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The following minutes, notes and exhibitions were recorded by the Secretary on the month indicated during the calendar year 1987. The minutes contain only the highlights in abbreviated form. Total attendance is indicated as well as important committee reports and business transactions. Complete minutes may be seen in the Secretary's file.

"PHES" is the abbreviation used in the Notes and Exhibitions section of the Proceedings for "Proc. Hawaii. Entomol. Soc." In the headings for the notes, the scientific names are in boldface type if the insect is reported as a new immigrant to Hawaii. (The Editor).

JANUARY

The 973rd meeting of the Hawaiian Entomological Society was held at the Manoa Library, Honolulu, beginning at 2:00 p.m. on January 12, 1987 with President Dick Tsuda presiding. Seventeen members and one guest, Dr. Robert Metcalf, were present.

Program: Dr. Robert Metcalf, Professor of Entomology, University of Illinois, spoke on the topic: "Chemical Ecology of Corn Rootworm".

NOTES AND EXHIBITIONS

An apparently new **Dacus** sp. from Molokai: Three specimens of an apparently new species of fruit fly, genus *Dacus* (*Bactrocera*), from Wailau Valley, Molokai which were collected in the early 1970's by John Kjargaard, recently turned up in a pill box in the collecting bag loaned to Mr. Kjargaard by Dr. Mitchell many years ago. This *Dacus* doesn't fit any known species in the literature and I sent the specimens to Dr. R.A.I. Drew in Australia who presently is the leading worker on Dacinae. He replied "they are incredibly unique. I have never seen them before and (the species is) probably undescribed."

This distinctive species is easily recognized by having two brown transverse bands over the wing, a broad gray longitudinal band down mesonotum and large black mark over base of scutellum. It is unlikely that this *Dacus* is endemic, but at the present time we have no idea where it might have originated, or how it got to Molokai. **D. Elmo Hardy.**

Carpenter Ants Nesting in Thermos. Dr. Mitchell stated that he had seen carpenter ants, *Camponotus variegatus* (Fr. Smith), running about his house, but was unable to locate the nest. One day recently he took down an "airpot" thermos container from a storage shelf, and when he opened the

top to wash it, out came the ants. They had built a nest in the thermos and in the bellows at its top. The ants entered the space through the spout and then chewed through the valve in the top to the bellows. In order to clean the whole apparatus the bellows assembly was dismantled and the damaged valve replaced. In his experience carpenter ants have also been found in hollow fiber glass poles used for an amateur radio antenna, and in hollow sliding doors. **W. C. Mitchell.**

FEBRUARY

The 974th meeting of the Hawaiian Entomological Society was held at the Manoa Library, beginning at 2:00 p.m., February 9, 1987. Eleven members and one guest, Dr. Diane Ullman, attended.

Program: Highlights of the annual meeting of the Entomological Society of America, held in Reno, Nevada during early December 1986, were presented by Drs. J. W. Beardsley, Franklin Chang and Frank Howarth.

NOTES AND EXHIBITIONS

Bootanellus orientalis (Mathur and Hussey): Dr. Beardsley exhibited specimens of a seed chalcid of the family Torymidae which is a previously unrecorded immigrant. The earliest known Hawaiian specimen was collected by him from a detection light trap operated at Barber's Point Naval Air Station, Ewa, Oahu, during August 1977. To date, nine specimens have been found, all from Oahu. Three specimens were sent to Dr. Z. Boucek, chalcid specialist at the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology in London, who made the determination. *B. orientalis* was first described from India in the genus *Bootanomyia* Girault (R. N. Mathur and N. W. Hussey, 1956, Forest. Bul. Dehra Dun (N.S.) no. 212:1-3). According to Dr. Boucek, the species is known also from Australia (Queensland) and Cuba. It develops in seeds of *Casuarina equisetifolia*, a widely planted tree native to Australia, where the wasp probably originated. Dr. Boucek suggested that it may infest another *Casuarina* species here, as Hawaiian specimens differ slightly in color pattern and size from those he has seen from other areas. **J. W. Beardsley.**

Helorus ruficornis Förster: In February 1985, I reported as a new state record an *Helorus* sp. (Family Heloridae), based upon two specimens collected on Mt. Tantalus, Oahu by Mr. W. D. Perreira (PHES 27:4). Further information is now available concerning this parasite of Chrysopidae. During 1985 and 1986, Mr. Perreira collected four additional specimens, three from Mt. Tantalus, Oahu, and one from Waikamoi Forest Reserve, 4,000 ft. elevation, East Maui. One of the Mt. Tantalus specimens was reared from a cocoon of *Chrysopa basalis* Walker, the first definite host record for *Helorus* in Hawaii.

Recently, I ran across a paper by Dr. Henry Townes titled, "Revision of the Heloridae (Hymenoptera)" (1977, Contrib. American Entomol. Inst. 15(2):1-12). Using Townes's key, I placed our species as *Helorus ruficornis* Förster, originally described from Europe (1856, Hymenopterologische

Studien, p. 143). Townes listed collection localities for *H. ruficornis* from Europe, Pakistan, Nepal, South Africa, and eastern North America. In North America it appears to be a recent introduction, having been first collected there during 1951. **J. W. Beardsley.**

Gelis sp. near *albipalpus* (Thomson). In September 1977 a *Gelis* sp. was reported as a new state record, based upon three male specimens collected from light trap material from Oahu (Beardsley, PHEs 23:179). Since then, eight additional specimens of this ichneumonid wasp, including four females, have been collected. Last year, a pair of specimens was submitted to the U.S.D.A. Insect Identification Laboratory at Beltsville, Maryland. These have now been determined as *Gelis* sp. near *albipalpus* (Thomson) by R. W. Carlson. Dr. Carlson noted that *G. albipalpus* is a Western Palearctic species, but that sibling species may exist in the Oriental and Nearctic regions. Of the eleven known Hawaiian specimens of this ichneumonid, all except one are from the Ewa-Hickam AFB area of Oahu, from light trap collections. A single female was taken at 1200 ft. elevation, Powerline Road (near Hanalei), Kauai, X•22•1981, M. Conant col., ex malaise trap. The latter is a new island record. **J. W. Beardsley and B. Kumashiro.**

Vulgichneumon diminutus (Matsumura). Specimens of an unidentified ichneumonid wasp which were submitted to the USDA Insect Identification Laboratory have been identified by Dr. R. W. Carlson as *Vulgichneumon diminutus* (Matsumura). This is a new state record. To date, four female and 13 male specimens have been collected here, the earliest dated 11•16•1980. Except for four males which are labeled Makawao, Maui, XII•22•1985, D. Nakao, and three males from that locality, XII•26•1985, P. Conant, all are from Oahu where they have been collected at widely scattered localities, including Honolulu (Manoa, Nuuanu), Kaneohe, Kahaluu, Waiahole, and the summit of Mt. Kaala. This species was described in the genus *Ichneumon* and was placed in the genus *Algathia* Cameron by Townes, Townes and Gupta 1961 (A Catalog and Reclassification of the Indo-Australian Ichneumonidae). Described originally from Okinawa, it is known also from India and south China. Mr. Conant reared his specimens from field-collected grass webworm larvae, *Herpetogramma licarsisalis* (Walker). Elsewhere it has been reared from other pyralid larvae such as *Cephalocrocis medinalis* Guenee, in China. **J. W. Beardsley and B. Kumashiro.**

