

a marked cephalic constriction, "but in the species described by Champion from the Seychelles this character seems to disappear gradually".

*Proeces filum* Fairmaire 1849 is, according to Sir Marshall, a typical *Stenotrupis* with a marked subbasal cephalic constriction. In transferring *Proeces filum* to *Stenotrupis* it becomes necessary to give *Stenotrupis filum* Champion (1914) from the Seychelles, a new name. The corrections are as follows:

***Stenotrupis filum* (Fairmaire), new combination.**

*Proeces filum* Fairmaire: Rev. Mag. Zool., ser. 2, vol. 1, p. 523 (?), 1849.

***Stenotrupis championi*, new name.**

*Stenotrupis filum* Champion: Trans. Linn. Soc. London, ser. 2, vol. 16, pp. 465, 469, 1914.

According to the description, *Stenotrupis filum* (Fairmaire) greatly resembles *S. marshalli*. The absence of the subbasal cephalic constriction will readily separate *S. marshalli*, however.

## Heteramphus of Oahu (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

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(Presented at the meeting of June 3, 1937)

The peculiar cossonine genus *Heteramphus* Sharp, is confined to the Hawaiian Islands. This genus contains 12 species, including a new one described herein. Seven of these species are found on Oahu, one on Kauai, one on Molokai, and three on Maui. The species known to occur on Kauai, Molokai, and Maui are each represented by unique types only, with the exception of *H. haleakalae* Perkins from Maui. None of these extra-Oahu species has, to my knowledge, been captured since Dr. Perkins collected the types. It is probable that new species await the collector throughout the islands.

Owing to lack of material I cannot review the genus as a whole, but I have before me specimens of all the known species from Oahu and can now give a key to aid in their identification.

To my knowledge, no genotype has been designated for the genus. *Heteramphus wollastoni* Sharp may be taken as the type.

### Key to the species

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|----|---|---|
| 1. | Third tarsal segment deeply emarginate distally, almost bilobed (fig. 1,d) .....    | 2 |
|    | Third tarsal segment truncate or but slightly emarginate distally (fig. 1,b,c)..... | 3 |

- 2(1). Prothorax usually with a median impression near the base and one on each side, coarsely and rather unevenly punctate, the punctures often confluent; elytra strongly angulate on the sides at about the apical third; striae punctures large and coarse, often foveiform at the base; not over 5 mm. long.....  
 ..... *H. swezeyi*.  
 Prothorax evenly convex, with at most a feeble basal impression, finely and evenly punctate throughout; elytra constricted but not angulate on the sides at the apical third, striae punctures small, not at all foveiform at the base; black; usually 6-8 mm. long..... *H. filicum*.
- 3(1). Base of elytra not broader than base of prothorax; body subcylindrical..... *H. cylindricus*  
 Base of elytra distinctly and conspicuously broader than base of prothorax ..... 4
- 4(3). Elytral intervals each bearing a single row of rather long hairlike setae, humeri rectangular or nearly so (fig. 1,a); less than 4 mm. long..... *H. kaalaae*.  
 Elytral intervals normally with two or more series of setae; humeri more or less rounded..... 5
- 5(4). Elytra strongly and abruptly angulate on the sides in the apical third, setae very conspicuous, of two types, one long, slender and erect, the other shorter, prostrate or inclined, the long, erect setae usually most conspicuous on the second, third and fifth intervals, on the disk, the other intervals usually without long, erect setae..... *H. hirtellus*.  
 Elytra constricted, but not angulate on the sides in the apical third; elytral setae short, not long and conspicuous; 6-8 mm. long ..... 6
- 6(5). Third elytral interval not broader than second; elytral setae conspicuous throughout; prothorax not or but feebly margined at the base..... *H. foveatus*.  
 Third elytra interval about as broad as the first and second together; elytral setae minute and inconspicuous on the disk, but comparatively long and condensed near the apices of the intervals; prothorax with a distinct basal margin.....  
 ..... *H. wollastoni*.

1. **Heteramphus cylindricus** Sharp.

Breeds in the bases of the leaves and stems of *Astelia*. Mount Tantalus, Mount Olympus, and Mount Kaala. Figured in Fauna Hawaiiensis, vol. ii, pl. viii, figs. 9 and 10.

2. **Heteramphus filicum** Perkins.

Found on Mount Tantalus in rotting stumps of *Cibotium* and *Sadleria* ferns. Figured in Fauna Hawaiiensis, vol. ii, pl. viii, fig. 7.

3. **Heteramphus wollastoni** Sharp.

This species is usually found in *Astelia* but may occasionally be taken in rotten fern stumps. Mount Tantalus and Niu Ridge. Figured by Blackburn and Sharp, Royal Dublin Soc. Trans., ser. ii, pl. v, fig. 31, 1885.

4. **Heteramphus foveatus** Sharp.

Like the preceding species, this species may occasionally be found in rotting fern stumps, but is more often found in *Astelia*. Mount Konahuanui and Moanalua.

5. *Heteramphus kaalae*, new species (fig. 1,a).

Derm shiny, somewhat translucent, reddish-brown, the legs usually yellowish; setae yellow.

