

The genus has not been heretofore recorded from the islands. The following short synopses will distinguish it from the other genera of the Hawaiian Drosophilinae:

Arista plumose. Lower reclinate orbital bristle large and placed below the proclinate bristle and nearer the proclinate than to the upper reclinate bristle; postvertical bristles small; eyes bare. Wings with only one cross vein between the third and fourth veins.

The species may be briefly characterized as follows:

Front yellowish, the narrow orbitals greyish. Antennae with the first two segments yellow, the third brownish; arista with three long and one short bristles above and two long bristles below. Thorax shining, reddish-yellow or pale reddish-brown; the setae shining black. Abdomen shining black and sharply contrasted with the pale thorax. Fore femora, for the most part, fore tibiae and fore metatarsi black, the legs otherwise yellowish. Wings not spotted, the costal cell appearing infuscated owing to its dense, black setae, the wings otherwise greyish and concolorous except for the apex which is slightly paler; third and fourth veins slightly convergent distally; the ultimate segment of the costal vein about three fifths as long as the penultimate segment; the penultimate segment of the fourth vein two fifths as long as the ultimate. Length of the body without wings, 2 mm.

This small fly may be readily recognized offhand in the field by its yellowish or reddish thorax and sharply contrasting shining black abdomen, and by its pale mid and hind legs and mostly black fore legs.

Note on *Typhlonesiotes swaluwenbergi* Jeannel (Coleoptera, Carabidae)

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

In the Haw. Ent. Soc., Proc., vol. 8, no. 1, p. 24, 1931, there appears the following note: "*Macranillus atomus* Jeannel.—Paratype specimens of this newly described minute Carabid received from Dr. G. A. K. Marshall were exhibited by Mr. Van Zwaluwenburg".

Mr. Van Zwaluwenburg recently called to my attention Dr. Jeannel's splendid monograph entitled "Les Bembidiides Endogés", Rev. Française D'Entomologie, vol. 3, fasc. 4, 1937. In this paper, pp. 323-325, Dr. Jeannel creates a new genus for the minute, blind, soil inhabiting carabid mentioned in the quotation above. This species is to be known by the name *Typhlonesiotes swaluwenbergi* Jeannel, and constitutes a new genus to the Hawaiian carabid fauna. *Macranillus atomus* Jeannel was a manuscript name and was never printed.

Dr. Jeannel states that this new genus and species bears an

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extraordinary resemblance to *Anillopsis capensis* from Africa, and that if it were not for its geographical isolation from the African species, he would hesitate to maintain the two genera as distinct. It is probable, I believe, that this species has been introduced and has not yet been discovered in its true homeland.

On *Limnastis* and *Nesomicrops* (Coleoptera, Carabidae)

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(Presented at the meeting of April 1, 1937)

In his "Revision of the Genus *Limnastis*" (Soc. Ent. de France, Livre du Centenaire, pp. 167-187, 1932), Dr. Jeannel described a new species from Oahu, *Limnastis swaluwenbergi*, and erected a new subgenus, *Paralimnastis*, for its reception. On page 169 he makes the following remarks which, freely translated read as follows:

"It is impossible for me to express an explicit opinion on the small Hawaiian Bembidiides described by D. Sharp (1903, Fauna Hawaiiensis, III. pp. 286-287). Their description is unfortunately too short. The two species known to Sharp have been placed by him in two new genera, *Nesomicrops kauaiensis* Sharp and *Macranillus coecus* Sharp, differing only, he says, by the degree of regression of the eyes, which are reduced in the first, absent in the second. One can deduce from the term of their description that the two species are not likely generically different and that *Macranillus* must vanish from the nomenclature. But I then ask if these two *Nesomicrops* of Kauai are really allied to *Nesocidium*, that is to say to the *Bembidium* of Oahu as D. Sharp affirms. One will find the description of *Limnastis Swaluwenbergi*, n. sp., from Oahu further on. Should *Nesomicrops* of Kauai not fit the same genus?"

Dr. Jeannel, unfortunately, did not see specimens of either of Dr. Sharp's genera, and it is true that Sharp's descriptions are so incomplete as to be of little use in problems where details are necessary.

In suggesting the merging of the genus *Macranillus* with *Nesomicrops* I concur, but I have not seen a specimen of *Macranillus coecus*, and I know of no record of its capture since the unique type was collected by Dr. Perkins in 1896. It must, therefore, remain for someone with specimens of both *Nesomicrops kauaiensis* and *Macranillus coecus* in hand before this problem can be accurately solved.

Dr. Jeannel finally suggests that both of these genera probably belong to *Limnastis*. Such a statement would never have been made had he had access to specimens of *Nesomicrops*.

I have before me one of the four original specimens of *Nesomi-*