

Parectopa neraudicola (Swezey)

A leafminer in *Pipturus*, Olokele Canyon, Aug. 21, 1925. A single imperfect specimen reared, which appears to be this species.

Parectopa haucicola (Swezey)

A leafminer of the hau tree (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*), Wailua, Sept. 8, 1921.

Parectopa naenaieiella Swezey

A leafminer of *Dubautia*. One specimen reared from *Kadua*, Kumuweia, Aug. 2, 1925. A parasite (*Secodella metallica*) was reared.

Bedellia n. sp.

A leafminer in *Dianella odorata*, Kokee, Aug. 19, 1921; Milolii, Aug. 7, 1925.

A New Immigrant Lygaeid Bug in Hawaii

BY O. H. SWEZEY

Experiment Station, H.S.P.A., Honolulu

(Presented at the meeting of October 12, 1942)

In a collection of insects being determined for Mr. K. Sakimura, was found a bug not previously known in the Hawaiian Islands. This collection of insects was obtained in windtraps which Mr. Sakimura was operating in pineapple fields in the Kunia district of Oahu. This particular bug was labelled July 21, 1942. Mr. Sakimura said that there were more of them, but he had only saved samples of the insects found in his traps. This bug is provisionally determined as *Graptostethus nigriceps* Stal, the name used in "Insects of Samoa" for what apparently is the same species of the family Lygaeidae.

In India, what may be the same insect under the name *Graptostethus servus* (Fab.) is reported on red gram, sweet potatoes and jute capsules, though not a serious pest. At the Experiment Station, H.S.P.A., are 70 specimens of the same, or a closely related species, which were collected by Mr. F. Muir in April, 1909, at Laloki, New Guinea, where there was an experimental planting of cotton. This suggests the possibility of its being a cotton pest, though Mr. Muir made no mention of what food plant the large series was taken from. Among these New Guinea specimens are some which exactly agree with the figure of *G. servus* in the "Fauna of British India", Rhynchota, II, p. 8, 1904. There is considerable variation in color pattern in this New Guinea lot, perhaps enough to account for the different specific names and varieties which have been used in various localities for this kind of bug. Yet it would

seem logical to consider this New Guinea lot all as one species, having been collected at one locality and at the same time.

In "Insects of Samoa", II, fasc. 3, p. 115, 1930, Mr. W. E. China records three specimens of *Graptostethus nigriceps* Stal. However, in his discussion, he states that "the Samoan specimens have all been referred to *Graptostethus servus* var. *nigriceps* Stal. The chief distinctive character of this variety is the entirely black head." However, one of the specimens at the Bishop Museum, labelled by Mr. China, has a red head and is labelled "var." Our Kunia specimen has the red head similar to the latter, hence could hardly be called "*nigriceps*." Amongst the confusion of synonymy it is difficult to determine just what combination of name to use. It is hoped that more specimens may be secured, and a chance to observe whether any variations are present here. It is to be hoped that this new immigrant insect will not prove to be a pest. *Nigriceps* was originally recorded from Guam, Ascension and Fiji, and later from New Hebrides and New Caledonia, and Samoa as the latest record. From such a wide distribution and the fact that it has so much variation in coloration, it seems that we are justified in using *nigriceps* for the Hawaiian specimen until further material and study demonstrate that this is incorrect.

COLLEGE ENTOMOLOGY

REVIEW BY O. H. SWEZEY
Experiment Station, H.S.P.A., Honolulu

(Presented at the meeting of November 9, 1942)

"College Entomology", by Professor E. O. Essig, is a volume of 900 pages from The Macmillan Company press, 1942. It is a comprehensive treatise, especially dealing with the classification of insects, in which the arrangement is according to the present trends in classification. It will find its place not only on the shelves of College Entomological Libraries and use as a College Text on Entomology, but also in the libraries of institutions devoted more particularly to Economic Entomology; in fact, anyone keenly interested in the study of insects will want a copy conveniently at hand for ready reference.

The text is arranged in 36 chapters. The first chapter deals with Metamorphosis of Insects, in which the different types of metamorphosis are fully discussed, and the stages, or instars in the life cycle of an insect explained and illustrated with cuts. The second chapter, on the Anatomy of Insects, deals with the structure of insects, both as to external parts and the internal organs, with sufficient