment with apex acute; relative lengths/ breadths of segments as follows: 11/5+ : 5+4 : 9/3 : 9/3 : 1+/3+ : 1+/3+ : 1+/3+ : 9/3 9/3+ : 9/4 : 11/4. *Prothorax* 1/2 as long as broad; broadest near middle; anterior angle rounded; side convex; posterior angle obtuse; base feebly sinuate at sides, feebly convex medially; discal punctures fine, mostly 1/4-1/3 as large as interspaces. *Scutellum* triangular, 3/4 as long as broad, apex rounded. *Elytron* 3.7× as long as broad; broadest near middle; apical angle obtuse-rounded; disc feebly impressed postbasally, punctures mostly 0.5-1× as large as interspaces. *Ventral surfaces* sparsely punctulate; abdomen subgranulate; apical sternite with fine median dark line, outline of extremity sinuate; relative lengths of sternites are 13 : 3+ : 4 : 4 : 8. *Legs*: relative lengths of metafemur, -tibia, -tarsus are 34 : 31 : 19; femur 1/2 as broad as long; tarsus with basal segment nearly as long as remainder. *Aedeagus* barely arched, 4.6× as long as breadth at middle. Length 3.80 mm; breadth 2.10.

♀. Elytron orange-testaceous on basal 3/10, surface with brief longitudinal carina pre-apically; apical abdominal sternite feebly convex at extremity. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 4.60 mm; breadth 2.41.

Paratypes. Elytral punctures mostly 0.5× as large as interspaces in 1 specimen. Length 3.88-4.25 mm; breadth 2.07-2.23.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7125), Solomon Is., Bougainville: Pukpuk I., nr Kieta, 26.VI.1956, Ford; allotype ♀ (BISHOP), Bougainville: Kukugai Vill., 150 m, XI.1960, Brandt; paratypes, all Bougainville: 1, Boku, 4-6.VI.1956, Gressitt; 1, Simba, Mission, 28.VI-22.VII.1956, Ford; 1, Kokure nr Crown Prince Range, 900 m, 8.VI.1956, Ford.

Differs from *dimidiatipennis* Jacoby by having apical antennal segments darkened; from *basipennis* Bryant by having metafemur yellow-testaceous instead of black; from both by having distinct punctures on pronotal disc.

Sutrea fuscata Samuelson, new species Figs. 1g, 3e.

♀. Dorsum fuscous: vertex, pronotum and scutellum slightly more reddish than elytron; antenna fuscous, segments 2-4 paler than others; venter fuscous; legs orange-fulvous to fuscous. Metasternum and abdomen moderately clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: frons with broad median carina basally; interantennal area moderately raised; interantennal space convex, $3/4\times$ as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; interocular space with breadth subequal to depth of eye; gena not quite $1/2$ as deep as eye; postantennal swellings feebly raised; vertex impunctate. *Antenna* $2/3$ as long as body; last segment suddenly narrowed before acute apex; relative lengths/breadths of segments as follows: $10+/3 : 5+/3 : 5+/2 : 7/2+ : 9+/2+ : 9/3 : 9/3 : 7/3 : 7/3+ : 6/3+ : 8+/3+$. *Prothorax* nearly $2\times$ as broad as long (29 : 15); broadest near middle; anterior angle oblique-rounded; side convex; posterior angle weakly produced; base oblique at sides, feebly convex along middle; discal punctures mostly $1/3$ as large as interspaces. *Scutellum* triangular, $7/9$ as long as broad, apex rounded, surface smooth. *Elytron* $2.9\times$ as long as broad; broadest behind middle; apical angle obtuse-rounded; discal punctures deep, $\pm 1\times$ as large as interspaces. *Ventral surfaces*: abdomen becoming more closely punctate apically; last sternite with apical margin truncate; relative lengths of sternites are 13 : 6 : 5 : 4+ : 8. *Legs*: relative lengths of metafemur, -tibia, tarsus are 27 : 24 : 14; femur nearly $1/2$ as broad as long; tarsus with basal segment slightly longer than remainder. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 3.15 mm; breadth 1.76.

Paratype. Length 3.15 mm; breadth 1.62.

Holotype ♀ (BISHOP 7126), Solomon Is., Malaita: Auki, 2-20 m, 22.IX.1957, Gressitt; 1 paratype ♀, Malaita: Tangtalau, 150-200 m, 25.IX.1957, Gressitt.

Differs from congeners from the Solomons by having dorsum entirely fuscous.

Sutrea jonapauica Samuelson, new species Figs. 2i, 3f.

♂. Head, pronotum and scutellum yellow-testaceous; elytron black with apex orange-testaceous; antenna with segments 1-4 yellow-testaceous, 5-11 fuscous; venter and legs yellow-testaceous. Metasternum and abdomen moderately clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: frons with broad median carina basally; interantennal area raised; interantennal space convex, slightly narrower than transverse diameter of antennal socket (4 : 4.5); orbital space $5/9$ as broad as antennal socket; interocular space $1.5\times$ as broad as depth of eye; gena nearly $1/2$ as deep as eye; postantennal swellings feebly raised; vertex sparsely punctulate. *Antenna* $3/4$ as long as body; last segment with apex acute; relative lengths/breadths of segments as follows: $10+/4+ : 5+/4 : 9/3 : 9+/3 : 12/3+ : 9+/3+ : 10+/3+ : 8+/3 : 8+/3 : 8/3 : 11+/3$. *Prothorax* $4/7$ as long as broad; broadest near middle; anterior angle rounded; side convex; posterior angle feebly produced; base oblique at sides, \pm straight along middle; discal punctures mostly $1/4-1/3$ as large as interspaces. *Scutellum* triangular, about $5/7$ as long as broad, apex rounded. *Elytron* $2.9\times$ as long as broad; broadest near middle; apical angle obtuse-rounded; disc weakly impressed post-basally; punctures deep, but becoming finer apically, mostly $0.7-1\times$ as large as interspaces. *Ventral surfaces*: metasternum sparsely punctulate; abdomen moderately punctate on apical 4 sternites; last sternite sinuate at extremity; relative lengths of sternites are 11 : 3+ : 4 :

3+ : 6. *Legs*: relative lengths of metafemur, -tibia, -tarsus are 29+ : 24 : 16; femur 4/9 as broad as long; tarsus with basal segment as long as remainder. *Aedeagus* arched, 4.9 × as long as breadth at middle. Length 3.50 mm; breadth 1.86.

♀. Last abdominal sternite subtruncate at extremity. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 4.15 mm; breadth 2.18.

Paratypes. Pronotum and other pale regions sometimes orange-testaceous; elytron swollen preapically in some specimens, but never carinate. Length 3.84–4.20 mm; breadth 1.78–2.34.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7127), Solomon Is., Guadalcanal: Suta-Gold Ridge, (Jonapau), 1100 m, 26.VI.1956, Gressitt; allotype ♀ (BISHOP), same data as holotype; 3 paratypes, same data as preceding; paratypes, all Guadalcanal: 3, Suta-Jonapau Mt., Suta-Gold Ridge, 1000 m, 29.VI.1956, Gressitt; 2, Gold Ridge, 800 m, 23.VI.1956, Gressitt; 2, Gold Ridge, 800 m, 23.VI.1956, Gressitt; 1, Sutakiki R., 300 m, 28.VI.1956, Gressitt; 1, Kukum, 10 m, light trap, 18.VI.1956, Gressitt; 1, Betikama R., IX.1960, Brandt. 2 specimens, Bougainville: Kokure nr Crown Prince Range, 900 m, 10–11.VI.1956, Ford, Gressitt; 1, Malaita. E of Kwalo (E of Auki), 350 m, 29.IX.1957, Gressitt.

Differs from *laevipennis* Jacoby by having pronotal and elytral discs distinctly punctate.

