A Key to the Proterhinus of the Island of Hawaii
(Coleoptera: Aglycyderidae)

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In 1939 ("Proceedings" 10(2):339-341), I published a key to the Proterhinus weevils of the island of Hawaii, but because certain of the species were not represented in Hawaiian institutions, I was not able to include all of the species recorded from the island. In 1951, I checked several types at the British Museum and revised the key, and I believe that it is worthwhile to present it at this time.

In my previous report (1939:341) I called attention to the "variety" of Proterhinus blackburni which Sharp called hystrix, and I said, "It seems to me that there is little reason for maintaining the name hystrix as a 'variety' of blackburni. I cannot find reliable characters on the specimens in the FAUNA HAWAIENSIS collection to separate the two supposed forms. P. blackburni is a variable species." I have now examined the types of blackburni and hystrix, and I find that the male and female types of hystrix are larger examples than the types of blackburni, but I believe them to be only possibly better fed individuals than the types of blackburni. I propose, therefore, to consider hystrix a new synonym of blackburni.

KEY

1. Humeri obviously (usually conspicuously) almost or quite acutely angulate, projecting forward around basal angles of prothorax ......................................................... 2
   Humeri not angulate and not projecting forward around basal angles of prothorax, but rounded off .................................................. 15

2(1). Pronotum with long, or comparatively long, conspicuously erect, straight, or almost straight, spike-like setae in addition to depressed squamules; elytra bristling with even longer setae; a very spiny species (polyphagous) . . blackburni Sharp.
   Pronotum without long, erect, straight setae, but with curved, decumbent, or subsquamiform setae only, at least never with erect setae on disc ........................................ 3

3(2). Elytra with all or almost all of shorter setae erect and not squamiform, not forming distinct patches of condensed, prostrate,
subsquamiform setae except slightly on the scutellar callosities ........................................ 4
Elytra with numerous, conspicuous patches of condensed, prostrate squamiform setae ........................................ 5

4(3). Second elytral intervals comparatively deeply impressed in basal half, suture, therefore, appearing elevated; scutellar callosities distinct, but low; long setae quite dense on sides and declivity (on Cibotium, Sadleria) ................. ferrugineus Perkins.
Second elytral intervals not impressed, disc flattened, scutellar callosities obsolete; long setae rather sparsely scattered................. desquamatus Perkins.

5(3). Lateral foveae of pronotum obsolete or very shallow (some similis may have them moderately developed and cause difficulty at this point) ................. 6
Lateral foveae of pronotum distinct ........................................ 8

6(5). Sides of pronotum without such a patch of dense squamules as described below; first elytral interval with squamules on basal fourth ................. tarsalis Blackburn.
Sides of pronotum from base to subapical constriction very densely clothed with a large patch of white and golden squamules that almost entirely hides the derm; first elytral interval bare of squamules in about basal fourth or less ......................... 7

7(6). Derm mostly testaceous and reddish, elytra with variable dark maculae ........................................ similis Blackburn.
Derm mostly black, elytra with only obscure reddish maculae ........................................ ater Perkins.

8(5). Scutellar callosities obsolete (on Straussia) ... subangularis Perkins.
Scutellar callosities distinct ........................................ 9

9(8). Scutellar callosities strongly protuberant, tuberculiform ................. hawaiiensis Perkins.
Scutellar callosities not so developed ........................................ 10

10(9). Humeri forming distinct obtuse angles; elytra with coarse raised and depressed areas ........................................ vulcanus Perkins.
Humeri either forming obviously acute angles, or only slightly obtuse (as on type of affinis), and then elytra not as in vulcanus; elytra variably sculptured ................. 11

11(10). Eyes subtriangular, obviously conical; elytra with a single longitudinal costa representing the fifth interval, running from near posterio-lateral corner of scutellar callosity to apical third, without very conspicuous patches of condensed squamules ................. peles Perkins.
Eyes more hemispherical than conical; elytra with conspicuous patches of condensed squamules ......................... 12
12(11). Dorsum for most part reddish, with only small areas dark.
   .......................................................... rufescens Perkins.
   Dorsum usually for most part dark, but if elytra are mostly red-
   dish, then pronotum at least dark.................................................. 13

13(12). Disc of elytra convex............................................ gracilis Sharp.
   Disc of elytra distinctly and broadly flattened................. 14

14(13). Sides and underside of rostrum with dense yellow beard; ro-
   strum longitudinally, obscurely, finely carinate (rostrum ap-
   pearing longer and more feminine than that of affinis)..............
   .......................................................... male type of eurhynchus Perkins.
   Sides of rostrum with only sparse setae; rostrum without indi-
   cation of fine longitudinal carinae..............................
   .......................................................... male type of affinis Perkins.

15(1). Elytral sutural intervals rather distinctly elevated from base to
declivity .................................. tarsalis Blackburn.
   Sutural intervals not elevated........................................ 16

16(15). With a conspicuous, pale, humeral patch of condensed squam-
   ules on elytron (be sure your specimens are clean).............. 17
   Elytra without conspicuous pale humeral patches................. 18

17(16). Elytra obviously impressed down middle and conspicuously
   maculate .................................................. hypotretus Perkins.
   Elytra convex and not at all impressed down middle and nor-
   mally uniformly very dark throughout (on Straussia)..........
   .......................................................... subangularis Perkins.

18(16). Antennae entirely very dark .................................. similis Blackburn.
   Antennae usually for most part reddish, at least basal segments
   reddish (polyphagous)............................................ 19

19(18). Lateral foveae on pronotum distinct and impressed........
   .......................................................... the type of deceptor major Perkins.
   Lateral foveae on pronotum obsolete..............................
   .......................................................... the type of deceptor konanus Perkins.

Further study of adequate series may demonstrate that the two forms of
deceptor are individual variants, but little more can be said at this time.

Some of the divisions of the key are weak, but they can only be strengthened
by the study of additional material and use. Field work on Hawaii is espe-
cially needed.