

TWO WEEVIL PESTS OF COFFEE IN NEW GUINEA (*Coleoptera*).

SIR GUY A. K. MARSHALL.

SINCE the acceptance of this paper for publication, we regret to announce that news has been received of the death, in London on 8th April, of Sir Guy Marshall, at the age of 87.

Sir Guy Anstruther Knox Marshall, born in India in 1871, the son of a Punjab District Judge, was Director of the Imperial (now Commonwealth) Institute of Entomology from 1913 to 1942. He contributed numerous papers and other publications on Entomology and was honoured by being created a Knight in 1930 and Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1942. He also received an honorary Doctorate of Science from Oxford University.

Following his retirement as Director, Sir Guy maintained an active connection with the Institute and British Museum and provided valuable assistance to the Science of Entomology in Papua and New Guinea, mainly in identification of the Curculionidae (weevils), a beetle family, in the taxonomy of which he was a world authority.

IN a small collection of *Curculionidae* received for identification from Dr. J. J. H. Szent-Ivany, Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, Port Moresby, were two species that were noted as being of some importance as pests of coffee. They both proved to be new to science and are described below. The types are in the British Museum (Natural History), and cotypes in the collection at Port Moresby.

Subfamily OTIORHYNCHINAE.

Oribius cinereus sp. n. (Fig. 1)

Male and female. Derm shiny black, with dense uniform pale grey scaling. Head sparsely shallowly punctate and densely squamose; the frons flat, with a small elongate median fovea; the eyes nearly flat, not, or very slightly, exceeding the curvature of the head. Rostrum about as long as broad, widening from the base to the genae, with the sides straight; the dorsal area narrowing from the base to the antennae, flat, with dense scales and recumbent ribbon-like setae, the margins not carinate; the genae with long pale recumbent setae, but no scales.

(Manuscript received 24th December, 1959.)

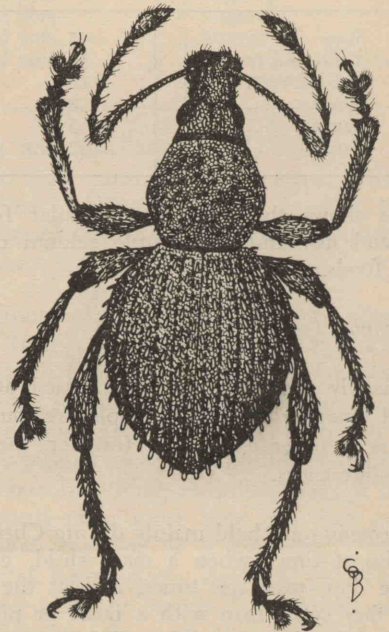


FIG. 1.—*Oribius Cinereus* Mshl. sp. n. male.

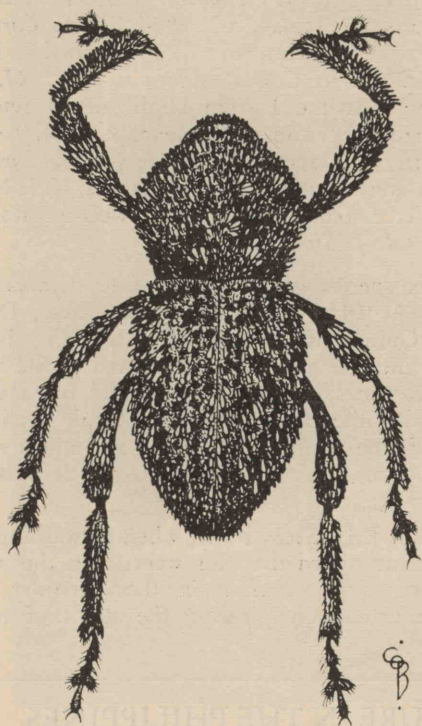


FIG 2.—*Meroleptus Cinctor* Mshl. sp. n. male.

Antennae red-brown, the scape with pale recumbent setae, the funicle with the two basal joints equal. *Prothorax* as long as broad, rounded laterally, widest behind the middle, the truncate apex distinctly narrower than the base; the dorsum moderately convex longitudinally, the punctures concealed by the dense scales and only the very small shiny granules showing through, each giving rise to a short recumbent spatulate white seta, these latter being more conspicuous at the base and sides. *Elytra* broadly ovate, widest before the middle, rather abruptly acuminate at the apex in the female, rather more gradually narrowed in the male, but otherwise extremely similar to the female; the dorsal outline moderately convex, highest at the middle, becoming rather abruptly perpendicular at the apex the shallow striae with small

hind tibiae of the male with a very small angulation on the lower edge at one-fourth from the apex.