Eudocima (= *Othreis*) *fullonia* (Clerck). A larva of this noctuid fruit-piercing moth was found on tall erythrina, *Erythrina variegata*, in Keaau, Hawaii by a banana farmer, Richard Ha, and was submitted to the Cooperative Extension Service in Hawaii County on January 22, 1987. Further investigations by Howard Hirae (CES), Arnold Hara (HITAHR) and Shinsuke Matayoshi (HDOA) discovered a moderate infestation of eggs, larvae and pupae at a ca. 3/4 acre planting of *E. variegata* near the sugar mill at Keaau, Hawaii. Feeding damage on older leaves and old hatched egg shells indicated that this moth had been established for at least three generations. This constitutes a new island record. *E. fullonia* was first discovered on Oahu on January 26, 1985 (PHEs 27:4). **A. H. Hara and S. Matayoshi.**

Sciothrips cardamomi (Ramakrishna). On January 5, 1987, adults and nymphs of the cardamom thrips, *Sciothrips cardamomi* (Ramakrishna), were collected from both red and pink ginger flower cuttings submitted to the Insect Diagnostic Lab. by D. Sato (U.H. Hawaii County extension agent). The flower cuttings were collected from a commercial ginger farm in Papaikou on the island of Hawaii. Identification was made by D. Tsuda. *S. cardamomi* was first recovered on March 24, 1986 from the leaf sheaths and flower bracts of pink ginger cuttings, taken from a commercial greenhouse in Pahoa, Hawaii (PHES 28:16). A preliminary survey by A. Hara (U.H. Entomology Dept.) revealed that *S. cardamomi* is firmly established in Pahoa, Papaikou, Hilo, and Curtistown. To date, *S. cardamomi* has been found infesting only red and pink ginger. **D. Tsuda.**

MARCH

The 975th meeting of the Hawaiian Entomological Society was called to order by President Tsuda at 2:00 p.m., March 9, 1987, in the Manoa Library. Twenty-five members and four guests attended. Guests were Mr. Mike Rethwisch (U.H.), Ms. Linden Teramoto (U.H.), Ms. Delta Wescot (U.H.) and Dr. Diane Ullman (U.H.).

Program: Dr. Wallace C. Mitchell gave an informative talk titled "The Status of the Mediterranean Fruit Fly in Guatemala".

New Business: President Tsuda announced that Dr. John W. Beardsley has been appointed Editor of the Society's Proceedings, effective July 1, 1987. Additional members of the Editorial Committee also appointed are Mr. Gene Gilmore, Dr. Marshall W. Johnson, Dr. C. Ray Joyce and Dr. Al Samuelson.

NOTES AND EXHIBITIONS

Copidosoma sp., probably *bakeri* (Howard). On May 25, 1985, Mr. Shin Matayoshi, of the Hawaii State Department of Agriculture in Hilo, collected 18 specimens of an unknown encyrtid wasp at Waikoloa, Hawaii, on foliage of *Ipomoea* sp. Several specimens were submitted to Dr. Beardsley who determined that they represented a species of the polyembryonic encyrtid genus *Copidosoma*, but were distinct from *C. truncatellum* (Dalman), the only species of this genus previously known to be established in Hawaii. Specimens were sent by Mr. Kumashiro to the USDA Systematic Entomology Laboratory in Beltsville, Maryland where they were determined as *Copidosoma* sp., probably *bakeri* (Howard), by Dr. M. E. Schauff. This is a new state record.

C. bakeri is a widely distributed polyembryonic parasite of larval Noctuidae, subfamily Noctuinae, belonging to such genera as *Agrotis*, *Chorizagrotis*, *Euxoa*, and *Feltia*. Larvae of these genera are ground-inhabiting cutworms and armyworms, and in the continental U.S., where *C. bakeri* is widespread, it is considered to be a beneficial parasite of pest species. It was originally described by L. O. Howard as *Berecynthus bakeri* (1898, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 21:238). None of the noctuid species specifically cited by Gordh

(1979, Cat. Hymenop. in America No. of Mexico 1:938) as hosts for this species are known to occur in Hawaii. However, the Hawaiian fauna contains around 30 species in the noctuid genera *Agrotis* and *Peridroma*, most of them endemic, and it is likely that *C. bakeri* will be found to attack one or more of these. **J. W. Beardsley** and **B. Kumashiro**.

The Blue Alfalfa Aphid, *Acyrtosiphon kondoi* Shinji: The blue alfalfa aphid, *Acyrtosiphon kondoi* Shinji (Homoptera: Aphididae) also known as the blue-green lucerne aphid, is a pest of alfalfa and clovers. Originally from Asia, it was first collected in the mainland U.S. in 1974. It is now found in almost every state west of the Rocky Mountains and has recently been reported as far east as Kentucky and Georgia. This aphid, previously unknown in Hawaii, was identified by me from 4 specimens (1 alate, 2 apterae, 1 nymph) swept from alfalfa, *Medicago sativa* L., collected by W. J. Iseke on December 28, 1986, at the Poamoho Experiment Farm, Oahu. Identification was verified by Dr. M. B. Stoetzel, USDA Systematic Entomology Lab., Beltsville, MD. This aphid species was previously collected in Hawaii on April 11, 1985 by K. Teramoto and R. Macapinlac from burclover, *Medicago hispida* Gaertn., at Kunia, Oahu, but the specimens were only recently determined as *A. kondoi* by B. Kumashiro of the Hawaii Department of Agriculture (verification by Dr. J. W. Beardsley, University of Hawaii). Thus far, the blue alfalfa aphid has been collected only from alfalfa and burclover on Oahu in Hawaii. **M. D. Rethwisch**.

Bephratelloides cubensis (Ashmead). This seed-infesting eurytomid wasp was first reared in Hawaii from sugar apple or sweetsop, *Annona squamosa*, collected at Waialae Kahala, Oahu in January 1986 (PHES 28:4). Infested seeds were collected from saramuya, *Annona* sp., on February 26, 1987 by Dr. Richard Hamilton at the Poamoho Experiment Farm, Oahu. The wasp is a neotropical pest of *Annona* spp. It has been reported from Florida, West Indies (Haiti, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Jamaica), Mexico, Central America, and South America (Peru). The female wasp has a long ovipositor with which she deposits her eggs into the green seeds of small fruit. The larvae feed inside the seeds of the developing fruit. Researchers in Cuba report that larval development takes 6-8 weeks. The larva changes into a naked pupa which remains inside the seed covering for 2-3 weeks longer. Damage to the fruit occurs when the adult wasp chews its way out through the flesh. Decay sets in around the emergence tunnel and spreads throughout the ripening fruit. **W. C. Mitchell**.

APRIL

The 976th meeting of the Hawaiian Entomological Society was called to order by President Tsuda at 2:00 p.m., April 13, 1987, in the Manoa Library. Seventeen members were present.

Program: Dr. Ray Joyce presented an illustrated talk on his recent travels titled "Island-hopping in the Pacific."

Report of Science Fair Committee: Dr. Lynn LeBeck announced the Society's selections for the 1987 Hawaii State Science Fair. First place went

to Mr. Lewis Kuo-Wei Lee for his project, "The Effects of 'Jumping Genes' and X-Irradiation on Sperm Killing Genes in *Drosophila*". Second place went to Ms. Tulimalefoi Sao for her project, "The Mechanical Transmission of *Salmonella* by *Musca sorbens*". These students will receive \$30 and \$20 respectively.

New Business; Historic Society Photographs: Mr. Fred Bianchi proposed that an album of historic photos of importance to the Society and to the history of entomology in Hawaii, which has been in his possession, be deposited in the archives of the Bishop Museum for safe-keeping. Dr. Beardley mentioned that the Bishop Museum was already designated the official repository for the HES records. A motion was made and carried that the photos be transferred to the Bishop Museum.

