

crops kauaiensis Sharp, collected by Dr. Perkins in 1896, together with a topotype of *Limnastis* (*Paralimnastis*) *swaluwenbergi*. The two species bear no resemblance to one another, and they surely cannot belong to the same genus. *Nesomicrops kauaiensis* is a convex oval insect, the pronotum of which has two setae on each side, is otherwise smooth and shining and without discal setae, the base is truncate and fits tightly against the base of the elytra; the elytra do not have a row of dense, erect setae on each interval but are bare except for the usual marginal setae and the discal setae on the third interval. *Limnastis swaluwenbergi*, on the other hand, is an elongate, depressed insect whose pronotum is comparatively densely setose, there is a distinct "neck" at its base which prevents its being closely and broadly joined to the elytra. The elytra have a row of rather dense setae on all of the intervals. The terminal segment of the maxillary palpus on *Limnastis swaluwenbergi* is hardly discernible and but a small fraction as long as the ultimate segment of the labial palpus. On *Nesomicrops* the terminal segment of the maxillary palpus is conspicuous, well developed and fully as long as that of the labial palpus. *Nesomicrops* at first glance superficially resembles some of the small Hawaiian pterostichids but most greatly resembles and is closely allied to the bembidiid genera *Nesocidium* and its allies.

Beside these differences there are others that will definitely prove without doubt that the two genera are not at all closely allied. *Limnastis swaluwenbergi* is not allied to, nor does it resemble any of our Hawaiian bembidiids, I am of the opinion that it is an introduced species, which because of its small size and its hidden life in the soil, together with the specialized technique required for its capture, has not yet been collected in its native land.

On *Chaenosternum* With a Key to the Genera of Hawaiian Cryptorhynchinae (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

BY ELWOOD C. ZIMMERMAN
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(Presented at the meeting of May 6, 1937)

Among the "lost species" of the Hawaiian fauna has been the cryptorhynchine weevil *Chaenosternum konanum* Blackburn, which was described in 1885 from a unique and has evidently not been recorded since. On January 23 of this year, I sifted one specimen from dead leaves and ground litter on the north side of the crater on Mt. Tantalus. Since then I have found two specimens among some material collected by Mr. Giffard and sent to Dr. Perkins for determination. One of these specimens was collected on Mt. Tantalus, September 29, 1907 and bears the following label "Amongst

dead leaves on ground under *Elaeocarpus* tree (damaged specimen after capture)." The head and prothorax are missing and Dr. Perkins returned it labeled "not determinable R.C.L.P." The other specimen was collected at the same place on February 25, 1906 "From dead branch of *Elaeocarpus* tree" and bears the following label written by Dr. Perkins "condition too bad for determination. It may be *Acalles pusillissimus* P. which I only found on *Pipturus*."

This species is evidently very rare, for several collecting trips to the same locality failed to reveal additional specimens. I have seen only the three specimens mentioned here; they were probably all taken within a few yards of each other.

From the dorsal aspect *Chaenosternum konanum* Blackburn, does suggest the appearance of a small, abraded, non-tuberculate *Acalles*, but an examination of the sternum will easily distinguish the genus. The following brief description includes the more salient characters:

Derm reddish-brown to piceous. *Eyes* small, coarsely faceted, five or six facets broad. *Antennae* inserted at about the basal third of the non-striate, non-carinate rostrum; scape short, stout, about as long as the first four funicular segments; first two funicular segments elongate, subequal in length, three to seven moniliform. *Prothorax* longer than broad (3.5:3), irregularly, variably, longitudinally impressed in the basal half along the median line and on either side; apex somewhat subtubular; closely set with conspicuous setiferous punctures. *Elytra* with the third and fifth intervals variably elevated at the base, the alternate intervals each with a row of short, erect or suberect setae; striae about one-third as broad as the intervals, the punctures elongate, shallow. *Legs* with the femora edentate; tarsi with the third segment but slightly emarginate distally and not bilobed. *Sternum* with the pectoral canal squamose; mesosternal receptacle a squamose, posteriorly rounded, almost plain projection between the mesocoxae, entirely open and without walls; metasternum short, not much longer at the middle than a metacoxa, densely squamose like the mesosternum. *Venter* with the ventrites all on about the same plane, second slightly longer than third, often more or less fused with first. Length, 1.8-2 mm.; breadth, 0.8-1 mm.