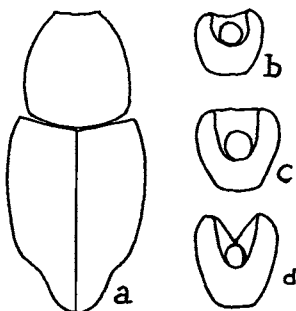


Fig. 1.—Outlines of Characters of *Heteramphus*: a, *H. kaalae*, new species. b, c, d, third tarsal segments of: b, *H. hirtellus*; c, *H. foveatus*; d, *H. swezeyi*.

*Head* minutely punctate behind the eyes, interocular area more coarsely punctate, with a small interocular fovea; eyes very small, three to five facets broad, about two thirds as long as the breadth of the interocular area. *Rostrum* separated from the head by a very slight impression, gently arcuate, densely punctate, the punctures oval, close throughout, each bearing a minute, hardly discernible seta behind the antennae. *Antennae* inserted at slightly less than one third from the apex of the rostrum; first funicular segment as long as two plus three, two as long as three plus four, three longer than four, four to seven successively shorter and broader, seven slightly transverse; club as long as the preceding five segments, its first segment constituting half its length. *Prothorax* very slightly longer than broad (3.3:3.1), base slightly arcuate, not margined, broadest at about the basal third, thence roundly narrowing to the apex; disk with a variable impression just behind the middle, evenly, rather coarsely punctate throughout, the interstices between the punctures usually not as broad as the punctures, usually about half as broad; each puncture normally bearing a rather long, fine, decumbent seta. *Elytra* more than three fifths as broad as long (3.5:5), about twice as long as the prothorax; base broadly and distinctly emarginate, humeri conspicuously broader than the base of the prothorax, rectangular or nearly so, evenly narrowed and arcuate on the sides from the base to about the fourth ventrite, thence rather abruptly constricted, thence roundly narrowing to the apex; the post-humeral impression shallow but distinct; the striae well marked, their punctures small near the suture but becoming larger and closer toward the sides, the third and fourth usually joining before the base, the sixth beginning at a short distance from the base, the seventh beginning above the hind coxa; the intervals slightly convex, the first variable in breadth, one half to almost as broad as the second, the eighth forming the lateral margin above the epipleurae; each normally bearing a single row of rather long, conspicuous, inclined, hairlike setae borne from small punctures. *Legs* with the fore femora more strongly clavate than the others; all the tibiae with a sharp tooth at the inner apical angle, the fore pair with a distinct angulation between the inner apical angle and the middle and with denser yellow setae on the anterior surface in the distal half; tarsi with the second segment hardly broader than the first, the third slightly broader than the second, truncate or nearly so at the apex. *Sternum* with the prosternum with

small scattered punctures separated by distances greater than their diameters; meso- and metasternum with smaller scattered punctures. *Venter* minutely punctate throughout, the punctures bearing short, fine setae; the first two ventrites very slightly flattened in the middle in the male; the intercoxal process of the first ventrite arcuate. Length, 3-3.8 mm.; breadth 1.3-1.6 mm.

Oahu. Holotype, stored in Bishop Museum, and three paratypes sifted from moss collected from about the roots of a *Metrosideros* tree on the summit of Mount Kaala, March 28, 1937, and one paratype from moss on the ground at the same locality, June 25, 1937. All the specimens were collected by Mr. D. Anderson.

This is the smallest species of the genus thus far described. Its small size, pale coloration, angulate humeri, and its elytral intervals bearing single rows of conspicuous setae will readily distinguish this species. It resembles a diminutive *H. foveatus* but is readily separated from that species.

The sex of four of the specimens is rather uncertain. In rostral characters, all seem to be males. One specimen has the aedeagus protruding and has a characteristic male abdomen, the other three specimens have abdominal characters that are rather intermediate between the male and typical females of other species. The eyes of the male are broader than those of two of the other specimens.

#### 6. *Heteramphus hirtellus* Sharp.

Three specimens in the Giffard collection at the Bishop Museum collected under decaying leaves on damp ground September 15 and 21, 1907 on Mount Tantalus and one specimen taken by E. Y. Hosaka in Kipapa Gulch, July 6, 1933, 2,800 ft., are evidently the only specimens of this species collected since Blackburn sifted the unique type from dead leaves.

#### 7. *Heteramphus swezeyi* Perkins.

The larvae of this interesting species mine the sterile fronds of several species of *Elaphoglossum* ferns. Palolo Valley, Mount Olympus, Waialae-nui Ridge, and Punaluu.

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### Atelothrus on Oahu (Coleoptera, Carabidae)

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(Presented at the meeting of July 1, 1937)

The genus *Atelothrus* Sharp was known to occur on all of the main Hawaiian islands except Oahu at the time of the writing of the "Fauna Hawaiiensis". In 1917 (*Ent. Mo. Mag.* ser. 3, vol. 3, pp. 246-247, 1917) Dr. Perkins described two species from Oahu, and thus the gap in distribution was closed. There are now 19 described species in the genus which is confined to the Hawaiian islands. The