MAY

The 977th meeting of the Hawaiian Entomological Society was called to order by President Tsuda at 2:00 p.m., May 11, 1987, in the Manoa Library. Twenty-one members and three guests attended. The guests were Dr. Chris Boake (U.H.), Mr. Michael Caprio (U.H.) and Ms. Lynne Kaneshiro (U.H.).

Program: Dr. Chris Boake, Assistant Researcher with the U.H. Evolutionary Biology Program, spoke on the subject of her doctoral research, "Aggression and Courtship Behavior in a Gregarious Cricket".

New Business: Mr. Noel Krauss discussed the need for current biographical information about Hawaiian entomologists. He suggested that biographical data, memoirs and anecdotes by and about local entomologists and their work should be compiled and published regularly in the PHES. These suggestions were referred to the HES Editorial Committee.

NOTES AND EXHIBITIONS

Gymnaspis aechmeae Newstead (Homoptera: Diaspididae): The fly-speck scale, *Gymnaspis aechmeae* Newstead, was collected for the first time in Hawaii on May 7, 1987, in Palolo Valley on an ornamental bromeliad, by K. Leber. Identification was made by D.J. Preston, Bishop Museum. This is a new state record. Ferris, 1938, Atlas of the Scale Insects of North America 1:SI-62, states that this armored scale was originally described from *Aechmea aquilega* (Bromeliaceae) at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, England, and that it has since been recorded from many hosts in various parts of the world. Ferris noted that in Florida it has been recorded on the type host, *Bilbergia*, *Hohenbergia*, *Nidularium*, and pineapple, all of which are in the Bromeliaceae. **D. J. Preston.**

JUNE

The 978th meeting of the Hawaiian Entomological Society was called to order by President Tsuda at 2:00 p.m., June 8, 1987, in the Manoa Library.

Nineteen members and three guests attended. Guests were Mrs. Dorothy Joyce, Dr. Michael Kambyssellis (New York University) and Mr. Tim Whittier (U.H.).

Program: Dr. Kambyssellis spoke on the topic: "Reproductive Strategies in Yoke Protein Genes in Hawaiian *Drosophila*".

Announcements: Dr. Mitchell announced the death, in Texas, of Dr. Leroy Williamson, a former member of the Society who left Hawaii in 1984.

Congratulations were extended by the Society to Dr. Bruce Tabashnik for being awarded the Excellence in Research award for Junior faculty members at the University of Hawaii at Manoa.

New Business: President Tsuda announced that the Executive Committee had appointed Dr. John Armstrong to fill the position of President Elect, which was vacated by the departure from Hawaii of Mr. Wilmer Snell. Mr. John Strazanac was appointed to the office of Treasurer to complete the term of Ms. Nancy Cushing, who also has left the state.

NOTES AND EXHIBITIONS

Rogas sp. Ten specimens (3 ♀, 7 ♂) of a braconid wasp new to Hawaii were collected on Oahu during 1985. Eight were taken from light trap material collected at Hickam AFB, during June, July, August and October 1985, by J. W. Beardsley; one male was taken at Kaena Pt., 12•IX•85, by G. Uchida. Specimens were determined by Dr. Paul Marsh of the USDA Systematic Entomology Laboratory in Washington, D.C. *Rogas* (Rogadinae) is a large cosmopolitan genus, with 38 species recorded from North America alone. All *Rogas* species for which host records are available develop as internal parasites of lepidopterous larvae, and pupate within the host remains. Hosts recorded for North American species include Noctuidae, Geometridae, Arctiidae and the like. **J. W. Beardsley** and **B. Kumashiro**.

Bracon (Habrobracon) sp. Another braconid wasp new to Hawaii was collected by J. W. Beardsley at Pohakuloa, Hawaii, 6,000 ft., 9•VI•1986, on the native shrub *Chenopodium oahuense*. In all, 14 specimens (3 ♀, 11 ♂) were collected. Determination was made by Dr. Paul Marsh of USDA, Systematic Entomology Laboratory, on the basis of male specimens sent to him by Mr. Kumashiro. Females are needed for accurate determination in this genus, and a female specimen will be submitted to Dr. Marsh for further study. **J. W. Beardsley** and **B. Kumashiro**.

Synopeas sp.: Specimens of a platygasterid wasp new to Hawaii were submitted to the USDA Systematic Entomology Laboratory by Mr. Kumashiro. These were determined by Dr. Paul Marsh as *Synopeas* sp. *Synopeas* is a large genus of Platygasteridae, but little is known about their host relationships. About two dozen specimens have been collected, all from Oahu. The earliest known collection was made by K. Murai, at Lualualei, 2•VII•1985, from blossoms of koa haole (*Leucaena leucocephala*). Additional collections were made by Murai at Lualualei 31•VII•1986; by K. Teramoto at Pawaa

(Honolulu), 17•IX•85, and by J. W. Beardsley at the summit of Mt. Kaala 4,000 ft., 28•IX•1985. **B. Kumashiro and J. W. Beardsley.**

Fidiobia sp.: Another minute platygasterid wasp which has been present in Hawaii for many years, but which has never been reported in PHES, is a species of *Fidiobia* Ashmead. Known host relationships of species in this small genus (three described species in North America) are as parasites in eggs of Coleoptera of the families Curculionidae and Chrysomelidae. The host of the Hawaiian species is unknown, although Yoshimoto (Pacific Insects 11:631, 1969) reported rearing it from *Canthium odoratum* (an endemic Hawaiian tree) in association with *Orneodes objurgatella* Walsingham, a native moth of the family Alucitidae, and suggested it might be a parasite of the eggs of that species. Yoshimoto's record is the only known reference to *Fidiobia* in Hawaii. The oldest known collection of this *Fidiobia* sp. was made by J. W. Beardsley near Halawa Valley, Molokai, IX•7•1956, ex *Plectronia* (= *Canthium*) *odorata* fruit. Approximately three dozen specimens of this species are in the University of Hawaii collection. These include specimens from the following localities: Mt. Kaala, Oahu, III•1959, J. W. Beardsley, ex Ohia leaves infested with psyllid galls; Waipio, Oahu, XI•1965 J. W. Beardsley, on sugarcane; and Kohala Mts, Hawaii, Koaia Preserve, IV•1973, J. W. Beardsley, on *Acacia koaia*. **J. W. Beardsley.**

Encyrtoscelio sp.: A minute scelionid wasp of the genus *Encyrtoscelio* Dodd (1914, Proc. Royal Soc. Queensland 26:119) is a well-established immigrant in Hawaii which has not been reported previously. The generic determination was made by Dr. Beardsley, through reference to Masner's 1980 paper "Key to Genera of Scelionidae of the Holarctic Region with descriptions of new genera and species (Hymenoptera: Proctotrupoidea)", Mem. Ent. Soc. Canada 113. *Encyrtoscelio* species are similar in size and shape to those of *Baeus* Haliday. However, unlike that genus, they are parasitic on eggs of Cydnidae (Hemiptera), not those of spiders. *Encyrtoscelio* is easily recognized by the conspicuous angular projection of the front of the head. About three dozen specimens of this wasp are in the University of Hawaii collection, the oldest being from Honolulu, Oahu, VII•1965, J. W. Beardsley. Other collections are from Ewa, Oahu, IX•1970, A. K. Ota, ex pitfall trap; Kailua, Oahu, X•4•1976, J. W. Beardsley, ex pitfall traps in lawn; and Lanai, XII•1985, J. W. Beardsley, ex pitfall trap in pineapple field. Nearly all the available specimens are wingless. However, two macropterous specimens, one from Kailua, Oahu, and one from Kokee, Kauai, IX•1965, J. W. Beardsley, appear to represent the same species. All available specimens are females. **J. W. Beardsley.**