***Sutrea lumula* Samuelson, new species** Figs. 2j, 3g.

♂. Head, pronotum and scutellum orange-testaceous; elytron largely dull black, lateral and sutural margins finely fuscous, apex black; antenna with segments 1–4 orange-testaceous, 5–7 fuscous, 8–11 fuscous; ventral surfaces and legs yellow-testaceous to brown-fulvous, metasternum darkest. Metasternum and abdomen ± sparsely clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: frons with broad median carina basally; interantennal area raised; interantennal space convex, 7/10 as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space about 6/11 as broad as antennal socket; interocular space broader than depth of eye (19 : 17.5); gena 2/5 as deep as eye; postantennal tubercles feebly raised; vertex impunctate. *Antenna* 3/4 as long as body; last segment with apex acute; relative lengths/breadths of segments as follows: 8+/3 : 4+/2+ : 6/2+ : 7/2+ : 9/2+ : 8+/2+ : 7/2+ : 7/2+ : 7/2+ : 6+/3 : 8+/3. *Prothorax* 1/2 as long as broad, broadest near middle; anterior angle rounded; side convex; posterior angle weakly produced; base briefly oblique-rounded at sides, feebly sinuate along middle; discal punctures mostly 1/3–1/2 as large as interspaces. *Scutellum* triangular, about 6/7 as long as broad, apex briefly rounded. *Elytron* 2.8× as long as broad, broadest near middle; apical angle with subacute tooth; surface feebly depressed postbasally; discal punctures becoming finer apically, mostly 0.3–0.5× as large as interspaces. *Ventral surfaces*: metasternum moderately punctulate; abdomen moderately punctate; last sternite with dark median line, margin sinuate at extremity; relative lengths of sternites are 15 : 4 : 4 : 4 : 7. *Legs*: relative lengths of metafemur, -tibia, -tarsus are 22+ : 20+ : 13; femur 1/2 as broad as long; tarsus with basal segment as long as remainder. *Aedeagus* barely arched, about 4.5× as long as breadth at middle. Length 4.12 mm; breadth 2.28.

♀. Last abdominal sternite subtruncate at extremity. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length

4.85 mm; breadth 2.62.

Paratypes. Length 4.23–4.96 mm; breadth 2.30–2.78.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7128), Solomon Is., Guadalcanal: Gold Ridge, 800 m, 23.VI.1956, Gressitt; allotype ♀ (BISHOP), same data as holotype; 3 paratypes, same data as preceding.

Differs from *marginipennis* Jacoby by having pronotal disc distinctly punctate; elytron duller black; metafemur yellow-testaceous instead of black.

Genus *Nesohaltica* Maulik

The genus is closely allied to *Trachyaphthona* Heikertinger. It differs from the latter by lacking ante-basal impression on pronotum, and by having metatibial spine flattened with apex bifurcate instead of cylindrical or slightly flattened with apex acute. Description of the metatibial spine in *Nesohaltica* has not been previously documented.

1. Dorsum bicolorous: pronotum yellow- to orange-testaceous, elytral disc fulvous to black..... 2
Dorsum unicolorous: black or possibly fuscous 4
2. Elytral punctures \pm fine, mostly 0.5–1 \times as large as interspaces; elytral apex pale ... 3
Elytral punctures \pm coarse, mostly 1.5–2 \times as large as interspaces; elytral apex dark, concolorous with disc; length 2.1–2.8 mm [Guadalcanal] **leveri**
3. Elytral punctures mostly 0.5–0.7 \times as large as interspaces; pronotum yellow-testaceous, elytron black or fuscous, apical \pm 1/6 pale; metafemur pale; length 2.4–3.0 mm [Bougainville, Malaita, Guadalcanal] **bractea***
Elytral punctures mostly 1 \times as large as interspaces; elytron fuscous, briefly pale at extremity; metafemur dark; length 1.6 mm [New Georgia].....species
4. Elytron with punctures along lateral margin no larger, usually smaller, than discal punctures 5
Elytron with punctures along lateral margin much larger than discal punctures; length 2 mm [Fiji Is.]..... (**vitiensis** Bryant)
5. Discal punctures of pronotum 2–4 \times as large as interspaces, interspaces convex, dull; elytral punctures mostly 2–3 \times as large as interspaces; length 1.8–2.2 mm [American and Western Samoa] (**nigra** Maulik)
Discal punctures of pronotum 0.5–1 \times as large as interspaces, interspaces flat, shiny; elytral punctures mostly 1–2 \times as large as interspaces; length 1.9–2.1 mm [Bougainville] **melasma***

Nesohaltica bractea Samuelson, n. sp. Figs. 1h, 2k, 3h.

♂. Head, pronotum, venter and legs yellow-testaceous; elytron fuscous with apex yellow-testaceous; antenna with segments 1–6, 11 yellow-testaceous, 7–10 fulvescent. Metasternum and abdomen submoderately clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: frons triangular, rather flat; interantennal area raised; interantennal space carinate, 3/10 as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space 1/3 as broad as antennal socket; interocular space slightly narrower than depth of eye (13:15); gena 1/2 as deep as eye; postantennal swellings weakly raised; vertex \pm impunctate. *Ant-*

tenna 5/6 as long as body; last segment with apex acute; relative lengths/breadths of segments as follows: 9/4+:5/4:8/3:6/3:7/3:7/3:8+/4:7/3+:7/3+:7/3+:10+/4. *Prothorax* nearly 2/3 as long as broad (15+:24); broadest at posterior angles; sides slightly narrowed anteriorly; anterior angle oblique; side weakly convex; posterior angle obtuse; base feebly sinuate, straight across middle; disc sparsely micropunctate. *Scutellum* about 2/3 as long as broad, apex broadly rounded. *Elytron* 3× as long as broad; broadest along middle; apical angle obtuse, briefly rounded; discal punctures deep, mostly 0.5× as large as interspaces. *Ventral surfaces* sparsely punctulate; last abdominal sternite sinuate at extremity; relative lengths of sternites are 19:5:4+:3:7. *Legs*: relative lengths of metafemur, -tibia, -tarsus are 25:16:14; femur nearly 1/2 as broad as long; tibial spine bifurcate at apex and with small preapical tooth on lateral margin; tarsus with basal segment slightly longer than remainder. *Aedeagus* strongly arched, about 3× as long as breadth at middle. Length 2.42 mm; breadth 1.31.

♀. Elytron largely black with apex fulvous. Last abdominal sternite convex at extremity. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 2.66 mm; breadth 1.46.

Paratypes. Elytral punctures 0.5–0.7× as large as interspaces. Guadalcanal and Malaita specimens apparently lacking preapical tooth on bifurcate metatibial spine. Length 2.50–2.97 mm; breadth 1.26–1.51.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7129), Solomon Is., Bougainville, Kokure nr Crown Prince Range, 900 m, 9.VI.1956, Ford; allotopotype ♀ (BISHOP), same data as holotype; 1 paratype, Kokure, 690 m, 15.VI.1956, Gressitt; 2 paratypes, Guadalcanal: Suta-Jonapau Mt (Suta-Gold Ridge), 1000, 1100 m, 26, 29.VI.1956, Gressitt; 1 paratype, Malaita: E of Kwalo (E of Auki), 350 m, 29.IX.1957, Gressitt.

Differs from *leverii* Bryant by having elytral punctures smaller than interspaces, apex of elytron paler than disc, and aedeagus with lateral margins more strongly raised preapically.

Nesohaltica leverii Bryant

Nesohaltica leverii Bry., 1937, Proc. Roy. Ent. Soc. Lond. ser B, 6: 213 (Solomon Is, Guadalcanal: Langa; type in BMNH).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: Solomon Is, Guadalcanal: 12, Kukum, 15 m, 17.IX.1957, Gressitt; 1, Tenaru R, 25 m, 15.IX.1957, Gressitt; 8, Gold Ridge, 500, 800 m, 23–24.VI.1956, Gressitt; 9, Jonapau Mt, Suta-Gold Ridge, 1000–1100 m, some on *Alpinia*, *Costus*, *Calamus*, 26, 29.VI.1956, Gressitt.

