

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 HAWAIIENSIS 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 posterior-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 reddish, 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; rostrum longitudinally, obscurely, finely carinate (rostrum appearing longer and more feminine than that of *affinis*) male type of **eurhynchus** Perkins.
 Sides of rostrum with only sparse setae; rostrum without indication 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 squamules 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 normally 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 especially needed.