Baryconus sp.: An incompletely determined scelionid wasp, which has been present in Hawaii for many years but not previously recorded, is a species of the genus *Baryconus* Förster. This determination was made by J. W. Beardsley. More than 60 specimens are in the University of Hawaii collection, all but one from Oahu (Waipahu, Ewa, Aiea, Barbers Point, etc.). The exceptional specimen is from Kokee, Kauai, IX•1965, J. W. Beardsley. The host of this wasp is unknown. However, *Baryconus* species have been reared from eggs of Tettigoniidae in other areas. The size and time of dis-

covery of our species suggest that it may be found parasitizing the eggs of the introduced Philippine katydid, *Phaneroptera furcifera* Stal, which was first found here in 1957. **J. W. Beardsley.**

Otiorhynchus sulcatus (Fabricius): Seven specimens of the black vine weevil, *O. sulcatus*, were collected near a light in Volcano, Hawaii during June 1986 by W. D. Perreira. The only previous published record of this weevil in Hawaii was based upon two specimens collected by R. C. L. Rice near Kokee, Kauai during March and April 1976 (PHES 23:19, 1979). However, the State Department of Agriculture collection contains two specimens from Mauna Kea, Hawaii collected in August 1984 and July 1986, both in the vicinity of Humuula (ca. 1900m) on gorse flowers, by E. Yoshioka and N. Nagata, respectively. These are the first records of *O. sulcatus* from Hawaii island. **J. W. Beardsley and B. Kumashiro.**

Gryllus bimaculatus De Geer: An adult specimen of this gryllid, for which the common name "two-spotted cricket" is being proposed, was found at the Lihue Airport on Kauai in January 1986. Subsequently, it was collected in a corn field in Kekaha in April by W. Kobayashi and at a residence in Lihue in July. Identification was made by D. A. Nickle, USDA Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. This is a new state record. The two-spotted cricket has been reported from Asia (Cyprus, Israel, Iran, Pakistan, India) and Africa (Libya, Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe). The cricket has two yellow spots at the base of its tegmina. It is a polyphagous pest which feeds on the subterranean parts of plants and other parts near the ground. Damage has been reported on groundnut pods, cowpeas, various vegetables, seedlings of cereals, cotton seedlings, young rice plants, sugarcane, corn ears, tobacco, coffee, citrus, and plum (1986, D. Knott, New Pest Advisory Group, Data Sheet). Schmutterer (1969, Pests of Crops in Northeast and Central Africa with particular reference to the Sudan; Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart, Portland) reported that high moisture content of soil is essential for development of the nymphs. The crickets live in holes in the ground or under stones, and are mainly active at night or in the early morning. Since they are seldom observed during the day, they are often overlooked as causal agents of crop damage. **B. Kumashiro and R. Heu.**

New Island Records:

Leptodictya tabida (Herrich-Schaeffer): The sugarcane lacebug was found on Oahu at Waimanalo Experiment Station on a sugarcane variety planting, April 10, 1987, by A. Ota. The lacebug was also found on Johnson grass, Napier grass, and Guinea grass in the Waimanalo area. On April 11, specimens were also found on sugarcane at Maunawili. One week later, specimens were found on sugarcane at Ewa. In June 1987, the lacebug was also observed on potted sugarcane plants outside the Hawaii Dept. of Agriculture Insectary in Honolulu by K. Murai. Specimens were also found on sour grass at Waimanalo in June by R. Heu. Identification of the lacebug was made by A. Ota and confirmed by B. Kumashiro. The sugarcane lacebug was first found on Maui in 1985 (PHES 27:10) and on Molokai in 1986 (PHES 28:10). **A. Ota and R. Heu.**

Oedaleus abruptus (Thunberg): An adult specimen of the small bandedwing grasshopper was collected in a sugarcane field at Lahaina, Maui on February 19, 1987 by R. Heu, M. Early, and P. Conant. Identification was made by B. Kumashiro. This is a new record for Maui. It was first collected on Oahu in 1968 (PHES 20:273) and was later found on Kauai in 1976 (PHES 23:12). Numerous adults were observed in the sugarcane field.

R. Heu.

Trox suberosus Fabricius: Specimens of this scarabaeid beetle were collected at Kahului, Maui on April 15, 1986 by R. Hobde. Identification was made by B. Kumashiro. This beetle was previously known from Oahu (1970, PHES 21:7, 16) and Kauai (1974, PHES 27:12). **B. Kumashiro.**

JULY

The 979th meeting of the Hawaiian Entomological Society was called to order by President Tsuda at 2:00 p.m., July 13, 1987, at the Manoa Library. Twenty members and one guest (Ms. D. Wescot) attended.

Program: Dr. John Beardsley, University of Hawaii, Department of Entomology, spoke on the topic: "The Eucolidae, a Little-Known Factor in the Ecology of Hawaiian Flies".

NOTES AND EXHIBITIONS

Cattle egret feeding on lesser cornstalk borer: Based on earlier reports of the cattle egret, *Bubulcus ibis* L., feeding on the lesser cornstalk borer (LCB), *Elasmopalpus lignosellus* (Zeller), the esophagus and crop of an egret were examined on the morning of June 24, 1987 in a sugarcane field at Makaweli, Kauai, by Bruce Robinson, Donald Sugawa, Ronald Heu, Larry Nakahara, and Liang-Yih Chou, visiting entomologist from Taiwan. Over a dozen freshly ingested LCB adults were found in the esophagus. Closer examination of the crop contents in Honolulu by Grace Nakahashi revealed that LCB larvae and adults made up 91% of the egret's diet. A total of 427 LCB individuals were counted; 339 (79%) were adults (57 whole adults and 282 heads only) and 88 (21%) were larvae (24 larvae and 64 larval head capsules). Another 43 arthropods (9%) from the following groups were also found in the egret's crop: Lepidoptera (1), Coleoptera (19), Hymenoptera (4), Diptera (9), Hemiptera (1), Homoptera (1), Orthoptera (7), and one spider. This is the first record of a predator attacking the LCB in Hawaii.

L. M. Nakahara and R. Heu.

New Island Records:

Somatrichus unifasciatus (Dejean): Adult specimens of this carabid beetle were collected at Lawai, Kauai on May 23, 1986 by M. Morris. Identification was made by B. Kumashiro. This beetle was first found on Oahu in 1954 [Ford, 1955, PHES 15(3):388]. **D. Sugawa.**

Acyrtosiphon kondoi Shinji: Specimens of the blue alfalfa aphid were collected from an alfalfa field at Hoolehua, Molokai on February 18, 1987 by P. Conant and R. Heu. Identification was made by B. Kumashiro. This

aphid was first collected on Oahu in 1985. It was recorded as a new insect record for the state in March 1987 (see Notes and Exhibitions for March). **R. Heu and P. Conant.**

Gnathaphanus upolensis Csiki: A specimen of this carabid beetle was collected by a resident of Honokowai, Maui on May 30, 1986. Identification was made by B. Kumashiro. This beetle was first found on Oahu in 1974 and reported as *Selenophorus* sp. (Beardsley 1977, PHEs 22:404; 1983, PHEs 24:173). **P. Conant and R. Heu.**

AUGUST

The 980th meeting of the Hawaiian Entomological Society was called to order by President Tsuda at 2:00 p.m., August 11, 1987, at the Manoa Library. Twenty-seven members and two guests attended. Guests were Mr. Muhammad Chaudhry of the Department of Agriculture, Rawalpindi, Pakistan, and Mr. David L. Bishop, U.S. Navy pest control trainee.