DISTRIBUTION: Solomons.

Gold Ridge and Jonapau specimens differ from those of lower elevations by tending to have apical 5 antennal segments more slender, elytron darker, and larger size.

Hosts: *Alpinia*, *Costus*, *Calamus*.

Nesohaltica melasma Samuelson, new species Fig. 1i, 2l, 3i.

♂. Dorsum black; frons fuscous; antenna with segments 1–6 yellow-testaceous, 7 fulvous, 8–11 fuscous; venter and legs piceous to black. Metasternum and abdomen sparsely clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: frons triangular, rather flat; interantennal area raised; interantennal space con-

cave, subequal in breadth to orbital space and $2/5$ as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; interocular space $4/5$ as broad as depth of eye; gena $6/13$ as deep as eye; postantennal swellings raised; vertex sparsely micropunctate. *Antenna* $7/8$ as long as body; last segment with apex acute; relative lengths of segments as follows: $9/4+$: $6+/4$: $7/2+$: $7+/3$: $7+/3$: $7+/3$: $8/4$: $7+/3+$: $7+/3+$: $8/4$: $11+/4$. *Prothorax* $2/3$ as long as broad; broadest at posterior angles; sides slightly narrowed anteriorad; anterior angle oblique; side weakly convex; posterior angle obtuse; base sinuate; discal punctures deep, mostly $1/3-1/2$ as large as interspaces. *Scutellum* about $2/3$ as long as broad, apex broadly rounded. *Elytron* $3.2\times$ as long as broad; broadest along middle; apical angle obtuse, briefly rounded; discal punctures deep, mostly $1.5\times$ as large as interspaces. *Ventral surfaces*: metasternum \pm smooth; abdomen sparsely punctulate; last sternite sinuate at extremity; relative lengths of sternites are $16 : 5+ : 4+ : 4 : 8$. *Legs*: relative lengths of metafemur, -tibia, -tarsus are $24 : 17 : 13$; femur nearly $1/2$ as broad as long; tibial spine broad, apex subtruncate; tarsus with basal segment slightly longer than remainder. *Aedeagus* arched, $5\times$ as long as breadth at middle. Length 1.92 mm; breadth 0.98.

♀. Last abdominal sternite with apex convex at extremity. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 2.10 mm; breadth 1.17.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7130), Solomon Is., Bougainville: Kokure, nr Crown Prince Range, 900 m, 8.VI.1956, Ford; allotype (BISHOP), same loc. as holotype, but 690 m, 10.VI.1956.

Differs from *lauensis* Gressitt by having pronotal disc smooth instead of roughened, elytral punctures mostly about $1.5\times$ as large as interspaces instead of $2-4\times$, and pro- and mesotibiae lacking basal appendages; from *atra* Bryant by having apical 4 antennal segments fuscous instead of apical 2.

Genus **Manobia** Jacoby

- 1. Pronotal disc gradually but strongly elevated, lateral outline subconical-rounded 2
- Pronotal disc \pm evenly convex, lateral outline gradually and subevenly convex 4
- 2 (1). Interstices of basal swelling of elytron distinctly convex or costate; basal punctures, in part, at least as large as those of short scutellar row..... 3
- Interstices of basal swelling of elytron not distinctly swollen; basal punctures generally smaller than those of short scutellar row; dorsum shiny black, rarely fuscous; length 1.9-2.5 mm [Bougainville] **tytholamia***
- 3 (2). Lateral margin of pronotum extremely fine; elytron costate, basal punctures somewhat obscure because of swollen interstices; dorsum dark reddish brown; length 4.5 mm [Bougainville] **lamia***
- Lateral margin of pronotum distinct but rather fine; elytron with interstices swollen, basal punctures distinct; dorsum: pronotum fuscous or piceous, elytron fulvous or reddish testaceous; length 3.2 mm.[Bougainville] **plesiolamia***
- 4 (1). Elytron with subquadrate basal swelling \pm impunctate; if distinctly punctate, then punctures much smaller and more sparse than those of short scutellar row 5
- Elytron with basal subquadrate swelling punctate or striate; if punctures \pm

- small, then some nearly as large as those of short scutellar row.....10
- 5 (4). Prothorax constricted prebasally, sides distinctly broadened to anterior angles; breadth at anterior angles much greater than prebasal breadth 6
 Prothorax not distinctly constricted prebasally, sides not broadened to anterior angles; breadth at anterior angles subequal to or narrower than prebasal breadth 8
- 6 (5). Antenna with preapical segments darker than others; pronotum with ante-basal impression deep; dorsum submetallic 7
 Antenna entirely pale orange-testaceous, except dark base of scape; pronotum with ante-basal impression shallow but punctate; basal swelling of elytral disc distinctly punctulate; dorsum piceous; length 2.7 mm [Guadalcanal]... sp. A
- 7 (6). Dorsum black with dull blue cast; antennal segments 7-8 darker than others; length 3.0-3.1 mm [Bougainville] sp. B
 Dorsum reddish fulvous with shiny lustre; antennal segments 7-9 darker than others; length 2.2-2.4 mm [Buka, Bougainville, Florida]... **solomonensis***
- 8 (5). Prothorax with breadths at anterior angles and prebasal region subequal; basal swelling of elytron sparsely punctulate.....9
 Prothorax distinctly narrower at anterior angles than at prebasal region; basal swelling of elytron \pm impunctate; dorsum shiny black; length 3.4-3.8 mm [Malaita] **malaitica***
- 9 (8). Body form subelongate, length 2.0-2.1 \times as long as broad; scutellar puncture-row of elytron substriate; dorsum piceous; length 2.6-2.8 mm [Bougainville] **basipennis***
 Body form robust, length 1.7-1.8 \times as long as broad; scutellar puncture-row of elytron seriate; dorsum piceous or reddish testaceous; length 2.0-2.4 mm [Malaita] **lugubris***
- 10 (4). Punctures of basal swelling of elytron distinctly striate with interstices strongly convex.....11
 Punctures of basal swelling of elytron not striate; if punctures are close in serial rows, then interstices not strongly convex.....12
- 11 (10). Pronotal disc strongly granulate-punctate; dorsum: pronotum black, elytron reddish fulvous; length 2.6 mm [Bougainville]..... sp. C
 Pronotal disc smooth, impunctate; dorsum reddish fulvous; length 2.8 mm [Bougainville]..... sp. D
- 12 (10). Pronotal disc distinctly punctate, punctures 1/2 or more as large as interspaces; ante-basal impression shallow or deep 13
 Pronotal disc \pm impunctate; if punctulate, then punctures fine, 1/3 or less as large as interspaces; ante-basal impression deep; if impression punctate, then punctures in a regular row within contour of impression.....17
- 13 (12). Ante-basal impression of pronotum feebly depressed; impressed region with multiple or irregular rows of punctures within indistinct contour of impression; prothorax distinctly broader at middle than at anterior angles, side weakly convex 14
 Ante-basal impression of pronotum weakly or strongly depressed; impressed region with punctures variable; prothorax with breadth at anterior angles subequal to, or slightly greater than breadth at middle, side \pm straight 16

