

## *Gnathaphanus picipes*, an Established Adventive in Hawaii (Coleoptera: Carabidae)

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### *Gnathaphanus picipes* (Macleay)

### New state record

This ground beetle (Carabidae) is reported for the first time in the state, with records from all the main Hawaiian islands except Kauai. This is an Australian species that ranges into SE Papua New Guinea, and apparently has not been reported elsewhere until now. It appears to be very common in certain lowland, open areas. The first specimen examined (by GAS) was a unique from the Kapiolani area of Honolulu, Oahu, 24.ii.1996, Rolf Röber (Sandviksv, Sweden), followed by numerous specimens from Wailea, Maui, 15.iv.1996, Clyde Iwami (HDOA No. 96-097), and numerous specimens from Oahu, Ko Olina Hotel, Kapolei, week of 2.v.1996, A. Nowinski & R. Heu (BPBM, HDOA). The earliest Oahu record appears to be a specimen from a light trap at the Honolulu International Airport, 21.iv.1989, R. Kunishi (USDA-APHIS-PPQ).

*Further specimens examined* (mainly HDOA, UH) with earliest data noted: MOLOKAI: Kepuhi, 28.viii.1992, R.S. Beal. LANAI: Maunalei Gulch, 27.iv.1995, D. Preston. KAHOO LAWE: 29.iv.1996, V. Mozina. HAWAII: Hawi, 23.v.1996, P. Breeze.

This is the second *Gnathaphanus* to be reported for Hawaii. The first reported one was *Gnathaphanus upolensis* Csiki, another Australian-Papuan species. It ranges through the south Pacific and reaches Malaysia and the Philippines. It was initially reported in Hawaii by Beardsley & Funasaki (1976) as a species of *Selenophorous* collected from Oahu with specimens taken as early as 1972; it was later identified by George Ball as *G. upolensis* Csiki (Beardsley, 1983). Nishida (1994) listed *G. upolensis* from 3 islands: Oahu, Maui, and Hawaii.

Specimens of *Gnathaphanus picipes* from Hawaii and New Guinea and specimens of *G. upolensis* also from Hawaii and New Guinea (both species in the BPBM collection) readily key to their respective species in Darlington (1968). *Gnathaphanus upolensis* is distinguished by having legs yellow and elytral puncture series associated with intervals 3 and 5; *G. picipes* has darker (brownish) femora with remaining leg parts brownish yellow and elytral puncture series essentially restricted to interval 3 but sometimes with one or two punctures apically on interval 5.

*Gnathaphanus upolensis* appears to be far less common than *G. picipes* on islands where both have been reported or recently collected. Only 1 specimen of *G. upolensis* was noted from the light trap collection at Ko Olina Hotel, Oahu. This same trap probably captured hundreds of *G. picipes* at the time the hotel was "under siege" by *G. picipes* (many specimens were discarded due to their poor condition in the light trap).

*Gnathaphanus picipes* is now abundant on most of the main Hawaiian islands and many specimens have been observed in hotels at lights at night where they have been a general nuisance.

### Acknowledgments

We thank Bernarr Kumashiro (HDOA) and W.D. Perreira (UH) for loans of specimens, and Andrew Nowinski (Tropical Termite & Pest Control, Aiea, HI) for specimens and cooperation.

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**First Record of the Genus *Platydracus* (= *Staphylinus* in Part) from Hawaii, with Notes on Hawaiian *Creophilus* (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylininae: Staphylinini)**

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The 835 species of the worldwide staphylinid subtribe Staphylinina are among the largest predatory staphylinids, averaging 15 mm long. None are considered endemic or indigenous to Hawaii, but two species of *Creophilus* are listed as adventive and widespread by Nishida (1994). In addition to reviewing the occurrence of these species in Hawaii, this note calls attention to the first records of the genus *Platydracus* (formerly part of *Staphylinus*) from Hawaii. This is evidently the first record of the spread of any species of this large genus (>440 known species worldwide) outside of its original range.

This report is done in the context of a revision of all New World species and preparation of a world checklist for the subtribe Staphylinina. Specimens mentioned here are deposited in the entomological collections of the Bishop Museum (BPBM), University of Hawaii at Manoa (CTAM), University of California at Berkeley (EMEC), Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH), and National Museum of Natural History (USNM), although many additional specimens from other collections were studied as part of the overall revision.

*Platydracus caliginosus* (Erichson),  
new combination

New state record

*Staphylinus caliginosus* Erichson, 1839: 388.

*Staphylinus ejulans* Tottenham, 1939: 170, new synonymy.

This species, which apparently has never been formally moved from *Staphylinus* to *Platydracus* although these genera have been considered distinct by many authors, has been recorded from Mexico and Guatemala (Blackwelder, 1944). However, based on my unpublished studies (Newton, 1973, later work) it has a much wider (and apparently natural) occurrence in the New World, from the southwestern USA (southern Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and western Texas) through Mexico and Central America to Columbia. Specimens from the USA have commonly been misidentified as *P. tarsalis* (Mannerheim) or *P. mysticus* (Erichson), closely related species from western and eastern