

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)

BY ELWOOD C. ZIMMERMAN
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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

Key to the Samoan Species

- Head with a conspicuous, deep, sharply defined, continuous, transverse constriction behind the middle, punctuation coarse, very dense and subconfluent distad of the constriction; prothorax very densely, coarsely, subreticulately punctate, the punctures almost touching one another, their interstices not more than half as broad as their diameters.....*S. myristicae* Marshall.
- Head at most shallowly impressed on each side behind the middle, not impressed across the dorsum, finely punctate, the punctures small and distinctly separated; prothorax with small, rather shallow punctures, usually separated by distances about equal to their diameters on the disk, never coarsely punctate.....*S. marshalli* Zimmerman.

***Stenotrupis marshalli*, new species (fig. 1,b).**

Derm moderately shiny, uniformly reddish-brown with the eyes and anterior half of the head black.

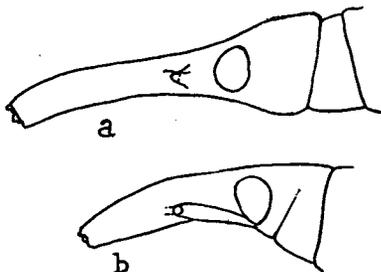


Fig. 1.—Outlines of female *Stenotrupis*: a, head and rostrum of *S. myristicae*; b, head and rostrum of *S. marshalli*.

Head slightly longer than broad, slightly, but distinctly constricted on the sides at about half way between the eyes and prothorax, the constriction not, or very inconspicuously continued across the dorsum; longitudinal dorsal contour gently convex; finely punctate, the punctures distinctly separated; interocular area slightly narrower than the base of the rostrum, without a median fovea. *Rostrum* subcylindrical, gently arcuate, distinctly longer than the head (4:2.5), similar in both sexes, longitudinal dorsal outline continuous with that of the head, slightly expanded on the sides above the insertion of the antennae, thence gradually and slightly expanding to the apex; scrobes well defined, passing beneath the eyes and separated below them by a distinct, sharp median carina; finely punctate throughout and with minute, inconspicuous setae excepting a few hairlike setae at the apex. *Antennae* inserted at about the middle of the rostrum in both sexes, scape as long as the five funicular segments plus one fifth of the club; first funicular segment stouter than the others, not quite as long as two plus three, two about as broad as long, three to five transverse and successively slightly broader; club ovoid, as long as the preceding four and one half funicular segments. *Prothorax* four fifths as broad as long, base truncate, rather evenly arcuate and gradually narrowed on the sides from about the basal third to the rather strongly marked, collarlike, subapical constriction; disk distinctly flattened, the longitudinal dorsal outline flat and even behind the sub-

apical constriction; punctures small and shallow, distinctly separated on the disk, the interstices about equal to, or frequently greater than their diameters. *Elytra* not quite three times as long as broad (2.5:7), longer than the prothorax in the same proportions, subparallel-sided from the base to about the middle of the second ventrite; striae narrow and shallow, their punctures small and shallow, each usually bearing a minute, hardly discernible seta; the intervals flat, broader than the striae, not distinctly sculptured; each bearing a single row of minute setae. *Legs* with the fore tibiae with a small, sharp tooth on the inner apical angle, the other tibiae with at most an indistinct denticle; third tarsal segment slightly broader than the second. *Sternum* more or less flattened throughout, with small separated punctures. *Venter* with first two ventrites fused and together about half again as long as the following three ventrites, convex in the female, shallowly concave down the middle in the male, closely set with small, setigerous punctures; intercoxal process of the first ventrite broadly Λ -shaped; ventrites 3-5 with a basal row of coarse punctures, ventrite five densely punctate at the apex and there with a median impression in the male but convex in the female. Length, 1.6-1.8 mm.; breadth, 0.4-0.5 mm.

Samoa and Hawaii. Holotype, presumably a male, stored in Bishop Museum, from Waialua, Oahu, Hawaiian islands, April 23, 1908, from sugar cane; 12 paratypes and one broken specimen from under leaf sheaths of sugar cane collected by Mr. Swezey on Oahu in 1908; one broken specimen found on the bark of algaroba at Waipio, Oahu, December 17, 1914; one paratype from Ewa Plantation, Oahu, collected by Dr. Williams March 29, 1932; seven paratypes taken from Samoan coconuts intercepted in quarantine at Honolulu, June 22, 1923; two paratypes found on a coconut from Tutuila, Samoa, at Honolulu, August 17, 1931; five specimens intercepted at Honolulu from coconuts from American Samoa as follows: two paratypes and two broken specimens October 8, 1930, and one paratype April 1, 1932. Paratypes have been placed in the United States National Museum and the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

In spite of the fact that the species has been introduced into Hawaii at intervals for the past 20 or more years, it has not become common and is rarely met with. It is probably a general feeder on such materials as the husks and dead fronds of coconuts, dead sugar cane leaves and other materials of like nature.

This species may be distinguished by its small size, and slightly constricted, mostly black head. From its Samoan and Hawaiian congeners it is very distinct because of its smaller size and its poorly-developed subbasal cephalic constriction together with the structure of its scrobes.

Stenotrupis marshalli is an aberrant species, and I believe that the abnormal structure of the head and scrobes will eventually necessitate its removal from *Stenotrupis*. However, it is perhaps best that it remain in *Stenotrupis* until a more representative collection of species of that genus can be critically studied. Sir Marshall writes that the New Zealand and other Pacific species always have

a marked cephalic constriction, "but in the species described by Champion from the Seychelles this character seems to disappear gradually".

Proeces filum Fairmaire 1849 is, according to Sir Marshall, a typical *Stenotrupis* with a marked subbasal cephalic constriction. In transferring *Proeces filum* to *Stenotrupis* it becomes necessary to give *Stenotrupis filum* Champion (1914) from the Seychelles, a new name. The corrections are as follows:

Stenotrupis filum (Fairmaire), new combination.

Proeces filum Fairmaire: Rev. Mag. Zool., ser. 2, vol. 1, p. 523(?), 1849.

Stenotrupis championi, new name.

Stenotrupis filum Champion: Trans. Linn. Soc. London, ser. 2, vol. 16, pp. 465, 469, 1914.

According to the description, *Stenotrupis filum* (Fairmaire) greatly resembles *S. marshalli*. The absence of the subbasal cephalic constriction will readily separate *S. marshalli*, however.

Heteramphus of Oahu (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

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(Presented at the meeting of June 3, 1937)

The peculiar cossonine genus *Heteramphus* Sharp, is confined to the Hawaiian Islands. This genus contains 12 species, including a new one described herein. Seven of these species are found on Oahu, one on Kauai, one on Molokai, and three on Maui. The species known to occur on Kauai, Molokai, and Maui are each represented by unique types only, with the exception of *H. haleakalae* Perkins from Maui. None of these extra-Oahu species has, to my knowledge, been captured since Dr. Perkins collected the types. It is probable that new species await the collector throughout the islands.

Owing to lack of material I cannot review the genus as a whole, but I have before me specimens of all the known species from Oahu and can now give a key to aid in their identification.

To my knowledge, no genotype has been designated for the genus. *Heteramphus wollastoni* Sharp may be taken as the type.

Key to the species

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|----|---|---|
| 1. | Third tarsal segment deeply emarginate distally, almost bilobed (fig. 1,d) | 2 |
| | Third tarsal segment truncate or but slightly emarginate distally (fig. 1,b,c)..... | 3 |