Program: Dr. Scott Miller, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Department of Entomology, spoke on the topic: "The Future of Entomology at the Bishop Museum".

NOTES AND EXHIBITIONS

Aedes nocturnus Theobald: *A. nocturnus* is the only subgenus *Aedimorphus* mosquito species occurring in Hawaii. It has again been elevated to full species status (R. A. Ward; in Mosquito Systematics, Vol. 10(3):234, 1984, A Second Supplement to a Catalog of the Mosquitos of World). It was first reported from Hawaii as *Aedes vexans nocturnus* by Joyce and Nakagawa (PHEs 18:273-280, 1963), following the Stone, Starke, and Knight, 1959, Catalog. Belkin (1962) in: The Mosquitos of the South Pacific, page 427, considered *nocturnus* as a full species. Hardy (1964) in Vol. 11, Insects of Hawaii, page 437, Supplement to Vol. 10, added *A. vexans nocturnus* Theobald to the Hawaii fauna. **C. R. Joyce.**

Recent captures of foreign fruit flies in California: There have been several recent introductions of tephritid fruit flies into California. On June 23, 1987, 6 males of the oriental fruit fly (OFF), *Dacus dorsalis* Hendel, were captured in a Jackson trap baited with methyl eugenol (ME) in the Los Angeles area. On June 24, a single female OFF was taken in a McPhail protein bait trap in Orange County, and a single male OFF was taken in a ME trap in San Diego. On July 20, a female OFF was trapped in Jackson ME trap in San Diego. On July 27, a female mediterranean fruit fly, *Ceratitis capitata* (Wiedemann) (medfly), was caught in a ME trap in East Los Angeles. August 3, a single *Dacus bivittatus* (Bigot) was caught in a Jackson trap baited with cue-lure in Cerritos, Los Angeles county. On August 4, two male OFF were taken in a ME trap and 3 male and 2 female OFF were taken in a McPhail trap in the Hawaiian Garden area of Los Angeles. On August 6, one specimen of *Dacus correctus* (Bezzi) was caught in a ME trap in Los Angeles county. Last year on the same date, 3 specimens of *D. correctus* were collected

in a ME trap located at Garden Grove, Orange County. On August 13, a single female medfly was found in a McPhail trap in East Los Angeles approximately 3.3 miles from the find of July 27. *D. bivittatus* is an African species and *D. correctus* is known from India, Sri Lanka and Thailand. **W. C. Mitchell and R. Kobayashi.**

New Island Records:

Two-spotted cricket, *Gryllus bimaculatus* De Geer: Ten specimens (2♂♂, 1♀♀, 7 nymphs) of this immigrant gryllid were collected at Lualualei, Oahu by Mr. J. Herr, U.H. graduate student, from pitfall traps serviced on July 20, 1987. This is the first record of its establishment on Oahu. Three additional specimens were collected from traps serviced on August 3, 1987. Identifications were made by Mr. J. Strazanac. On July 31, 1987, one specimen was collected by Mr. R. Harada, Hawaii Department of Agriculture, from a light trap in Kunia. This cricket was first discovered in Hawaii at Lihue, Kauai in February 1986. **B. Kumashiro and J. Herr.**

Lesser cornstalk borer, *Elasmopalpus lignosellus* (Zeller): An infestation of the lesser cornstalk borer was found in a young sugarcane field at Naalehu, Hawaii on July 30, 1987 by E. Yoshioka, R. Heu and several staff members of Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and Ka'u Agribusiness. This constitutes a new island record for this major pest of sugarcane. The borer was first discovered in the State on Kauai, Oahu, and Maui in July 1986. Adults, larvae, and damaged sugarcane terminals ("dead hearts") were prevalent in the Naalehu sugarcane field. **R. Heu and E. Yoshioka.**

Two New **Holothrips** species from Hawaii: Two Hawaiian species of *Holothrips* Karny; *pictus* Okajima and *sakimurai* Okajima, were recently described (Bull. Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist., Entomol. 54:1-74, March 1987). They are both unique in their feeding habits among all the known Hawaiian thrips. *H. pictus* has been collected only once, at Opaekaa Falls, Kauai in 1983. *H. sakimurai* has been collected at several locations (Palikea, Helemano, and St. Louis Heights, Oahu; Koloa, Kauai; and Honohina, Hawaii) sporadically over a 35 year period from 1948 to 1983. *H. pictus* also has been collected from Philippines, Sulawesi (=Celebes), Java, West Malaysia, and Singapore, but *H. sakimurai* is only known from Hawaii. The specimens collected at Opaekaa Falls and Honohina are both from the University of California Riverside Collection (PHES 26:14).

Both of these species are fungal spore feeders, and also lowland species. They are probably both immigrants; *pictus* being a late arrival from the Orient, and *sakimurai* probably an earlier arrival, possibly from south. *Holothrips* is not one of the spore-feeding idolothropine genera, but belongs to, and is the first representative in Hawaii, of the Tribe Docessisophothripini of another subfamily, the Phlaeothripinae. Their maxillary stylets, which are used in picking up spores to ingest, are not as broad and stout as those of Idolothropinae, and only smaller spores can be ingested. Except for the tribes Docessisophothripini and Apelaunothripini, all the other fungus feeders of the Phlaeothripinae do not ingest spores, but feed directly upon fungal hyphae or decaying breakdown products, and their maxillary stylets are very thin.

Holothrips has been heretofore unknown in our thrips fauna. Its members are recognizable by their large yellowish brown to dark brown body ($3000 \pm \text{um}$), the large head (which is longer than wide and strongly narrowed towards base), 7-segmented antennae, tarsal tooth present on forelegs in both sexes, and triangular pelta. They seldom live in colonies and usually roam around and feed on dead leaves or branches, but sometimes in grass tussocks or in leaf-litter. Consequently, encountering these thrips in the field is often accidental, and they are seldom collected in multiple numbers at one time. **K. Sakimura.**

Pristomerus spinator (F.): On July 15, 1987, Dr. Vincent Chang, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, submitted for identification an ichneumonid wasp which had emerged from a field collected *Elasmopalpus lignosellus* (Zeller) larva. Six caterpillars were collected in a sugarcane field at Puunene, Maui on July 2, 1987 by Mae Nakahata and Vida Schell and were reared in the lab for parasite emergence by Alan Tamashiro (all of Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.). A single parasite emerged on July 13, 1987 and was identified by Bernarr Kumashiro, Hawaii Department of Agriculture, as *Pristomerus spinator* (F.). A second specimen of the same species emerged on July 16, 1987.

P. spinator was previously known as *P. appalachianus* Viereck and was purposely introduced to Hawaii from Texas in 1942 to control armyworms. It is established on Oahu, Kauai, Maui, and Hawaii and has been reared from beet armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*), armyworm (*Pseudaletia unipuncta*) and tomato pinworm (*Keiferia lycopersicella*). In Florida, it was reported as a primary parasite of medium sized *E. lignosellus* larvae.