- 14 (13). Elytral base with postmarginal row of small punctures between scutellum and humerus; length less than 3 mm..... 15
 Elytral base with 3 large postmarginal foveae between scutellum and humerus; dorsum black; length 3.7-4.1 mm [Bougainville] **foveata***
- 15 (14). Antennal segment 3 distinctly longer than 2; dorsum reddish fulvous; length 2.6-2.7 mm [Bougainville] sp. E
 Antennal segment 3 subequal in length to 2; dorsum reddish fulvous; length 2.3 mm [Fiji Is.] (**obtusicollis** Gressitt)
- 16 (13). Ante-basal impression deep; punctures regularly placed in contour of impression; dorsum orange-testaceous; length 2.5 mm [Bougainville].....sp. F
 Ante-basal impression shallow but distinctly sinuate; punctures irregularly placed in contour of impression; dorsum black; length 1.7-2.1 mm [Fiji Is.]..... (**producticollis** Gressitt)
- 17 (12). Gena 7/10 or more as deep as eye; dorsum pale or red-fulvous 18
 Gena \pm 1/2 as deep as eye; dorsum black, piceous or fuscous..... 19
- 18 (17). Ante-basal impression of pronotum impunctate; prothorax broader at middle than at anterior angles; dorsum red-fulvous; length 2.8-3.0 mm [Bougainville]..... **fordi***
 Ante-basal impression of pronotum punctate; prothorax broader at anterior angles than at middle; dorsum yellow-testaceous; length 2.0-2.5 mm [Guadalcanal] sp. G
- 19 (17). Body 1.7-1.8 \times as long as broad (rarely 1.85 \times); length variable..... 20
 Body 1.9-2.1 \times as long as broad (commonly 2.0 \times); frons and interocular area orange- or red-testaceous, vertex and dorsum black or piceous; length 1.8-2.1 mm [Bougainville]..... **ruffrons***
- 20 (19). Prothorax about 3/4 as long as broad; puncture-rows of elytron fine apically, but fairly distinct beyond apical 1/4; antenna with preapical segments darker than apical ones..... 21
 Prothorax about 5/6 as long as broad; puncture-rows of elytron becoming obsolete near apical 1/4; antenna with basal segments yellow-testaceous, apical 5 fulvescent; length 1.8-2.0 mm [New Georgia] **iota***
- 21 (20). Discal interstices of elytron weakly swollen; antenna with apical 1 or 2 segments fulvescent; length 2.5-3.0 mm [Bougainville] **versicula***
 Discal interstices of elytron not swollen; antenna with apical 3 segments fulvescent to testaceous; length 2.2-2.6 mm [Guadalcanal] **apicipennis***

Manobia apicipennis Samuelson, new species Figs. 1j, 2m, 3j.

♂. Dorsum piceous, prebasal area of pronotum reddish; antenna with segments 1-6 orange-testaceous, 7-8 piceous, 9-11 fulvous; vertex, venter and legs largely piceous; apex of metafemur and tarsi fulvous. Metasternum and abdomen sparsely clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: frons with median carina limited to basal 1/2; interantennal area moderately raised; interantennal space weakly concave, carinate medially, 1.2 \times as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space 2/7 as broad as antennal socket; interocular space 1.5 \times as broad as depth of eye; gena 1/2 as deep as eye; postantennal swel-

lings raised; vertex \pm impunctate. *Antenna* $5/8$ as long as body; segments 3-5 slender, last suddenly narrowed before acute apex; relative lengths/breadths of segments as follows: $5+/3+ : 4+/3 : 4+/2 : 4/2 : 4+/2+ : 4+/3 : 6/4 : 5+/4 : 5+/3+ : 5/3+ : 7+/3+$. *Prothorax* $3/4$ as long as broad; broadest before middle; sides narrowed basally to produced posterior angles; base $2/3$ as broad as elytra at humeral angles; anterior angle oblique; side convex; base sinuate; disc sparsely micropunctate; ante-basal impression deep, punctate. *Scutellum* $3/4$ as long as broad, apex broadly rounded. *Elytron* $2.6\times$ as long as broad; broadest slightly before middle; basal swelling moderate-raised, punctate; postbasal transverse impression deep, punctate; discal punctures often $0.5-0.7\times$ as large as transverse interspaces and $0.3\times$ as large as longitudinal interspaces; interstices flat. *Ventral surfaces* sparsely punctulate; abdomen with last sternite sinuate at extremity; relative lengths of sternites are $12 : 2+ : 2 : 1+ : 5+$. *Legs*: relative lengths of metafemur, -tibia, -tarsus are $19 : 17 : 10$; femur $4/9$ as broad as long; tarsus with basal segment shorter than remainder. *Aedeagus* arched, $6.3\times$ as long as breadth at middle. Length 2.25 mm; breadth 1.30.

♀. Last abdominal sternite with apical margin broad, feebly convex. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 2.58 mm; breadth 1.43.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7131), Solomon Is., Guadalcanal: Tambalia, 30 km W of Honiara, sweeping, 22.V.1964, Straatman; allotype ♀ (BISHOP), Guadalcanal: Roroni, 35 km E of Honiara, 10 m, Malaise trap, 8.V.1964, Straatman.

Differs from *lugubris*, n. sp. by having coarser punctures on basal swelling of elytron, aedeagus with basal piece narrow instead of broadly dilated and apex abruptly produced instead of subacutely rounded.

Manobia basipennis Samuelson, new species Figs. 1k, 2n, 3k,

♂. Dorsum and vertex piceous; frons and orbital region pitchy brown; antenna with segments 1-6 orange-testaceous, 7-11 fuscous; venter and legs mostly fuscous, tarsi fulvous. Abdomen sparsely clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: frons with fine median carina limited to basal $1/2$; interantennal area slightly raised; interantennal space concave, feebly carinate medially, breadth subequal to transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space $3/4$ as broad as antennal socket; interocular space $1.35\times$ as broad as depth of eye; gena $7/11$ as deep as eye; postantennal swellings subquadrate; vertex \pm impunctate. *Antenna* $3/4$ as long as body; segments 3-6 slender, last with apex acute; relative lengths/breadths of segments as follows: $8/4+ : 5/3+ : 5+/3 : 6+/3 : 8/3 : 7/3 : 9+/3+ : 8/3+ : 8/4 : 7+/4 : 10/3+$. *Prothorax* slightly broader than long ($23 : 19+$), broadest at posterior angles, nearly as broad at middle, sides narrowed anteriorly; base $3/4$ as broad as elytra at humeral angles; anterior angle oblique; side weakly convex; posterior angle produced; base feebly sinuate, median lobe barely produced; disc \pm impunctate; ante-basal impression deep, obscurely punctate. *Scutellum* $3/4$ as long as broad, apex rounded. *Elytron* $3.1\times$ as long as broad, broadest along middle; basal swelling moderately raised, punctulate; scutellar row substrate; postbasal transverse impression \pm deep; discal punctures often $1/3-2/3$ as large as transverse interspaces and $1/4-1/3$ as large as longitudinal interspaces; interstices flat. *Ventral surfaces* smooth to granulate; abdomen sparsely punctulate; last sternite with apex sinuate at extremity; relative lengths of sternites are $15 : 2+ : 2 : 2 : 6$. *Legs*: relative lengths of metafemur, -tibia, -tarsus are $24+ : 23+ : 16+$; femur $2/5$ as broad as long; tarsus with basal segment shorter than

remainder. *Aedeagus* weakly arched, $6.8\times$ as long as breadth at middle. Length 2.74 mm; breadth 1.30.

♀. Last abdominal sternite with apical margin feebly convex. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 2.60 mm; breadth 1.23.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7132), Solomon Is., Bougainville: Kukugai Vill, 150 m, XI.1960, Brandt; allotype ♀ (BISHOP), same data as holotype.

Differs from *lugubris*, n. sp. by having more slender form, larger size and aedeagus $6.8\times$ as long as breadth at middle instead of $5.6\times$.

Manobia fordii Samuelson, new species Figs. 1 1, 3 1.

♀. Vertex, pronotum and antenna orange-testaceous; elytron dark orange-fulvous; venter and legs dark pitchy brown to fuscous. Metasternum and abdomen sparsely clothed with pale slender hairs.

