Elytra without a conspicuous scutellar callosity; prothorax not distinctly gibbous at the base, rather arcuate on the sides..... 12

12(11). At least the anterior pronotal fovea deep and distinct, distinctly limited and not simply a broad, indefinite, subapical depression.....**P. subangularis** Perkins

Pronotal foveae obsolete or nearly so, the lateral ones almost entirely wanting, the anterior fovea transformed into a broad, rather shallow, indefinitely formed, transverse subapical depression 13

13(12). Male with the first antennal segment stout and subtriangular, second segment short, somewhat quadrate, parallel-sided, the sides almost straight, almost or quite truncate at base and apex; these characters similar or with slight variations in the female.....**P. navita** Perkins

Second antennal segment more or less elongate-oval, never subquadrate, not parallel-sided, the base narrower than the apex which is distinctly rounded and the sides arcuate in both sexes 14

14(13). Pronotal setae scattered and comparatively sparse throughout, not condensed at the sides to form conspicuous patches of overlapping setae; antennae mostly very dark brown to black, basal one to three segments usually, but not always paler..... .....**P. analcis** Perkins

Pronotal setae denser, not evenly scattered throughout but condensed at the sides and there overlapping to form conspicuous, densely setose patches that appear as pale areas under low power; prothorax strongly rounded on the sides; antennae usually predominantly reddish..... 15

15(14). **P. epichlorus** Perkins

P. deceptor Perkins. No characters could be found on the specimens in the "Fauna Hawaiiensis" series in Bishop Museum to separate these two species. Until the types can be examined, or these species proven distinct on Lanai, it is best, I believe, to place the Lanai specimens running to this couplet under *P. epichlorus* Perkins.

A Second Species of Elytroteinus (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

BY ELWOOD C. ZIMMERMAN
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(Presented at the meeting of December 3, 1937)

The cryptorhynchine genus *Elytroteinus* was erected by Sir Guy A. K. Marshall in 1920 to replace *Pteroporus* Fairmaire which was preoccupied by *Pteroporus* Schoenherr. Heretofore, only the genotype, *Elytroteinus subtruncatus* (Fairmaire) Marshall, has been described. That species has an extensive distribution in the Pacific from Fiji eastward and is of some economic importance.[1] Because of the wide distribution of *E. subtruncatus* and the fact that it has been carried by man from island to island in various cargoes, it has been difficult to assign the genus as endemic to a particular region.

[1] See Zimmerman, E. C., Cryptorhynchinae of the Society Islands, Bishop Museum Occ. Papers, vol. 12, no. 23, p. 10, 1936.

With the data supplied herein, we can now refer the genus to the Austro-Malayan subregion with more certainty.

Elytroteinus recticollis, new species.

Female. Derm black, for the most part dull, squamae and setae brownish yellow.

