New Distributional Records of Hawaiian Heteroptera

BY R. L. USINGER

(Presented at the meeting of September 5, 1935)

Nesomartis psammophila Kirk.

Apparently not recorded since its original description, except by Perkins in his Introduction to the Fauna Haw. Kirkaldy’s Oahu and Hawaii (Kona Coast) specimens were taken by Perkins. As no type was indicated Perkins subsequently designated one from among cotypic material in his collection. This is now at the Bishop Museum. Specimens collected since this original material include five examples collected on Eragrostis at Milolii, Kauai, VIII-7-'25, and one example taken on the same host at Iao Valley, Maui, IX-11-'30, both collected by Mr. Swezey, and a single example taken by myself on Sophora chrysophylla above Humuula, Hawaii, VII-30-'35.

Reclada moesta White.

Described simply from the “Hawaiian Islands” by White in 1878. In Blackburn’s collection at the Bishop Museum are two examples from Oahu and one from Kauai. In addition there is a fine series from Nihoa Island taken June 11-14, 1923, on bunch grass, Pritchardia, and Euphorbia by E. H. Bryan, Jr., C. M. Cooke, Jr., and D. Thaanum as well as two specimens taken by S. C. Ball at London, Christmas Island, XII-13-'24. China in the Heteropterous part of “Insects of Samoa,”1 states in a footnote that his Clerada minuta, described from the island of Rodriguez near Madagascar, is identical with the Hawaiian species. Such a distribution is difficult to understand but further collecting may show this species to be widely distributed throughout the tropics as is the case with its relative, Clerada apicicornis Sign., to whose numerous locality records may now be added the Philippine Islands on the basis of two specimens collected by Pemberton at Los Baños in 1925.

Epelytes draptes Kirk.

This small lygaeid was described from a single specimen taken by Mr. Swezey on Kauai in 1908. It has since been taken at Kai-
muki, Oahu, by both Swezey and Timberlake (1919) and again by Mr. Swezey at Kailua, Oahu, XI-20-'28. There is a specimen in the Perkins Collection at the Bishop Museum labeled “a late introduction, Honolulu, 1908”.

BOOK NOTICES

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Wigglesworth, Insect Physiology

Another of the excellent series of “Methuen's Monographs on Biological Subjects,” Insect Physiology by V. B. Wigglesworth, pp. 1-134, 13 illustrations, Methuen & Co., Ltd., 36 Essex St., W. C. London, 1934, price 3s. 6d., provides us with the first general treatise on one of the principal fields of entomology. This small book brings together all of the general principles of physiology of insects, treating them under the following eight chapters: Integument, Respiration, The Circulatory System and Blood, Digestion, Excretion, Nutrition and Metabolism, Reproduction and Growth, and The Nervous System, Sense Organs and Behavior.

In order not to obscure the general physiological principles it was necessary to exclude “all that was special and non-essential and to retain only that material which best illustrated the general theme”. As a consequence one finds, in reading the chapter on some “pet subject”, that the endless details which make the subject so fascinating are not mentioned. However, the extensive bibliography of almost three hundred titles, “most of them recent works which will introduce the student to the earlier literature”, makes it possible for the reader to pursue any particular subject as far as he desires.

Such a book has long been needed by workers in every branch of our science and we are especially fortunate that such a leading authority has seen fit to take time from his absorbing research to perform the equally important task of making his information available to the general worker.