Head: frons with median carina vague, limited to basal $2/5$; interantennal area slightly raised; interantennal space concave, breadth subequal to transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space $4/5$ as broad as antennal socket; interocular space $1.3\times$ as broad as depth of eye; gena $5/7$ as deep as eye; postantennal swellings raised; vertex impunctate. *Antenna* $5/8$ as long as body; segments 3-5 \pm slender, last with apex acute; relative lengths/breadths of segments as follows: $7/3+$: $5/3$: $5+/2+$: $6/2+$: $6/2+$: $6+/3$: $6+/3+$: $7+/4$: $7/4$: $7/4$: $8+/4$. *Prothorax* broader than long (22 : 18), broadest at posterior angles, nearly as broad at middle, sides slightly narrowed anteriorly, \pm constricted prebasally; base $2/3$ as broad as elytra at humeral angles; anterior angle oblique; side feebly convex; posterior angle produced; base sinuate; disc sparsely micropunctate; ante-basal impression moderately deep, impunctate. *Scutellum* $3/4$ as long as broad, apex broadly rounded. *Elytron* $3.3\times$ as long as broad, broadest near middle; basal swelling moderately raised, punctate with some punctures about as large as those of scutellar row; postbasal impression moderately deep; discal punctures \pm large centrally, fine apically, more closely placed on sutural row; central punctures often $0.3-1\times$ as large as transverse interspaces and $0.5-1\times$ as large as longitudinal interspaces; interstices \pm flat, suture feebly swollen. *Ventral surfaces* \pm smooth, sparsely punctulate; abdomen with last sternite broadly convex at extremity; relative lengths of sternites are $16+$: $3+$: 3 : 3 : 8 . *Legs*: relative lengths of metafemur, -tibia, -tarsus are 23 : 21 : 15; femur $5/12$ as broad as long; tarsus with basal segment shorter than remainder. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 2.86 mm; breadth 1.36.

Paratype. Dorsum orange-fulvous. Length 2.97 mm; breadth 1.51.

Holotype ♀ (BISHOP 7133), Solomon Is., Bougainville: Kokure, nr Crown Prince Ra., 900 m, 11.VI.1956, Ford; 1 paratype, same loc. as holotype, but 690 m, 15.VI.1956, Gressitt.

Differs from *rufifrons*, n. sp. by having prothorax less strongly broadened anteriorly, ante-basal impression impunctate, and coloration mostly orange-testaceous to -fulvous instead of piceous. Named in honor of E. J. Ford, Jr. of Baltimore who collected a good part of the alticines studied here.

Manobia foveata Samuelson, new species Figs. 1m, 2 o.

♂. Body form robust. Dorsum black, but apex of elytron tinged with dark red-fulvous;

frons red-testaceous, vertex black; antenna with segments 1-6 yellow-testaceous to fulvescent, 7-10 fuscous, 11 fulvous; venter and femora piceous; tibiae and tarsi fulvescent. Abdomen \pm sparsely clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: frons with fine median carina along basal $5/8$; interantennal area weakly raised; interantennal space concave, but finely carinate medially, $4/5$ as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space not quite as broad as antennal socket; interocular space $1.35\times$ as broad as depth of eye; gena $2/3$ as deep as eye; postantennal swellings raised, and together with orbit strongly and obliquely delimited from vertex; vertex \pm impunctate. *Antenna* $7/11$ as long as body; apical segment with apex acute; relative lengths/breadths of segments as follows: $7/3+ : 4/3 : 4/2+ : 5/2+ : 6+/2+ : 5/2+ : 8/3+ : 6/3+ : 6/3 : 5+/3 : 8/3$. *Prothorax* $3/4$ as long as broad; broadest at produced posterior angles and nearly as broad as elytra at humeral angles; sides slightly narrowed anteriorad; anterior angle oblique; side \pm straight; base sinuate; disc micropunctate, punctures mostly $1/3-1/2$ as large as interspaces; ante-basal impression feeble at sides, obsolescent across middle, confusedly punctate with punctures larger and deeper than discal ones. *Scutellum* subquadrate. *Elytron* $2.9\times$ as long as broad; side weakly convex, broadest along middle, apical angle rounded; base with 3 large postmarginal foveae; basal swelling sub-moderately raised, punctures seriate, a few about as large as those of scutellar row; postbasal transverse impression \pm broad, bearing large punctures; discal punctures distinct beyond apical $1/4$; central punctures mostly $0.5-1\times$ as large as transverse interspaces and mostly $0.25\times$ as large as longitudinal interspaces; lateral 2 interstices slightly swollen. *Ventral surfaces*: metasternum sparsely punctulate, abdomen submoderately punctate; apical sternite sinuate at extremity; relative lengths of sternites are $13+ : 3 : 2+ : 2 : 5+$. *Legs*: relative lengths of metafemur, -tibia, -tarsus are $33 : 30 : 20$; femur $3/7$ as broad as long; tarsus with basal segment shorter than remainder. *Aedeagus* arched, $6.4\times$ as long as breadth at middle. Length 4.05 mm; breadth 2.05

Paratype. Elytron with central discal punctures occasionally $1.5\times$ as large as transverse interspaces; discal interstices feebly swollen. Length 3.76 mm; breadth 2.01.

Holotype σ (BISHOP 7134), Solomon Is., Bougainville: Kukugai Vill., 150 m, XI.1960, Brandt; paratopotype σ , same data as holotype.

Differs from *malaitica* n. sp. by having ante-basal impression of pronotum obsolescent instead of deep, elytron with basal swelling much lower and postbasal transverse impression shallower, and aedeagus more strongly arched; from all Solomons spp. by having large basal foveae on elytron.

Manobia iota Samuelson, new species Figs. 1n, 2p.

σ . Dorsum, head, venter and legs largely piceous; antenna with segment 1 fulvescent, 2-6 yellow-testaceous, 7-11 brown-fulvous, 11 also with apex \pm pale; tarsi fuscous to fulvous. Abdomen sparsely clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: frons with median carina limited to basal $1/2$; interantennal area moderately raised; interantennal space concave, finely carinate medially, breadth subequal to transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space as broad as antennal socket; interocular space slightly narrower than depth of eye ($18 : 19$); gena $1/2$ as deep as eye; postantennal swellings raised; vertex \pm impunctate. *Antenna* $2/3$ as long as body; segments 3-6 \pm slender,

last with apex acute; relative lengths/breadths of segments as follows: $9+ / 6 : 7+ / 5 : 8+ / 3+ : 7+ / 3+ : 8+ / 3+ : 7 / 3+ : 10 / 6 : 10 / 6+ : 10 / 6+ : 9+ / 6+ : 13 / 6+$. *Prothorax* slightly broader than long (15 : 13); broadest at anterior angles; sides narrowed to produced posterior angles; base $2/3$ as broad as elytra at humeral angles; anterior angle oblique; side nearly straight; base sinuate; disc sparsely micropunctate; ante-basal impression deep, punctate. *Scutellum* about $2/3$ as long as broad, apex broadly rounded. *Elytron* $2.8\times$ as long as broad, broadest near middle; basal swelling moderately raised, punctate; postbasal transverse impression fairly deep and broad, bearing large punctures; discal punctures becoming obsolete near apical $1/4$; central punctures often $0.5-1+\times$ as large as transverse interspaces and $0.7\times$ as large as longitudinal interspaces; interspaces feebly swollen. *Ventral surfaces* sparsely punctulate; abdomen with last sternite sinuate at extremity; relative lengths of sternites are $18+ : 3+ : 2 : 2+ : 8$. *Legs*: relative lengths of metafemur, -tibia, -tarsus are $25 : 21 : 13$; femur $4/9$ as broad as long; tarsus with basal segment shorter than remainder. *Aedeagus* weakly arched, $5.9\times$ as long as breadth at middle. Length 1.89 mm; breadth 1.03.

Paratypes. Length 1.94 mm; breadth 1.05.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7135), Solomon Is., New Georgia Group, Kolombangara I.: Kukundu, SW coast, 1-12 m, on palm, 10.VII.1959, Gressitt; 2 paratopotypes, same data as holotype.

Differs from *apicipennis* and *versicula*, n. spp. by having apex of aedeagus rounded instead of abruptly produced or truncate.

Manobia lamia Samuelson, new species Fig. 10.