Length 4 to 5 mm.

New Guinea: Madang Subdistrict, Saidor, Windiluk Village, 3,000 feet, 1 male, 2 females, vii. 1958 (B. R. Johnston).

The adults cause considerable leaf-damage to *Coffea arabica*.

The absolutely uniform dense pale scaling distinguishes this insect from all the species of *Oribius* described so far, as also the angulation on the hind tibiae of the male.

Oribius hostis Mshl.

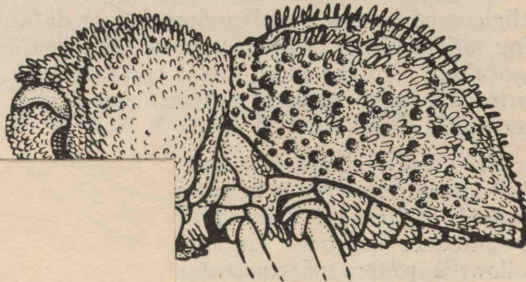
When describing this species (Bull. Ent. Res. 48, 1957, p. 4, fig. 3) I unfortunately overlooked the fact that Heller has described a *Coptorhynchus hostis* (*Nova Guinea*, 17, 1935, p. 165) which, judging by the description, almost certainly belongs to the genus *Oribius*. I therefore suggest *inimicus* nom. nov. as a new name for *hostis* Mshl.

Subfamily CRYPTORHYNCHINAE.

Meroleptus cinctor sp. n. (Figs 2, 3).

Male and Female. Derm dull black, with brown scales, often indistinctly variegated with grey or blackish scales.

Head with rugosely reticulate punctures and short erect scales, this area being abruptly separated from the vertex, which is quite smooth, bare and impunctate. *Rostrum* of the male rugosely punctate throughout, with three narrow carinae from the base to the antennae, the basal half with suberect peg-like scales; rostrum of the female with strong close punctures on the basal half only, the apical half shiny, with fine sparse punctures. *Prothorax* subglobose, longitudinally convex, as long as broad, strongly rounded laterally, broadest at about the middle



—*Meroleptus Cinctor* Mshl.
(Lateral view).

ERRATUM.

TWO WEEVILS OF COFFEE IN NEW GUINEA.

Date of receipt of manuscript should read 24th December, 1958.

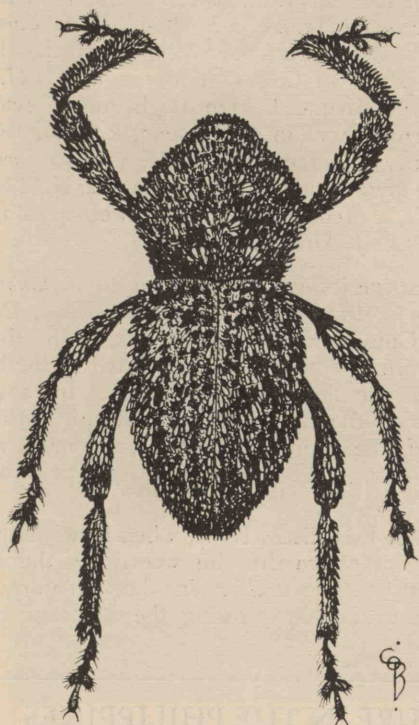


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hind tibiae of the male with a very small angulation on the lower edge at one-fourth from the apex.

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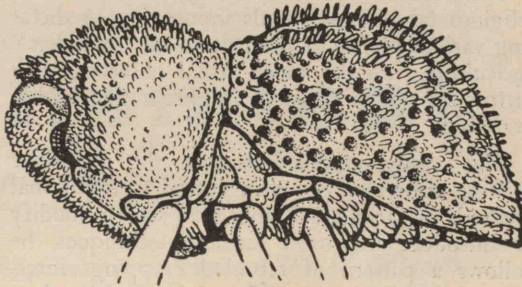


FIG. 3.—*Meroleptus Cinctor* Mshl.
(Lateral view).