Pacific Insects Monograph 7: 412-415 July 15, 1964

INSECTS OF CAMPBELL ISLAND. COLEOPTERA: COCCINELLIDAE[1]

By Edward A. Chapin

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Abstract: One species of coccinellid beetle common to Campbell and Auckland Is. is redescribed here.

Since late in 1961, extensive collections of land arthropods have been made on Campbell I. by parties from Bishop Museum under the direction of Dr. J. L. Gressitt. In December 1962 and January 1963, collecting was also done on the Auckland Islands. These collections contain specimens of one species of Coccinellidae which is common to both island groups. One species of Orthoperidae belonging to the genus *Holopsis* Broun was taken. This genus has previously been classified with the cranophorine Coccinellidae but proves to belong with the corylophine Orthoperidae, near the genus *Corylophodes* Matthews. The fact that this group of orthoperids has coxal arcs of the first abdominal sternite as in the coccinellids has been sometimes overlooked.

Family COCCINELLIDAE

Genus **Veronicobius** Broun

Veronicobius Broun, 1893: 1393 (Type: *V. hirtus* Broun; New Zealand). Monobasic.
Stenococcus Weise, 1895: 143 (Type: *Rhizobius aucklandiae* Kirsch; Auckland Is.). Monobasic.

Body elongate oval, only slightly convex, pubescent. Antenna 11-segmented, segment 1 stout, about 2× as long as thick, segment 2 shorter and thinner than 1, segment 3 slightly longer than 2 but thinner, segments 4–8 subequal, 5 & 7 each slightly longer than any one of segments 4, 6, or 8, segments 9–11 forming a rather compact club, 11 broadly rounded at apex. Terminal segment of maxillary palp narrowly securiform, apex strongly oblique. Lacinia of maxilla with a single oblique row of 6 spines. Terminal segment of labial palp subcylindrical, slightly tapering apically, about 2× as long as penultimate segment. Ligula squarish. Mandible with subapical tooth only slightly behind apex. Prosternum not produced anteriorly, prosternal lobe broad, without carinae. Abdomen with 6 visible sternites, the 6th very small. Coxal arcs on sternite 1 complete. Legs moderately long, femora somewhat more inflated and shorter in the ♂ than in ♀, tibiae slender, tibial spurs present on legs 2 & 3. Tarsus 4-segmented. Claw with basal tooth. Elytral epi-

1. Results of field work supported by the National Science Foundation grants (G-18800, G-23720) from the U. S. Antarctic Research Program.

pleuron moderately broad at base, narrowing evenly to apical 1/4 where it disappears. Flying wings greatly reduced in size, probably not functional. ♂—aedeagus symmetrical. ♀—receptaculum seminis with neither nodulus nor ramus prominently developed, cornu slender in outer 2/3, infundibulum present, sperm duct moderately long, hemisternites elongate triangular, with thickened apices.

A genus of 2 known species, one from New Zealand, the other from the subantarctic islands.

Veronicobius aucklandiae (Kirsch) Figs. 1–3.

Rhizobius aucklandiae Kirsch, IN Kiesenwetter & Kirsch, 1877: 173.
Stenococcus aucklandiae: Weise, 1895: 143.
Veronicobius subantarcticus Brookes, 1951: 37.

Length: 2.5–3.0 mm. Punctation moderately fine and dense on upper surface, fine and sparse beneath, punctures virtually absent from median, depressed area of metathorax and abdominal sternite 1. Pubescence short and depressed. Pronotum finely margined across base, with lateral margins very narrowly reflexed. Coloration in 2 shades of brown: that of head ranging from pale yellowish brown to uniform deep castaneous, that of pronotum from pale yellowish brown to deep castaneous on disc with lateral margins pale. Elytra usually with an elongate triangular sutural marking which is 1/2 width of pronotum at base and which ends in an obtuse point on suture a short distance behind middle of length, and along either lateral margin there is a dark streak which commences shortly behind the humeral callus and extends backward to about apical 1/4. Under side more shining, varying in color from a pale brown to a deep piceous. In the darker specimens prosternum and terminal abdominal sternites are paler.