♀. Body form robust. Dorsum dark red-fulvous; antenna orange-testaceous; venter and legs dark red-fulvous to piceous. Abdomen sparsely clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: frons convex, median carina limited to basal $1/2$; interantennal area slightly raised; interantennal space weakly concave, breadth subequal to transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space $3/5$ as broad as antennal socket; interocular space slightly broader than depth of eye (20 : 18); gena $5/7$ as deep as eye; postantennal swellings raised; vertex impunctate. *Antenna* $7/13$ as long as body; segments 3-6 slender, last with apex acute; relative lengths/breadths of segments as follows: $11/4+ : 6+ / 4 : 9/3 : 10/3 : 10/2+ : 8+ / 2+ : 9/4 : 7+ / 4 : 7+ / 4 : 7+ / 4+ : 10+ / 4$. *Prothorax* nearly as long as broad ($22+ : 23+$), broadest at posterior angles, but much narrower than bases of elytra; sides narrowed anteriorad; central subconical swelling of disc strongly raised with anterior area and sides strongly declivitous to margins; anterior angle feebly produced; side with notum and propisternum vertical, surfaces interrupted by extremely fine, sinuate carina of lateral margin; posterior angle produced; base sinuate; disc impunctate; ante-basal impression deep, impunctate. *Scutellum* broader than long, apex rounded. *Elytron* nearly $3\times$ as long as broad, broadest near middle; disc striate-costate throughout; basal swelling moderately raised; postbasal transverse impression more apparent mesally; punctures obscured by strongly raised costae on all interstices. *Ventral surfaces* smooth to granulate; abdomen with sternite 1 punctate preapically, others sparsely punctate; last sternite with apical margin emarginate at extremity, surface with median excavation apically; relative lengths of sternites are $16+ : 3 : 2 : 2 : 7$. *Legs*: relative lengths of metafemur, -tibia, -tarsus are $25+ : 22 : 15$; femur nearly $1/2$ as broad as long; tarsus with basal segment shorter than remainder,

Length 4.55 mm; breadth 2.58.

Holotype ♀ (BISHOP 7136), Solomon Is., Bougainville: Kokure, nr Crown Prince R., 900 m, 11.VI.1956, Ford.

Differs from *pleiolamia*, n. sp. by having elytral costae more strongly elevated and larger size; from all Solomons spp. by having prothorax vertical at side.

Manobia lugubris Samuelson, new species Figs. 1p, 2q, 3m.

♂. Dorsum dark red-fulvous; antenna orange- to brown-testaceous, basal 6 segments paler than apical ones; venter and legs dark red-fulvous. Abdomen sparsely clothed with slender silvery hairs.

Head: frons with median carina limited to basal 2/3; interantennal area slightly raised; interantennal space concave, breadth subequal to transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space 4/7 as broad as antennal socket; interocular space with breadth subequal to depth of eye; gena nearly 1/2 as deep as eye; postantennal swellings raised; vertex sparsely micropunctate. *Antenna* 7/11 as long as body; segments 3-6 slender, last with apex acute; relative lengths/breadths of segments as follows: 6+/4 : 5+/3 : 5/2 : 5/2 : 4+/2+ : 4+/2+ : 6+/3+ : 6+/3+ : 6+/4 : 6+/4 : 9+/4. *Prothorax* broader than long (22 : 18), broadest near middle; breadth about 2/3 of that of elytra at humeral angles; anterior angle oblique; side convex; posterior angle produced; base sinuate; disc strongly convex, finely and ± sparsely punctulate; ante-basal impression fairly deep, obscurely punctate. *Scutellum* about 3/5 as long as broad, apex rounded. *Elytron* 2.8× as long as broad, broadest near middle; basal swelling moderately raised with punctures smaller than those of scutellar row; postbasal transverse impression fairly broad; discal punctures often 2/3 as large as transverse interspaces and 1/3 as large as longitudinal interspaces; interstices flat. *Ventral surfaces* ± smooth, sparsely punctulate; last abdominal sternite with apical margin sinuate at extremity; relative lengths of sternites are 14 : 2+ : 2+ : 1+ : 5+. *Legs*: relative lengths of metafemur, -tibia, -tarsus are 20+ : 17+ : 11+; femur 7/15 as broad as long; tarsus with basal segment slightly shorter than remainder. *Aedeagus* feebly arched, 5.6× as long as breadth at middle. Length 2.04 mm; breadth 1.14.

♀. Dorsum fuscous; apical abdominal sternite with apex broadly convex. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 2.45 mm; breadth 1.32.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7137), Solomon Is., Malaita: Tangtalau, 150-200 m, 25.IX.1957, Gressitt; allotype ♀ (BISHOP), same loc. as holotype, but 200 m, 30.IX.1957.

Differs from *iota*, n. sp. by having prothorax broadest near middle instead of at anterior angles, and elytral punctures finer with central punctures often 0.3× as large as longitudinal interspaces instead of 0.7×.

Manobia malaitica Samuelson, new species Figs. 1q, 2r, 3n.

♂. Dorsum piceous; antenna pitchy brown; venter and legs mostly piceous, tarsi fuscous. Abdomen sparsely clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: frons with median carina limited to basal 3/5; interantennal area slightly raised; interantennal space concave, carinate medially, breadth slightly narrower than transverse diameter of antennal socket (4 : 4.5); orbital space subequal in breadth to antennal socket;

interocular space $1.4\times$ as broad as depth of eye; gena $5/7$ as deep as eye; postantennal swellings raised; vertex briefly swollen at middle of anterior margin, remainder subevenly convex, \pm impunctate. *Antenna* $5/7$ as long as body; segments 3-5 \pm slender, last with apex acute; relative lengths/breadths of segments as follows: $9+/5+ : 6+/4 : 6+/3 : 9/3+ : 9+/3+ : 8+/4 : 10+/4+ : 9+/4+ : 9+/4+ : 9/4+ : 11/4$. *Prothorax* slightly broader than long ($20+ : 17$), broadest at posterior angles, sides narrowed anteriorad; breadth about $3/4$ of that of elytra at humeral angles; anterior angle oblique; side weakly convex; posterior angle produced; base sinuate; disc strongly convex, \pm impunctate; ante-basal impression deep, impunctate. *Scutellum* $3/4$ as long as broad, apex broadly rounded. *Elytron* $2.8\times$ as long as broad, broadest near middle; basal swelling \pm strongly raised, sparsely punctulate; postbasal transverse impression fairly deep and broad; discal punctures small, often $1/3$ as large as transverse interspaces and $1/5-1/4$ as large as longitudinal interspaces, those of apical $1/4$ becoming obsolete; interstices flat. *Ventral surfaces* smooth to granulate; metasternum and abdomen sparsely punctulate; apical sternite sinuate at extremity; relative lengths of sternites are $18+ : 3+ : 2+ : 3 : 8$. *Legs*: relative lengths of metafemur, -tibia, -tarsus are $31 : 29 : 19$; femur nearly $3/7$ as broad as long; tarsus with basal segment shorter than remainder. *Aedeagus* slightly arched, $6\times$ as long as breadth at middle. Length 3.48 mm; breadth 1.89.

♀. Ante-basal impression of pronotum obscurely punctate; last abdominal sternite with apical margin broadly convex in outline. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 3.75 mm; breadth 1.99.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7138), Solomon Is., Malaita: E of Kwalo (E of Auki), 350 m, 28. IX.1957, Gressitt; allotype ♀ (BISHOP), same data as holotype.

Differs from *versicula* n. sp. by having base of pronotum $3/4$ as broad as breadth of elytra at humeral angles instead of about $2/3$, elytron with basal swelling more strongly swollen, discal punctures remote in serial rows instead of substrate, and aedeagus with basal piece strongly dilated instead of narrowly rounded.

Manobia plesiolamia Samuelson, new species Figs. 1r, 2s.