This recovery constitutes a new Hawaiian host record for *P. spinator* and is the second record of a natural enemy attacking *E. lignosellus* in Hawaii. The first record was the cattle egret, *Bubulcus ibis* L. (see Notes and Exhibitions for July 1987). **B. Kumashiro and V. Chang.**

SEPTEMBER

The 981st meeting of the Hawaiian Entomological Society was called to order by President Tsuda at 2:00 p.m. on September 14, 1987, in the Manoa Library. Sixteen members and three guests attended. The guests were Mr. Michael Caprio (U.H.), Mr. Muhammad Chaudhry (Pakistan) and Mr. Wayne Hunter (U.H.).

Program: Dr. Neil Reimer, University of Hawaii, Department of Entomology, spoke on the topic: "Association of Ants with Mealybugs and Pineapple Wilt Disease, and their Control in Pineapple."

Editorial Committee Report: Dr. Beardsley submitted a report for the Editorial Committee which made the following recommendations relative to publication of the Society's Proceedings:

- 1) It was recommended that a wider review of manuscripts submitted for publication in PHES should be initiated. This would involve utilizing as reviewers members and non-members with expertise in the specific subject areas of submitted manuscripts. Where feasible, these would be reviewers residing outside of Hawaii.

- 2) Because of increased publication cost, it was recommended that page charges, reprint charges and subscription rates be increased (see new rates specified in "Information for Contributors", inside front cover).
- 3) The Committee recommended the establishment of a revolving fund, to be supported by individual, tax deductible donations, which would be used to help defray publication costs for authors of manuscripts accepted for publications in PHES who do not have institutional financial support. Dr. Beardsley suggested that this fund should be called "The Otto H. Swezey Memorial Fund", in honor of the founding member and long-time Editor of PHES, who died in 1959. A motion to establish this fund was made by Dr. Beardsley, and was seconded and passed unanimously by the members present.

NOTES AND EXHIBITIONS

Scirtothrips dorsalis Hood (Thripidae: Thripini: Scirtothripina): On May 19, 1987, numerous thrips (all stages) were collected from distorted leaves of African daisy, *Arctotis* sp., submitted to the Pest Diagnostic Clinic, U.H. by a backyard gardener in Manoa. A visit to the collection site the following day, revealed approximately 30 African daisy plants heavily infested with thrips. All stages were found feeding primarily on the top surface of the upward curling leaves. Examination of other possible host plants proved negative. Mounted specimens were identified as *Scirtothrips dorsalis* Hood by myself, and later confirmed by Mr. Kanjyo Sakimura. This is a new state record. It is also the second pest species of *Scirtothrips* established in Hawaii. Additional specimens were collected from leaves of cucumber growing at the U.H. Poamoho Expt. Farm by Miss F. Fujimoto (U.H. Entomology Dept.).

S. dorsalis is a tropical to subtropical species, occurring in India, where it was first described in 1919, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Japan, West Malaya, Java, New Guinea, Solomon Is., and Australia (Queensland). In India, it is commonly known as the "chillies and castor thrips", and in Australia, as the "strawberry thrips."

Host plants include *Ricinus*, *Capsicum*, *Mimosa*, *Arachis*, *Acacia*, *Brounea*, grape, strawberry, citrus, roses, mango, tea, and grasses. On the majority of host plants listed, *S. dorsalis* attacks the tender shoots, buds and flowers. In acute infestations, the growth of the shoot is arrested and the affected leaves become crinkled and curly. On grapes, it infests flower bunches and young fruits, causing heavy damage and reducing fruit set. *S. dorsalis* also is a known vector of tomato spotted wilt virus. D. M. Tsuda.

New Island Records:

Megastigmus (Eumegastigmus) transvaalensis (Hussey): Specimens of this seed-feeding wasp were collected from Christmas berry (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) on October 9, 1986 in Lihue, Kauai by D. Sugawa. Identification was made by B. Kumashiro, Hawaii Department of Agriculture. This wasp was previously known from Oahu [Beardsley 1971 PHES 21(1):28] and

Hawaii [Heu 1986, PHES 28:2; Yoshioka 1986, Hawaii Pest Report 6(2):6].
D. Sugawa, B. Kumashiro and R. Heu.

Editor's Note: This Torymid seed wasp has been reported previously in PHES as *Megastigmus* sp., or *Eumegastigmus* sp., without a specific determination. Specimens from Hawaii were determined several years ago by Dr. Carl Yoshimoto of Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, as *M. transvaalensis*. This species, which was described from South Africa (1956, Proc. Royal Entomol. Soc. London, Ser B, 25:161) is also known from the Canary Islands and from California, where it develops in seeds of *Schinus molle*. **J. W. Beardsley.**

Gyponana germari (Stal): One specimen of this green, cicadellid leafhopper was collected at Lihue, Kauai on March 16, 1986 by D. Sugawa. Identification was made by B. Kumashiro. This leafhopper was first collected on Oahu in 1977 [Beardsley 1981, PHES 23(3):320]. **D. Sugawa, B. Kumashiro, and R. Heu.**

Copestylum chalybescens (Wiedemann): An adult was reared from *Opuntia* sp. fruit from Waimea, Kauai on July 15, 1986 by D. Sugawa. Identification was made by B. Kumashiro. This syrphid was first collected from Oahu in 1946 and reported under the name *Volucella dracaena* Curran [Van Zwaluwenburg 1949, PHES 13(3):321]. It also has been collected on Hawaii (Hardy 1964, Insects of Hawaii 11:405). **D. Sugawa, B. Kumashiro, and R. Heu.**

OCTOBER

The 982nd meeting of the Hawaiian Entomological Society was called to order by President Tsuda at 2:00 p.m., October 19, 1987 at the Manoa Library. Eleven members and two guests attended. Guests were Mr. M. Chaudhry (Pakistan) and Mr. T. Whittier (U.H.).

Program: Mr. Muhammad Chaudhry, Entomologist for the Pakistan Department of Agriculture who is presently F.A.O. Scholar-in-Residence at the University of Hawaii, spoke on the topic: "Integrated Management of Tephritid Fruit Flies in Pakistan".

Nominations Committee Report: President Tsuda announced the roster of candidates for HES offices for the year 1988 which were proposed by the Nominations Committee. These are listed below.

President Elect: Mr. Pat Conant; Dr. Lynn LeBeck
 Secretary: Dr. Neil Reimer, Mr. Ron Heu
 Treasurer: Mr. John Strazanac
 Advisor: Dr. Po-Yung Lai, Dr. Stan Higa

A motion to close the nominations was seconded and unanimously approved.

NOTES AND EXHIBITIONS

Palpada vinetorum (Fabricius): Dr. Neal Evenhuis presented the following note by Dr. F. Christian Thomson, USDA/ARS Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Washington D.C., on a New World syrphid fly recently discovered to be established in the South Pacific area.

