

INSECTS OF CAMPBELL ISLAND.  
COLEOPTERA : ORTHOPERIDAE (LARVA)

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*Abstract:* The larva of *Holopsis oblongus* is described from Campbell I. The species is named in the preceding article.

One species of this family has been taken on Campbell I. The adult is treated by S. Endrödy-Younga in the preceding paper, and we are describing the larva.

We are indebted to Dr. Endrödy-Younga for describing the new species. Also, Dr. E. A. Chapin deserves much credit for having previously determined that the species belonged to the genus *Holopsis*, which had been mistakenly assigned to the family Coccinellidae. Dr. Chapin also determined that the species was undescribed. The illustrations were prepared in part by Tina Abbott and T. Nagatani.

**Holopsis oblongus** Endrödy-Younga      Fig. 1.

*Holopsis oblongus* End.-Y., 1964, Pacific Ins. Mon. 7: 408 (Campbell I.).

*Larva:* Somewhat resembling a mealy-bug in appearance; rather flat. Pale testaceous, slightly duller above, with darker, circular radially spined scale-like structures over most of dorsum and on lateral margin. Head partly hidden in dorsal view, but anterior portion directed forward and prominent. Dorsum ovate, widest anterior to middle and more broadly rounded anteriorly; last tergite shallowly emarginate; preceding 2 tergites more strongly emarginate; lateral borders completely fringed with longer scale-like structures which generally alternate with the shorter ones, with the former about 4× as long as the latter, and with each about 3× as long as broad, ribbed, rather flattened and transversely truncate at apex.

Head rather small, less than 1/7 as wide as body, about 1.5× as long as broad; somewhat projecting downward; dorsal surface rather smooth, weakly sclerotized along middle; some setae laterally and anteriorly; frontoclypeus fairly flat, broad and mostly concealing mouthparts in dorsal view. Mandible arched, long, slender and narrowed to an acute point; extreme base dilated. Maxillary palpus 2-segmented counting small, apical papilla; segment 1 slender and gradually tapering to apex, about 6× as long as breadth at middle; base swollen, slightly broader than long, bearing 2 or 3 slender setae; apex bearing a small, slender papilla that is distinctly longer than broad. Labial palpus 2-segmented; segment 1 about 3/8 as long as maxillary palpus, gradually tapering to rounded apex which bears 1 & 2 minute setae; 2 slightly longer than, and with diameter about 1/3 as great as, segment 1, arched and gradually tapering to a subacute point. Antenna 3-segmented, rather

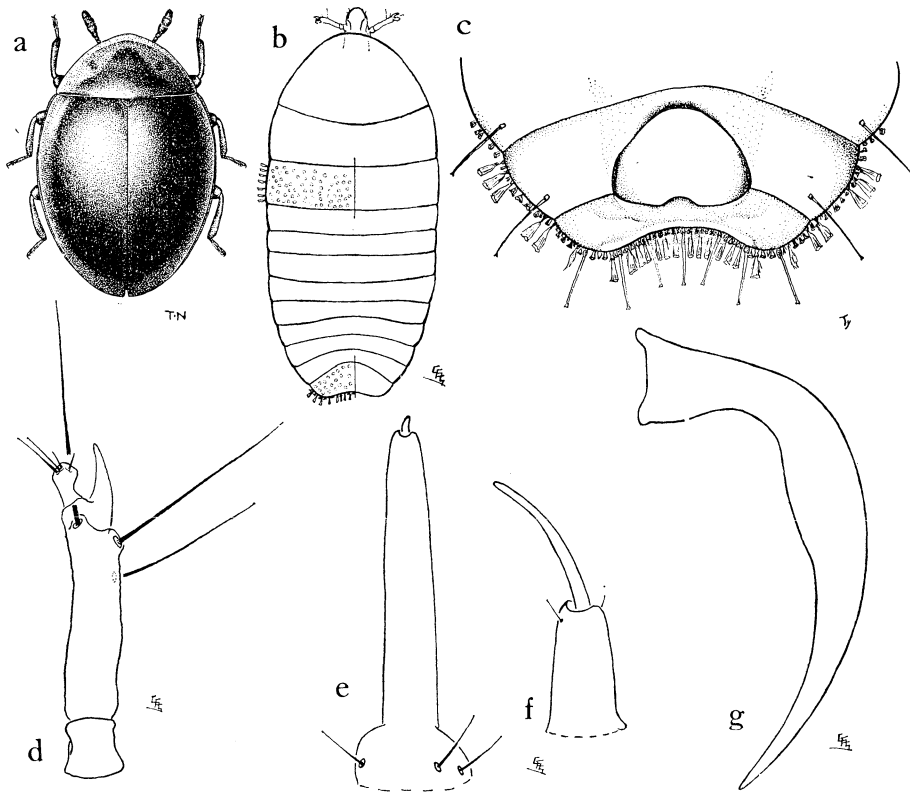


Fig. 1. *Holopsis oblongus* Endrödy-Younga. a, adult; b-g, larva: b, dorsal view showing pattern of scale-like structures on metanotum and last tergite; c, apical abdominal segments, ventral view; d, rt. antenna, ventral view, one seta interrupted to show detail of last segment, and base of subapical seta shown to arise from upper surface; e, rt. maxillary palpus; f, rt. labial palpus; g, rt. mandible, ventral view.

slender, about as long as head, with segment 2 quite long and segments 1 and 3 short; 2 bearing 3 long setae subapically and a strong apical tooth extending beyond apex of last segment; last bearing 4 short setae at apex. Eye-spots divided in 2 portions, located just behind antenna. Pronotum subsemicircular, fairly even. Entire dorsum evenly and weakly convex, with a fairly dense pattern of the smaller scale-like structures which usually become sparser along anterior portions of pronotum and most abdominal tergites. Sternites rather smooth and weakly sclerotized; abdominal sternites each with a swelling on each side of median area; apex of last segment bearing 5 setae, each with the extreme apex dilated. Legs slender and acute apically; each distinctly shorter than width of body behind middle; hind femur about 5× as long as broad, slightly longer than tibia; tarsus short, tapering; claw simple. Anal pore ventral, preapical. Length 1.7 mm; breadth 0.85.

2 larvae, Shoal Point, Campbell I., in tussock, 1. XII. 1962, K. Rennell.