♂: Sternite 5 transverse, sternite 6 very short and feebly emarginate. Median lobe of aedeagus and parameres fused together except at extreme tip where parameres present the aspect of 2 semicircular flaps, each bearing a terminal fringe of long setae. Trabes as

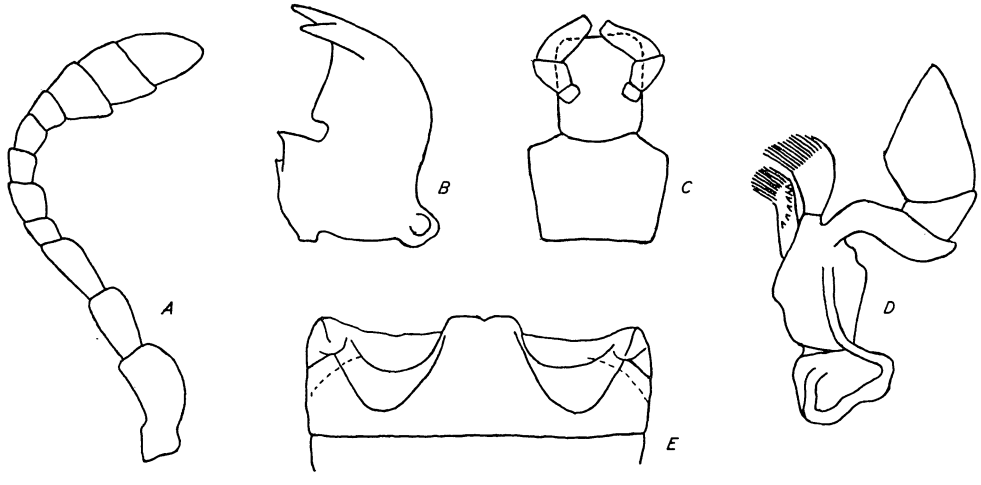

Fig. 1. *Veronicobius aucklandiae* (Kirsch). A, antenna; B, mandible; C, ligula; D, maxilla; E, abdominal sternite 1, showing coxal arcs.

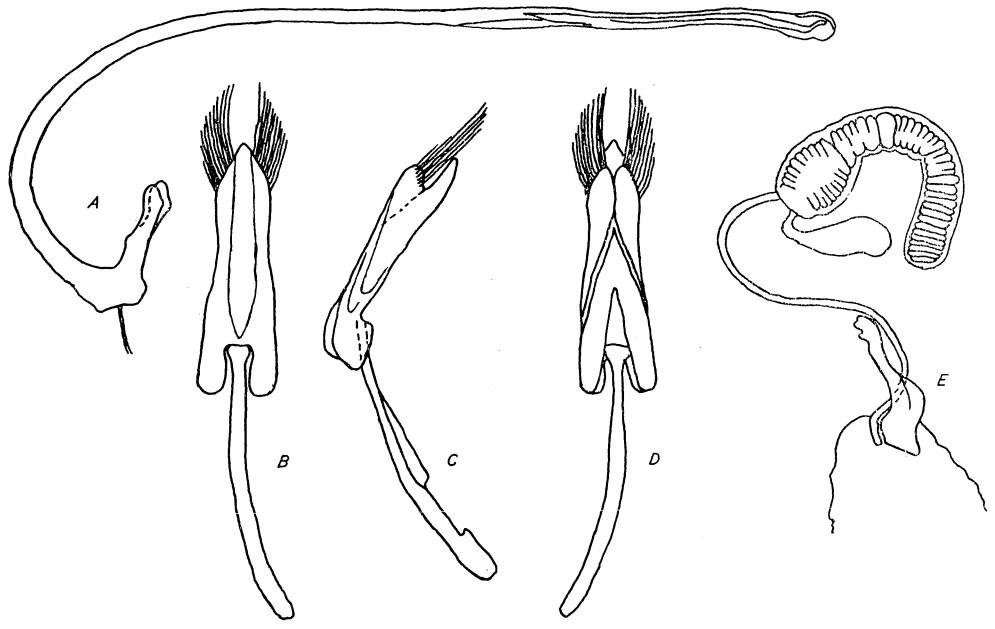

Fig. 2. *Veronicobius aucklandiae* (Kirsch). A–D, ♂ genitalia; A, sipho; B, tegmen, ventral view; C, same, lateral view; D, same, dorsal view; E, ♀ genitalia, showing receptaculum seminis, sperm duct, and infundibulum.

long as median lobe and basal ring, slender. Sipho moderately long, apex somewhat complex.

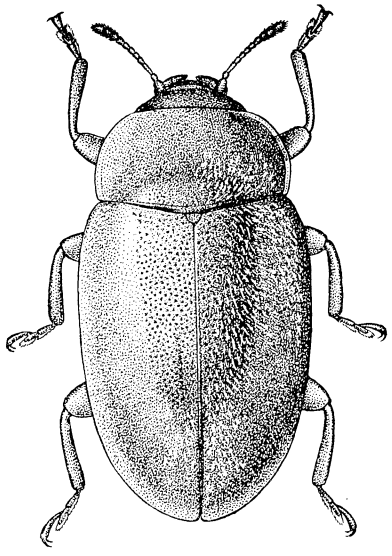

Fig. 3. *Veronicobius aucklandiae* (Kirsch), dorsal view.