Head with a rather broad sulcus beginning at the base of the rostrum and continuing dorsally along the inner margin of the eye and extending on the crown for a distance about equal to half the distance between the eyes; with a rather large, irregular median fovea just above the dorsal margins of the eyes and with a vague, incomplete, median carina above the fovea; densely, shallowly, subconfluently punctate, the punctures rather large; with numerous, small, oval scales but without conspicuous erect setae. *Rostrum* with a lateral sulcus above the scrobe continuous with the lateral sulcus of the head and terminating slightly beyond the insertion of the antennae, without carinae, coarsely, densely, shallowly, subconfluently punctate from the base to the insertion of the antennae, the punctures there becoming rapidly smaller and distinctly separated, those near the apex minute; smoother and distinctly more shiny beyond the antennae than in the basal half; the punctures bearing short, fine, inconspicuous setae. *Antennae* inserted midway between the lower margin of the eyes and the apex of the rostrum; scape rather slender, as long as the seven funicular segments; first funicular segment slightly longer than the second, second as long as three plus four, four to seven successively slightly broader; club finely and densely pilose throughout, as long as the preceding four segments, four-segmented, the first segment making up half its bulk. *Prothorax* broader than long (2:1.75), base distinctly sinuous, slightly and straightly expanded on the sides in the basal two thirds, thence almost evenly rounded to the apical margin, but with a slight subapical constriction, the apical margin almost truncate above, dorsum but slightly convex, comparatively flat, the sides straight from the coxa to the dorsum when viewed from the front, with a shallow emargination at the base of the postocular lobe; dorsum densely set with rather large, shallow, separated, subconfluent and confluent punctures and with a narrow, irregular, incomplete median line; each puncture usually bearing a rounded, convex, prostrate scale; discal setae minute and inconspicuous, those at the apex slightly longer but not conspicuous; pleurae much more coarsely and irregularly and indefinitely punctate than the dorsum. *Elytra* five sevenths as broad as long, two and one third times as long as the prothorax; base bisinuate, rather angulately expanded on the sides from the base of the pronotum and thence irregularly narrowed to the broadly rounded apex; striae shallow, almost or quite impunctate; intervals with irregular, variable callosities as follows: the first three with a slightly raised callosity just before the middle, these, with an adjoining one on the fourth, making a more or less sublunate row, the concave side toward the base, the fourth with a slight callosity before and behind the submedian one, the third with a large subapical callosity fused with a similar callosity on the second and a smaller one on the fourth, the fifth interval with a callosity before and behind the sublunate row across the first to the fourth intervals and with an irregular callosity between the postmedian and subapical callosities on the fourth that extends laterally partially on the fourth and sixth, the sixth with three irregular callosities within about the basal half, seventh and eighth with a few irregular callosities; each callosity with the scales and setae condensed on it, but not very dense, the intervals otherwise almost devoid of setae and with two or three rows of rather scattered, depressed squamae; each interval with small tubercles, usually in single rows but more numerous near the base and on the callosities. *Legs* with the femora rather bluntly toothed; coarsely, densely, subconfluently punctate, the punctures bearing fine,

slanting setae or elongate scales; tibiae with three or four longitudinal carinae on either side, with small tubercles along the dorsal margin, uncus almost straight and arising near the inner apical angle. *Sternum* with the mesosternal receptacle deep, the walls very heavy, its inner margin terminating at the fore margin of the mesocoxae; fore and mid coxae coarsely punctate; metasternum coarsely punctate, only about one third as broad as a metacoxa at its narrowest point between the mid and hind coxae. *Venter* with the first two ventrites on a lower plane than the last three, convex but with the first somewhat flattened between the coxae, the second impressed on either side of the middle behind, the first with large, round, conspicuous punctures bearing short, fine setae, the second with inconspicuous punctures and rather similar setae; the intercoxal process of the first ventrite about twice as broad as a metacoxa and but slightly arcuate; fifth ventrite about one third longer than three plus four, inconspicuously punctate. Length, 7 mm.; breadth, 3.5 mm.

Auki, Solomon Islands. Holotype, a female collected by Dr. W. M. Mann, to be placed in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, whence it was sent to me for study through the courtesy of Mr. P. J. Darlington.

This species may be easily separated from *Elytroteinus subtruncatus* as follows: the prothorax of this species is densely and conspicuously punctate, and the sides are straight in the basal two thirds, whereas on the genotype the disk is at most minutely and indistinctly punctate, the sides are more rounded and the disk is more convex; the squamae on *E. subtruncatus* are much more numerous, longer, slanting and subsetiform, instead of small, rounded or oval and depressed; the elytral callosities on this species are more numerous, differently shaped and arranged than on the genotype.

The low callosities on the elytra are somewhat variable and may show considerable variation on the individuals of a series of specimens.

Teleodactylus in the Solomon Islands (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

BY ELWOOD C. ZIMMERMAN
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(Presented at the meeting of July 1, 1937)

The cryptorhynchine genus Teleodactylus was erected in 1931 for a single Samoan species by Sir Guy Marshall (Insects of Samoa, pt. 4, fasc. 5, p. 294). Recently I recorded five species from Fiji (B. P. Bishop Mus. Occ. Papers, vol. 13, no. 7, May 1937). It is now possible to show that the genus also inhabits the Solomons.

This paper has been written not merely to describe a new species, which, unfortunately, is represented by a unique specimen, but rather to enlarge our knowledge of the geographical distribution of an interesting genus.