♂. Pronotum dark red-fulvous, paler at base; elytron orange-testaceous; antenna orange-testaceous, basal 5 segments slightly paler than apical ones; ventral surfaces and legs mostly fuscous. Metasternum and abdomen sparsely clothed with slender silvery hairs.

Head: frons with median carina limited to basal $1/2$; interantennal area slightly raised; interantennal space concave, breadth subequal to transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space $3/4$ as broad as antennal socket; interocular space $1.3\times$ as broad as depth of eye; gena $1/2$ as deep as eye; postantennal swellings raised; vertex excavated submedially along margin of orbit, remainder convex, impunctate. *Antenna* $2/3$ as long as body; segments 3-5 slender, last with apex acute; relative lengths/breadths of segments as follows: $9/5 : 6+/3+ : 6+/3 : 7/3 : 7+/3 : 7+/3 : 8/3 : 8/4 : 8/4 : 7+/4 : 9+/4$. *Prothorax* slightly broader than long ($26 : 23$), broadest at posterior angles, but much narrower than bases of elytra; sides slightly narrowed anteriorad; anterior angle oblique; side weakly convex; posterior angle produced; base sinuate; disc subconically produced, impunctate; ante-basal impression deep, punctate. *Scutellum* $3/4$ as long as broad, apex rounded. *Elytron* $3.0\times$ as long as broad, broadest before middle; basal swelling moderately raised, strongly punctate; postbasal transverse impression more apparent mesally; central punc-

tures often a little larger than transverse interspaces and slightly smaller than longitudinal interspaces; interstices swollen. *Ventral surfaces* \pm smooth to granulate; abdomen \pm sparsely punctate, last sternite with apical margin sinuate; relative lengths of sternites are 18 : 4 : 2+ : 3 : 8. *Legs*: relative lengths of metafemur, -tibia, -tarsus are 29 : 26 : 16; femur 2/5 as broad as long; tarsus with basal segment slightly shorter than remainder. *Aedeagus* arched, nearly 6 \times as long as breadth at middle. Length 3.23 mm; breadth 1.62.

Paratype. Prothorax, venter and legs mostly black. Length 3.20 mm; breadth 1.65.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7139), Solomon Is., Bougainville: Kokure, nr Crown Prince Range, 900 m, 11.VI.1956, Ford; 1 paratype ♂, same data as holotype, but 690 m, 10.VI.1956.

Differs from *tytholamia*, n. sp. by having elytral interstices costate, paler coloration of elytron and larger size.

Manobia ruffrons Samuelson, new species Figs. 1s, 2t, 3o.

♂. Dorsum and vertex piceous; frons and interocular area orange-fulvous; antenna with segment 1 piceous, 2-6 orange-testaceous, 7-10 dark fulvous, 11 fulvous with apex pale; venter and legs mostly piceous, tarsi yellow-fulvous. Metasternum and abdomen sparsely clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: frons with very fine median carina limited to basal 1/2; interantennal area slightly raised; interantennal space concave, 2/3 as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space 5/6 as broad as antennal socket; interocular space 1.35 \times as broad as depth of eye; gena 6/11 as deep as eye; postantennal swellings raised; vertex \pm impunctate. *Antenna* 3/4 as long as body; segments 3-6 \pm slender, last with apex acute; relative lengths/breadth of segments as follows: 8/4 : 5+/3 : 4+/2+ : 4+/2+ : 6/2+ : 6/2+ : 7+/3 : 6+/3+ : 7/3+ : 7/4 : 9+/4. *Prothorax* broader than long (17+ : 15), broadest before middle; sides feebly narrowed anteriorly, constricted prebasally; base 5/8 as broad as elytra at humeral angles; anterior angle oblique; side convex; posterior angle produced; base sinuate; disc sparsely micropunctate; ante-basal impression \pm deep, punctate. *Scutellum* 2/3 as long as broad, apex broadly rounded. *Elytron* 3 \times as long as broad, broadest before middle; basal swelling \pm moderately raised, punctate, with some punctures about as large as those of scutellar row; postbasal transverse impression broad, \pm shallow, bearing large punctures; discal punctures becoming finer apically; central punctures often 1/2-2/3 as large as transverse interspaces and 1/2-2/3 as large as longitudinal interspaces; interstices flat. *Ventral surfaces* sparsely punctulate; abdomen with sternite 1 finely rugulose, last apex sinuate at extremity; relative lengths of sternites are 14 : 2+ : 2+ : 2 : 6. *Legs*: relative lengths of metafemur, -tibia, -tarsus are 30 : 28 : 19; femur 2/5 as broad as long; tarsus with basal segment shorter than remainder. *Aedeagus* arched, 6.1 \times as long as breadth at middle. Length 1.87 mm; breadth 0.90.

♀. Last abdominal sternite broadly convex at extremity. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 2.07 mm; breadth 1.01.

Paratypes. Length 1.86-2.07 mm; breadth 0.89-0.99.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7140), Solomon Is., Bougainville: Kokure, nr Crown Prince Range, 900 m, 10.VI.1956, Ford; allotype ♀ (BISHOP), same data holotype; 8 paratypes, same loc, as preceding, but 8-10.VI.1956.

Differs from *tytholamia*, n. sp. by having interocular space fully $1.3\times$ as broad as depth of eye instead of $\pm 1\times$, apical antennal segments more slender, pronotal disc rather evenly convex instead of subconically produced, and aedeagus more strongly arched.

Manobia solomonensis Samuelson, new species Figs. 1t, 3p.

♂. Dorsum pitchy brown with bright lustre; antenna with segments 1-6 yellow-testaceous, 7 fuscous, 8-9 fuscous, 10-11 yellow-testaceous; venter fulvous; legs mostly yellow-testaceous, metafemur fulvous. Abdomen \pm sparsely clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: frons with fine median carina limited to basal $2/3$; interantennal area slightly raised; interantennal space feebly concave, breadth subequal to transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space $4/5$ as broad as antennal socket; interocular space $1.2\times$ as broad as depth of eye; gena $7/12$ as deep as eye; postantennal swellings raised; vertex \pm impunctate. *Antenna* $3/4$ as long as body; segments 3-6 slender, last with apex acute; relative length/breadths of segments as follows: $8+/4+ : 4+/3 : 5+/2+ : 5+/3 : 6/3 : 6/3 : 7+/3+ : 7/4 : 7+/4 : 7+/4 : 10/4$. *Prothorax* nearly as long as broad (20 : 23), broadest at anterior angles, sides narrowed basally; anterior angle oblique; side weakly convex; posterior angle produced; base sinuate; disc subevenly convex, sparsely micropunctate; ante-basal impression fairly deep, obscurely punctate. *Scutellum* $4/5$ as long as broad, apex rounded. *Elytron* nearly $3\times$ as long as broad, broadest before middle; basal swelling moderately swollen, sparsely punctulate; postbasal transverse impression deep, punctate; longitudinal impression between humerus and basal swelling deep, bearing large punctures; discal punctures small, $\pm 1/4$ as large as transverse interspaces and $\pm 1/6$ as large as longitudinal interspaces, but those of apical $1/3$ mostly obsolete; interstices flat. *Ventral surfaces* \pm smooth; abdomen sparsely punctate; last sternite with apical margin sinuate at extremity; relative lengths of sternites are $15 : 2+ : 1+ : 2 : 4+$. *Legs*: relative lengths of metafemur, -tibia, -tarsus are $21 : 19 : 13$; femur nearly $1/2$ as broad as long; tarsus with basal segment much shorter than remainder. *Aedeagus* weakly arched, $\pm 5\times$ as long as breadth at middle (teneral). Length 2.42 mm; breadth 1.33.

♀. Last abdominal sternite with outline of apex broadly convex. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 2.20 mm; breadth 1.30.