It is now possible for me to give a key to the Hawaiian genera of the subfamily Cryptorhynchinae. Only two genera, *Acalles* and *Chaenosternum*, have endemic species in these islands. *Chaenosternum* is known only from Oahu, *Acalles* is almost cosmopolitan but is composite. The other genera, *Anaballus*, *Cryptorhynchus*, *Elytroteinus*, *Euscepes* and *Mirastethus* are each represented by one alien species most of which are of lesser or greater economic importance. The paucity of Cryptorhynchinae in Hawaii is in decided contrast to the rest of Polynesia where these weevils form one of the most dominant constituents of the faunas of the high islands.

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| 1. Scutellum visible | 2 |
| Scutellum not visible..... | 3 |
| 2. Femora toothed | <i>Cryptorhynchus mangiferae</i> (Fabr.) |
| Femora edentate | <i>Mirastethus strabus</i> (Fabr.) |
| 3. At least the fore femora finely or strongly toothed..... | 4 |
| Femora edentate | 6 |

4. Pectoral canal squamose.....*Anaballus amplicollis* (Fairm.)
 Pectoral canal bare..... 5
5. Ventrites one and two fused at middle, second fully as long as 3 plus
 4; tooth on anterior femora large, acute, conspicuous, other femora
 with indistinct teeth.....*Elytroteinus subtruncatus* (Fairm.)
 Ventrites all free, sutures between them distinct, second hardly longer
 than third; femoral teeth all small and inconspicuous; elytral
 intervals each with a single row of long, erect, conspicuous setae.....
Euscepes postfasciatus (Fairm.)
6. Mesosternal receptacle deep and cavernous, with strongly protuberant
 walls.....*Acalles*, 22 species
 Mesosternal receptacle open, without walls; pectoral canal squamose
*Chaenosternum konanum* Blackburn

Imalioides pusillus Karsch, 1881, is a synonym of *Anaballus amplicollis* (Fairmaire), 1849, and the latter name should be used in our records.

Stenotrupis of Samoa and Hawaii (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

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(Presented at the meeting of June 3, 1937)

Mr. L. L. Buchanan recently sent me a series of a small *Stenotrupis* (Cossoninae) to be identified for the United States Bureau of Entomology. The specimens were taken from Samoan coconuts examined at quarantine in Honolulu. They belong to the same species as that recorded in a note by Mr. Otto Swezey (Proc. Haw. Ent. Soc., vol. 8, no. 2, p. 235, 1933) as *Stenotrupis filum* Fairmaire. Owing to the mixing of two species under one label at the British Museum, this name was a misidentification; the species is new.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to Sir Guy A. K. Marshall for his invaluable aid to me in solving this problem, and it is with much pleasure that I dedicate the new species to him as a token of appreciation.

Both Samoa and Hawaii have had but one species of the genus *Stenotrupis* recorded from them. Keys for the separation of the Samoan and Hawaiian species and a description of the new species follow.

Key to the Hawaiian Species

- Three to over five mm. long; head with a very prominent subbasal constriction continuing deeply across the dorsum; scrobes lateral, short, shallow and inconspicuous; on tree ferns in the mountains.....*S. prolixum* (Sharp).
- Less than two mm. long; head with the subbasal constriction inconspicuous, shallowly impressed on the sides and not impressed across the dorsum; scrobes deep, passing rapidly beneath, separated by a very thin median carina between the eyes below; on sugar cane and other introduced plants in the lowlands.....*S. marshalli* Zimmerman