Many flies associated with man (synanthrops) have come from the Old World tropics into the New World and Pacific Area. Few have gone the other way. Among the flower flies (Syrphidae) a dozen or so species of the tribe Eristalini (rat-tailed maggots) and *Syritta* have come from the Palearctic and have established themselves in the New World and on various Pacific islands. Up until now only one flower fly has gone in the opposite direction. *Ornidia obesa* (Fabricius) spread across the Pacific about 100 years ago, reaching and becoming established as far as Africa (South) and the islands of the Indian Ocean (Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion and Seychelles). Now a second New World hemisynanthropic flower fly seems to have begun to repeat this spread from the New World. While preparing the section on Syrphidae for the new catalog of the Diptera of the Australasian and Oceania Regions (Evenhuis, in press), I asked Dr. Evert Schlinger to send me a sample of the flower flies he had collected at the new Richard B. Gump South Pacific Biological Research Station on Moorea, in the Society Islands. I didn't expect anything unusual as flower flies are poorly distributed among the Pacific islands and display a very low level of endemism. While the sample did include *Allograpta nigripilosa* (Hull), *Ischiodon scutellaris* (Fabricius), *Ornidia obesa* (Fabricius), and *Syritta oceanica* Macquart, the known array of flower flies from these islands, there were also two specimens of *Palpada vinetorum* (Fabricius), an unexpected surprise (Faa Pihaena, NE of Mt. Rotui, 800 ft., 20-27 March 1984). *Palpada* is an endemic New World genus of rat-tailed maggots, with some 162 known species, and *P. vinetorum* is the most widespread and perhaps most abundant species of the genus, ranging from United States (Wisconsin and Pennsylvania) in the north to northern Argentina (Misiones, Formosa) in the south. When *vinetorum* first reached the Society Islands and how is difficult to say, but my guess is that this occurred fairly recently as the species was not collected by Cheesman (1929, Entomologist 62:172-6), who collected all the other known Society Island flower flies. Nor have I ever seen the species from the Pacific area in the numerous lots of flower flies I have received for identification or have studied in various major museums (British, Bishop, American, etc.). However, before I could even get this preliminary note off, a second lot of *vinetorum* came in from the Pacific. My colleague, Dr. Wayne Mathis, Smithsonian Institution, collected a few specimens on Nuku Hiva, in the Marquesas (Toovii, 800 m., 10-12 June 1987), where he said it was common. Our record of the spread of *Ornidia* across the Pacific is spotted, but perhaps we can better document the spread of *Palpada vinetorum*! It is a very distinctive species, not likely to be confused with any flower fly that occurs in the Pacific or Oriental Regions. The key characteristics are: Eye plain, not with metallic spots or bands; mesonotum with three transverse gray pollinose bands; and arista bare. I would appreciate hearing from anyone who may have encountered *vinetorum* in the Pacific or Old World tropics. I am always happy to identify flower flies from any regions.

F. C. Thomson.

Sophonia sp., possibly *rufofascia* (Kuoh and Kuoh): On June 1, 1987, Bernarr Kumashiro of the Hawaii Department of Agriculture (HDOA)

received a call from Mr. Raymond Gill of the California Department of Food and Agriculture regarding a cicadellid leafhopper that was intercepted on fiddle leaf fig, *Ficus lyrata*, which had originated at a nursery at Waimanalo, Oahu. Mr. Gill indicated that the cicadellid has not been recorded from Hawaii and that it could only be identified to the subfamily Nirvaniinae. Male specimens were needed for the complete identification. In response to this information, additional specimens were collected from fiddle leaf fig at the Waimanalo nursery on June 4 by R. Heu, and again on June 5 by G. Nakamura, and R. Harada. The population was very small and inadequate to cause any noticeable damage. A cursory survey of nearby ornamental plants did not produce additional specimens.

Subsequently, specimens of both sexes were sent to Dr. W. J. Knight of the British Museum (Natural History) in London. According to Knight it is a species of *Sophonia* (= *Pseudonirvana*), possibly *S. rufofascia* (Kuoh and Kuoh). However, he stated that our specimens differ from typical *rufofascia* in the relative length of the basal process of the aedeagus, and a full revision of the genus would be required to assess the significance of this difference. Dr. Knight further stated that there are 16 species of *Sophonia* known from the Pacific islands.

This cicadellid is straw-colored and has a black longitudinal stripe extending across its dorsum. It has a pair of eye-spots on the apical portion of the hind wings, which makes it appear to walk backwards. **R. Heu and B. Kumashiro.**

NOVEMBER

The 983rd meeting of the Hawaiian Entomological Society was called to order by President Tsuda at 2:00 p.m., November 16, 1987, at the Manoa Library. Sixteen members and one guest attended. The guest was Dr. Michael Glancey, USDA-ARS Insects Affecting Man and Animals Research Laboratory, Gainesville, Florida.

Program: Dr. Glancey spoke on the topic: "Biology and Control of the Red Imported Fire Ant."

NOTES AND EXHIBITIONS

The following notes were submitted by Dr. R. Muniappan of the University of Guam.

Brontispa longissima Gestro on Nauru Island: On November 22, 1987 I collected this hispid beetle on a coconut tree at the Buada district in Nauru. The specimens were examined and confirmed by Mr. Bernarr R. Kumashiro and Dr. G. A. Samuelson. *B. longissima* is known to occur in Northern Australia, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Tahiti, American Samoa, Western Samoa, Taiwan and Indonesia. However, this is the first record of its occurrence in Nauru. Since only few trees in the Buada district and some trees along the airport road showed symptoms of *B. longissima* damage, it is considered to be a recent introduction to that island nation.

Aleurodicus dispersus Russell on Nauru Island: In November 1987 this pest was collected by me on a few coconut trees in the district of Menan, in Nauru. *A. dispersus* is known to occur in Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, Pohnpei, Palau, Saipan, Rota, Fiji, Cook Islands and the Philippines in the Pacific. This is the first record of *A. dispersus* in Nauru.

Protaetia sp. on Saipan: A scarabaeid beetle which was accidentally introduced to Guam in early 1970s has been found established on Saipan. Adult beetles feeding on pollen of betel nut palm were collected on November 4, 1987. On Guam, this beetle is known to feed on pollen of betel nut, coconut, mango and other trees. They also feed on overripe breadfruit and guava when a wound is caused by some other agent. **R. Muniappan.**

DECEMBER

The 984th meeting (annual dinner meeting) of the Hawaiian Entomological Society was held at the Henri Hawaii Restaurant in Paradise Park, Manoa Valley, Honolulu, beginning at 6:00 p.m., December 14, 1987. Twenty-six members and 11 guests attended. Dr. Wallace C. Mitchell served as Master of Ceremonies.

Report of Common Names Committee: Dr. Ronald Mau, Chairman, discussed the proposed additions and corrections to the Society's list of common names of Hawaiian insects, which were then accepted by unanimous vote of the members present. Dr. Mau stated that the Society intends to issue a revised list of Hawaiian insect common names which will be offered to HES members at a price of approximately \$5.00.

Announcement: Dr. Brennan announced the results of the recent HES election. The Society's officers for 1988 are as follows:

President — Dr. John Armstrong	Advisor — Mr. Stanley Higa
President-elect — Mr. Patrick Conant	Advisor (Past President) —
Secretary — Mr. Ron Heu	Mr. Dick Tsuda
Treasurer — Mr. John Strazanac	

Program: Dr. Mitchell introduced Mr. Dick Tsuda, HES President for 1987, who recognized the effective work of the Society's Officers and committees during the past year. Dr. Mitchell then introduced Dr. John Armstrong, HES President for 1988. President Tsuda turned over the gavel to President-elect Armstrong, and presented his Presidential address titled "Some Interesting Urban Thrips Pests." After awarding of door prizes, the meeting was adjourned at 9:15 p.m.

NEW IMMIGRANT RECORDS FOR THE YEAR 1987

The following species were reported for the first time in the Hawaiian islands during 1987, or earlier, on the dates indicated in the text. Species marked with an asterisk is considered as doubtfully established as record is based on a single collection.