Paratypes. Length 2.33-2.43 mm; breadth 1.25-1.30.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7141), Solomon Is., Florida Is., Nggela I: Haleta, 0-100 m, on Sago stump, 6.X.1964, Straatman; allotopotype ♀ (BISHOP), same data as holotype; 2 paratypes, Buka I: Gagan, 40 m, 8-11.XII.1959, Maa; 1 paratype, Bougainville: Kokure, nr Crown Prince Ra., 900 m, 10.VI.1956, Ford.

Host: *Metroxylon*.

Manobia tytholamia Samuelson, new species Figs. 1u, 2u, 3q.

♂. Dorsum piceous; antenna with segments 1-6 yellow-testaceous; 7-11 fuscous; ventral surfaces and legs fuscous to nearly black. Metasternum with central group of slender silvery hairs.

Head: frons impressed above, median carina very fine, not reaching anterior $1/2$; interantennal area elevated; interantennal space \pm flat, subequal to transverse diameter of

antennal socket; orbital space $5/9$ as broad antennal socket; interocular space subequal to depth of eye; gena almost $1/2$ as deep as eye; postantennal swellings oblique, strongly raised; vertex impunctate. *Antenna* nearly $2/3$ as long as body; segments 3-5 slender, last with apex acute; relative lengths/breadths of segments as follows: $6/3+ : 5+/3 : 5+/2 : 6/2+ : 6+/2+ : 5/2+ : 7/4 : 6+/4+ : 6+/4+ : 6+/5 : 8/5$. *Prothorax* slightly broader than long (20 : 17), broadest anteriorly, constricted prebasally, base much narrower than basal breadth of elytra; anterior angle oblique; side convex; base sinuate; disc subconically elevated, \pm smooth; ante-basal impression punctate. *Scutellum* broader than long, apex rounded. *Elytron* $3.2\times$ as long as broad, broadest near middle; basal swelling punctate with some as large as scutellar punctures; postbasal transverse impression moderately deep; discal punctures deep, largest near postbasal impression, becoming fine apically; central punctures often $1\times$ as large as transverse interspaces and $0.5\times$ as large as longitudinal interspaces; interstices \pm flat mesally, swollen laterally. *Ventral surfaces* \pm smooth to granulate; abdomen punctulate, last sternite with apex sinuate; relative lengths of sternites are 15 : 3 : 2+ : 2+ : 7. *Legs*: relative lengths of metafemur, -tibia, -tarsus are 23 : 21 : 13+; femur $3/7$ as broad as long; tarsus with basal segment shorter than remainder. *Aedeagus* weakly arched, $5.4\times$ as long as breadth at middle. Length 2.10 mm; breadth 1.05.

♀. Last abdominal sternite with outline of apex convex. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 2.43 mm; breadth 1.21.

Paratypes. Base of antennal segment 1 fuscous in some specimens. Length 1.94-2.54 mm; breadth 1.04-1.28.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7142), Solomon Is., Bougainville: Kokure, nr Crown Prince Ra., 900 m, 11.VI.1956, Ford; allotopotype ♀ (BISHOP), same data as holotype, but 10.VI.1956; 17 paratopotypes, same loc. as preceding, 900 m, 8-11.VI.1956, Ford, Gressitt; 3 paratypes, same loc, but 690 m, 9, 15, 16.VI.1956, Ford, Gressitt.

Differs from *lamia*, n. sp. by having side of pronotum more strongly margined, elytral interstices weakly swollen or flat instead of costate, and smaller size.

Manobia versicula Samuelson, new species Figs. 1v, 2v, 3r.

♂. Dorsum, vertex, venter, femora and tibiae black; frons and tarsi fuscous; antenna with segments 1-6 fulvous, 7-9 piceous, 10-11 orange-fulvous. Abdomen sparsely clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: frons with median carina limited to basal $1/2$; interantennal area weakly raised; interantennal space weakly convex, $1.2\times$ as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space $1/2+$ as broad as antennal socket; interocular space $1.15\times$ as broad as depth of eye; gena $1/2$ as deep as eye; postantennal tubercles raised; vertex weakly impressed medially at anterior margin, remainder convex, \pm impunctate. *Antenna* $8/13$ as long as body; segments 3-6 \pm slender, last suddenly narrowed before acute apex; relative lengths/breadths of segments as follows: $6/4 : 5/3+ : 5+/3 : 5/3 : 6/3+ : 5+/3+ : 8/4+ : 7/4+ : 7+/5 : 6+/5 : 10+/4+$. *Prothorax* $3/4$ as long as broad (20 : 26+), broadest at anterior angles; sides narrowed to produced posterior angles; base $2/3$ as broad as elytra at humeral angles; anterior angle oblique; side feebly convex; base sinuate; disc micropunctate, interspaces $3\times$ or more as large as punctures; ante-basal impression deep, punctate. *Scutellum* $3/4$ as long as broad, apex rounded. *Elytron* nearly $2.8\times$ as long as

broad; broadest before middle; basal swelling moderately raised, punctures close in serial rows, interspaces feebly convex; postbasal transverse impression \pm deep; discal punctures \pm striate, central punctures often $1\times$ as large as transverse interspaces and $0.5\times$ as large as longitudinal interspaces; interstices swollen. *Ventral surfaces*: metasternum largely impunctate; abdomen sparsely punctate; last sternite sinuate at extremity; relative lengths of sternites are $15 : 3+ : 3 : 2+ : 7+$. *Legs*: relative lengths of metafemur, -tibia, -tarsus are $25 : 23 : 14$; femur $4/9$ as broad as long; tarsus with basal segment shorter than remainder. *Aedeagus* arched, $7.2\times$ as long as breadth at middle. Length 2.91 mm; breadth 1.70.

♀. Antenna with basal segments orange-fulvous, 10 piceous; ventral surfaces fuscous; apex of last abdominal sternite broadly convex at extremity. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 3.00 mm; breadth 1.75.

Paratypes. Length 2.56-2.78; breadth 1.46-1.65.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7143), Solomon Is., Bougainville: Kokure nr Crown Prince Range, 900 m, 8.VI.1956, Gressitt; allotype ♀ (BISHOP), same data as holotype; 2 paratypes, same data as preceding; 2 paratypes, Kukugai Vill., 150 m, XII.1960, Brandt.

Differs from *apicipennis*, n. sp. by having interocular space less than $1.2\times$ as broad as depth of eye instead of $1.5\times$, elytral interstices swollen instead of flat, and aedeagus with apex truncate instead of abruptly produced.

Genus *Altica* Fabricius

Altica corusca Erichson

Haltica corusca Er., 1842, Arch f. Naturg. ser. 8, 1: 235 (Tasmania).—Heikertinger & Csiki, 1939, Col. Cat. 25 (166): 247 (Tasmania, Fiji, New Hebrides).

H. corrusca: Blackburn, 1896, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia 20: 73, 75 (Australia).

H. gravida: Bietch & Greenwood, 1921, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales 46: 511 (Fiji).

Altica corusca: Bryant & Gressitt, 1957, Pacific Science 11: 77 (Fiji).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: Solomon Is., Bougainville: 5, Buin, 1-50 m, 31.V-3. VI.1956, Ford; Florida Group: 22, Ha-a, Big Nggela I., light trap, 9-10.IX.1960, O'Brien; 1 Haleta, Nggela I., 0-100 m, light trap, 7.X.1964, Straatman; Guadalcanal: 4, no specific loc, Kusche; 1, no specific loc, 1944, Reimscheissel; 1, Lunga R., 24.VIII.1944, Milliron; 2, Betikama, R., VIII.1960, Brandt; 1, Lunga R. bridge, 4.IX.1960, O'Brien; 3, Kukum-Honiara, 28.III, 9.V, 24.VI.1962, Greenslade (BMNH), 4, Kukum, 15.XII.1962, 20., III, 15.V.1963, Greenslade; San Cristobal: 47, Kira Kira, 0-50 m, 10.XI.1964, Straatman. New to the Solomons.

DISTRIBUTION: Tasmania, Australia, Solomons, New Hebrides, Fiji.

Hosts: *Jussiaea*, *Oryza*