♀ : Sternite 5 broadly rounded, 6 small, usually not visible. Receptaculum seminis with basal 1/3 rather bulbous, remaining 2/3 curved cylindrical. Sperm duct moderately long, arising at base of irregularly shaped infundibulum.

DISTRIBUTION: Known from the Auckland and Campbell islands.

SPECIMENS SEEN: In addition to material from Bishop Museum, I have, through the kindness of Miss S. Nakata of Bishop Museum and Mr. E. S. Gourlay of the Entomology Div. of Dept. of Scientific and Industrial Research, Nelson, New Zealand, been able to examine the paratype of *Veronicobius subantarcticus* Brookes and to confirm the synonymy as given above. Mr. Gourlay, with the critical specimens available, had already arrived at the same conclusion. A detailed list of the specimens seen follows.

AUCKLAND IS. (N) 38 specimens: Auckland I., Observation Point, on track, on *Poa* sp., 27.XII.1962,

J. L. Gressitt; Crozier Point, 1–20 m, on *Poa* sp., 28–30. XII. 1962, Gressitt; Hooker Hills, 90–300 m, 11. I. 1963, P. James; Bivouac Hill, 540 m, in tussocks, 16. I. 1963, Gressitt; W. coast below Stony Peak, 100–500 m, on *Danthonia* sp., 17. I. 1963, Gressitt; Erebus Cove, Port Ross, under logs & stones, 17. I. 1963, K. A. J. Wise. Ewing I., 1–10 m, on *Polystichum* sp., 6. I. 1963, Gressitt. French I., 1–5 m, on *Poa* sp. and sedge, 2. I. 1963, Gressitt.

CAMPBELL I. 73 specimens: Campbell I., 1942, J. H. Sorensen (paratype, *Veronicobius subantarcticus* Brookes); Garden Cove, elephant seal wallow, 25. XI. 1961, Gressitt; Tucker Cove, 1–50 m, on *Poa* sp., various dates from 21. XI–21.XII.1961, Gressitt; Beeman Camp, 2–50 m, on *Poa* sp., various dates from 26. XI–21. XII. 1961, Gressitt; Mt. Honey, 500 m, 17. XII. 1961, Gressitt; Mt. Honey—Puiseux Saddle, 17. XII. 1961, Gressitt; Lookout Bay, beach, 19. XII. 1961, Gressitt; Tucker Cove, 0–30 m, on fern, 6. VIII. 1962, K. P. Rennell; Northwest Bay, 5 m, in tussock, 30. XII. 1962, Rennell; Lyall—Beeman Saddle, 30 m, on giant *Poa*, 13.XII.1962, Rennell; Venus Cove, in tussock, 2. II. 1963, Rennell & A. Wright; Moubray Hill, 200 m, from tussock with Berlese apparatus, 16. II. 1963, Wise.

The following records have been contributed by Mr. Gourlay, Auckland I., Ranui Cove, 7–12.XI.1954, E. S. Gourlay. Campbell I., Windlass Bay, in turf and from flowers of *Bulbinella rossi*, 22. XI. 1947, Sorensen; Tucker Cove, in turf just above high tide, 10.X.1947, Sorensen; Beeman Hill, 12. X. 1947, Sorensen.

REFERENCES CITED

Brookes, A. E. 1951. The Coleoptera of the Auckland and Campbell Islands. Cape Exped. —Sci. Results of the New Zealand Sub-antarctic Expedition 1941–45. Cape Exped. Series Bull **5**: 37–38.

Broun, T. 1886. Manual of the New Zealand Coleoptera. Part III, pp. 814–15.

———— 1893. *Op. cit.*, Part IV, pp. 1393–94.

———— 1893. *Op. cit.*, Part VII, p. 1503.

Casey, T. L. 1900. Review of the American Corylophidae, Cryptophagidae, Tritomidae, and Dermestidae, with other studies. J. New York Ent. Soc. **8**: 61–63.

Kiesenwetter & Kirsch 1877. Die Käferfauna der Auckland Inseln. Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr. **21** (1): 173–74.

Weise, J. 1895. Neue Coccinelliden, sowie Bemerkungen zu bekannten Arten. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique **39**: 143.