Chance Immigrants

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* <i>Dacus</i> sp. (Diptera: Tephritidae)	1
<i>Bootanellus orientalis</i>	
(Mathur and Hussey) (Hymenoptera: Torymidae)	2
<i>Vulgichneumon diminutus</i>	
(Matsumura) (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae)	3
<i>Copidosoma</i> sp., probably <i>bakeri</i>	
(Howard) (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae)	4
<i>Acyrtosiphon kondoi</i> Shinji (Homoptera: Aphididae)	5
<i>Gymnaspis aechmeae</i> Newstead (Homoptera: Diaspididae)	6
<i>Rogas</i> sp. (Hymenoptera: Braconidae)	7
<i>Bracon</i> (<i>Habrobracon</i>) sp. (Hymenoptera: Braconidae)	7
<i>Synopeas</i> sp. (Hymenoptera: Platygasteridae)	7
<i>Fidiobia</i> sp. (Hymenoptera: Platygasteridae)	8
<i>Encyrtoscelio</i> sp. (Hymenoptera: Scelionidae)	8
<i>Baryconus</i> sp. (Hymenoptera: Scelionidae)	8
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<i>Holothrips pictus</i> Okajima (Thysanoptera: Phlaeothripidae)	12
<i>Holothrips sakimurai</i> Okajima (Thysanoptera: Phlaeothripidae)	12
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<i>Sophonia</i> sp., possibly <i>rufofascia</i>	
(Kuoh and Kuoh) (Homoptera: Cicadellidae)	16
<i>Chrestosema magnifica</i> (Yoshimoto) (Hymenoptera: Eucoilidae)	173
<i>Micreriodes guamensis</i> Yoshimoto (Hymenoptera: Eucoilidae)	175
<i>Eucoila ophyrae</i> Beardsley (Hymenoptera: Eucoilidae)	176
<i>Ganaspis ovata</i> (Yoshimoto) (Hymenoptera: Eucoilidae)	181
<i>Ganaspis xanthopoda</i> (Ashmead) (Hymenoptera: Eucoilidae)	181
<i>Didyctium weldi</i> (Yoshimoto) (Hymenoptera: Eucoilidae)	182
<i>Hexacola neoscatellae</i> Beardsley (Hymenoptera: Eucoilidae)	184
<i>Leptopilina boulardi</i> (Barbotin, Carton and Kelner-Pillault)	
(Hymenoptera: Eucoilidae)	188
<i>Leptopilina rugipunctata</i> (Yoshimoto) (Hymenoptera: Eucoilidae) ...	188
<i>Rhoptomeris advena</i> Beardsley (Hymenoptera: Eucoilidae)	189

NAME CHANGES AND CORRECTIONS CITED IN 1987 NOTES

Previous name	Changed to	Reason*	Page
<i>Helorus</i> sp.	Helorus ruficornis Förster	Det	2
<i>Gelis</i> sp.	Gelis sp. near albipalpus (Thomson)	Det	3
<i>Aedes vexans</i> <i>nocturnus</i> Theobald	Aedes nocturnus Theobald	CD	11

*Det — determined, CD — corrected determination, Syn — synonym.

Previous name	Changed to	Reason*	Page
<i>Pristomerus appalachianus</i> Viereck	<i>Pristomerus spinator</i> (Fabricius)	Syn	13
<i>Megastigmus</i> sp.	<i>Megastigmus</i> (<i>Eumegastigmus</i>) <i>transvaalensis</i> (Hussey)	Det	14
<i>Volucella dracaena</i> Curran	<i>Copestylum chalybescens</i> (Wiedemann)	(?)Syn	15

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES FOR 1987

Elected Officers

President	Dick Tsuda
President-Elect	Wilmer Snell ¹
Secretary	Lynn LeBeck
Treasurer	Nancy Cushing ²
Advisor (Past President)	Po-Yung Lai
Advisor	Roger Vargas

Standing Committees

Editorial	John W. Beardsley, Editor J. E. Gilmore, M. W. Johnson, C. R. Joyce, G. A. Samuelson
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Program	Wallace C. Mitchell, Chairman Bruce Tabashnik, Roger Vargas
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Arrangements	Ronald Heu, Chairman Marianne Early
Nominations	Po-Yung Lai, Chairman B. M. Brennan, J. K. Fujii, S. H. Saul, J. M. Tenorio

*Det — determined, CD — corrected determination, Syn — synonym.

¹Resigned July 1, 1987, due to relocation outside Hawaii. Replaced by Dr. John Armstrong.²Resigned July 15, 1987, due to relocation outside Hawaii. Replaced by Mr. John Strazanac.

MEMBERSHIP 1987

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Conant, S.
Culliney, T. W.
Cunningham, R. T.
Cushing, N.
Dominey, W. J.
Early, M.
Evenhuis, N. L.
Foote, D.
Freeman, R.
Fritzler, C. J.
Fujii, J. K.
Fujimoto, M. S.
Funasaki, G. Y.
Furlow, B.
Furumizo, R. T.
Gagne, W. C.*
Gilmore, J. E.
Gon, S. M. III
Greenfield, R.

Hagen, K. S.
Hamasaki, R. T.
Hapai, M. M.
Hara, A. H.
Harris, E. J.
Henderson, D. S.
Herr, J.
Heu, R.
Higa, S.
Hinckley, A. D.
Howarth, F. G.
Ikeda, J. K.
Inoue, S.
Johnson, M. W.
Kajiwar, J. T.
Kawazoe, A.
Kaya, H.
Kitaguchi, G.
Kobayashi, R. M.
Koga, R. E.
Kohn, M. A.
Kumashiro, B. R.
Kunishi, R. K.
Lai, P.-Y.
LeBeck, L. M.
Lee, C. Y. L. Sr.
Leeper, J. R.
Liquido, N. J.
Litsinger, J. A.
Lynch, J. A.
Maddison, P. A.
Madinger, F. L.
Markin, G. P.
Matayoshi, S.
Mau, R. F. L.
McInnis, D. O.

McMahan, E.
Miller, S. E.
Miyahira, N.
Montgomery, S. I.
Moore, A.
Mull, W. P.
Muniappan, R.
Murai, K. T.
Muruvanda, D. A.
Myles, T. G.
Nafus, D. M.
Nagamine, W. T.
Nakagawa, S.
Nakahara, L. M.
Nakahara, S.
Napompeth, B.
Nishida, G. M.
Nowell, W. R.
Oatman, E. R.
Oi, D. H.
Olson, F. L.
Onaga, K.
Ota, A. K.
Ozaki, E. T.
Perreira, W. D.
Pinter, L.
Preston, D.
Ramadan, M. M.
Reimer, N. J.
Rice, E. A.
Rice, R. A.
Riotte, J. C. E.
Robin, M. R.
Rutschky, C. W. II
Samuelson, G. A.
Saul, S. H.

*Deceased

Schaefer, P. W.
Schneider, E. L.
Schreiner, I.
Sengbusch, C. H.
Sengbusch, H. G.
Shimoda, L. K.
Shirona, E.
Snell, W. E.
Spadoni, R. D.
Stark, J.
Strazanac, J. S.
Su, N. Y.
Sugawa, D. T.

Swift, S. F.
Tabashnik, B. E.
Takei, G. H.
Tamashiro, M.
Tanabe, A.
Tanada, Y.
Tanaka, N.
Taniguchi, G. Y.
Tanimoto, V. M.
Tenorio, J. M.
Teramoto, K. K.
Toyama, G. M.
Tsuda, D. M.

Uchida, G. K.
Ullman, D. E.
Vargas, R. I.
Watanabe, T. M.
Whittier, T.
Wirth, W. W.
Wong, T.
Wooliams, K. R.
Yano, K.
Yates, J. R. III
Yoshida, H. A.
Yoshimoto, C. M.