

A Key to the Lanaian *Proterhinus* (Coleoptera, Aglycyderidae)

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Of all the genera of Hawaiian insects probably none surpasses *Proterhinus* in taxonomic difficulties. No keys have been prepared to aid in the separation of the species described in the "Fauna Hawaiiensis" or subsequently, and, therefore, it is an almost impossible task for anyone not having access to collections named by Dr. Perkins to determine his material. There are about 175 species and varieties described from our islands. The intergradations of characters between these species is remarkable; a more plastic group of insects can hardly be found.

I herewith present my first attempt of keying out the *Proterhinus* of Lanai. I began with Lanai for the reason that it has had fewer species (16) recorded from it than any of the other main islands, and because it is the only island from which we have a complete collection in Hawaii. The difficulties encountered in making this key were so great that I fear that a complete set of keys to the species of all the islands will be a long, discouraging task, if not an impossible one, without a complete revision of the family. However, if the named species are true species, they can be keyed.

Some of the Lanaian *Proterhinus* are quite distinct and readily recognized. However, major difficulties present themselves beginning especially with dichotomy 12 and continuing to the end of the key, for the species contained in that part are closely allied and present few or no salient characters to aid in their separation.

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| 1. | Second antennal segment distinctly shorter than the third..... | 2 |
| | Second antennal segment approximately as long as the third, not conspicuously shorter | 8 |
| 2. | Eighth antennal segment distinctly longer than the ninth..... | |
| | <i>P. longicornis</i> Sharp | |
| | Eighth antennal segment shorter than the ninth, or at least not distinctly longer | 3 |
| 3(2). | First antennal segment long and stout, distinctly longer than segments two plus three..... | <i>P. insignis</i> Sharp |
| | First antennal segment distinctly shorter than the following two segments together | 4 |
| 4(3). | Elytra with distinct callosities or with callosities and rather large, distinct impressions, the dorsum irregular; prothorax rather or distinctly strongly gibbous at the base..... | 5 |
| | Elytra with the dorsum rather even, not interrupted by large callosities nor large depressions; base of prothorax not or hardly gibbous | 6 |
| 5(4). | Prothorax very strongly gibbous at the base, the median line distinctly impressed on the basal gibbose area; the three large impressions confluent; humeri rather strongly projecting around the basal angles of the prothorax; elytra with a common trans- | |

- verse scutellar callous and a single large, broad callous on each elytron between the base and the middle.....
P. alyxiae pauper Perkins
- Prothorax with the median line not impressed on the gibbous area which gradually slants forward and is not very steep on its anterior face, the two lateral impressions smaller, deeper, better defined than the median one, not at all confluent with it; humeri angulate and prominent but not tending to strongly embrace the posterior angles of the prothorax; elytra with several irregular impressions on either side of the suture between longitudinal and less conspicuous, transverse calli from behind the scutellar callous to the declivity.....*P. dispar* Sharp
- 6(4). Head with a distinct, low, rounded, arcuate ridge between the posterior margins of the eyes.....*P. lanaiensis* Perkins
- Head without a distinct ridge between the posterior margins of the eyes 7
- 7(6). Subapical constriction of the prothorax strongly impressed, making the sides distinctly and sharply angulate at the hind margin of the constriction; elytra sparsely set with golden setae, without large patches of pale, dense setae; humeri not produced around the basal angles of the prothorax; a drab reddish species.....*P. detritus* Sharp
- Subapical constriction of the prothorax broadly and concavely impressed, the sides not at all angulate at the base of the constriction; elytra densely clothed with pale, golden, prostrate setae with scattered bare patches; humeri prominent, sharply pointed, distinctly projecting forward around the base of the prothorax.....*P. ineptus* Sharp
- 8(1). Humeri prominent or very prominent, strongly angulate, produced into pointed processes that usually project prominently around the basal angles of the prothorax..... 9
- Humeri more or less rounded off or roundly angulate, never produced into sharp processes and never prominently produced around the base of the prothorax..... 11
- 9(8). Pronotum with long, slender, straight, sharp-pointed, erect, scattered setae in addition to the short, curved, recumbent setae; elytra bristling with even longer setae; a very "spiny" species.....*P. blackburni* Sharp
- Pronotum with only short, curved, prostrate setae throughout.... 10
- 10(9). Head with a distinct, low, arcuate ridge between the hind margin of the eyes; elytra with a callous on either side of the scutellum more densely clothed with pale setae, making a distinct pale spot on either side of the scutellum visible to the unaided eye; elytra usually with several irregular discal callosities.....*P. innotabilis* Perkins
- Head without a ridge between the eyes; elytra without distinct calli and without pale spots on either side of the scutellum, the fourth and fifth intervals usually conjointly somewhat more elevated than the others and making a characteristic raised line from near the humerus caudad, with the short prostrate setae sparsely scattered and not condensed into distinct pale patches; an elongate reddish species with subparallel-sided elytra.....*P. epitretus* Perkins
- 11(8). Elytra with a distinct, common scutellar callosity; prothorax rather conspicuously gibbous at the base, large, almost straightly and strongly expanded on the sides from the base to well beyond the middle, thence abruptly and strongly constricted before the apex.....*P. breviformis* Perkins

- Elytra without a conspicuous scutellar callosity; prothorax not distinctly gibbous at the base, rather arcuate on the sides..... 12
- 12(11). At least the anterior pronotal fovea deep and distinct, distinctly limited and not simply a broad, indefinite, subapical depression..... *P. subangularis* Perkins
- Pronotal foveae obsolete or nearly so, the lateral ones almost entirely wanting, the anterior fovea transformed into a broad, rather shallow, indefinitely formed, transverse subapical depression..... 13
- 13(12). Male with the first antennal segment stout and subtriangular, second segment short, somewhat quadrate, parallel-sided, the sides almost straight, almost or quite truncate at base and apex; these characters similar or with slight variations in the female..... *P. navita* Perkins
- Second antennal segment more or less elongate-oval, never subquadrate, not parallel-sided, the base narrower than the apex which is distinctly rounded and the sides arcuate in both sexes 14
- 14(13). Pronotal setae scattered and comparatively sparse throughout, not condensed at the sides to form conspicuous patches of overlapping setae; antennae mostly very dark brown to black, basal one to three segments usually, but not always paler..... *P. analcis* Perkins
- Pronotal setae denser, not evenly scattered throughout but condensed at the sides and there overlapping to form conspicuous, densely setose patches that appear as pale areas under low power; prothorax strongly rounded on the sides; antennae usually predominantly reddish..... 15
- 15(14). *P. epichlorus* Perkins
- P. deceptor* Perkins. No characters could be found on the specimens in the "Fauna Hawaiensis" series in Bishop Museum to separate these two species. Until the types can be examined, or these species proven distinct on Lanai, it is best, I believe, to place the Lanai specimens running to this couplet under *P. epichlorus* Perkins.

A Second Species of *Elytroteinus* (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

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The cryptorhynchine genus *Elytroteinus* was erected by Sir Guy A. K. Marshall in 1920 to replace *Pteroporus* Fairmaire which was preoccupied by *Pteroporus* Schoenherr. Heretofore, only the genotype, *Elytroteinus subtruncatus* (Fairmaire) Marshall, has been described. That species has an extensive distribution in the Pacific from Fiji eastward and is of some economic importance.¹ Because of the wide distribution of *E. subtruncatus* and the fact that it has been carried by man from island to island in various cargoes, it has been difficult to assign the genus as endemic to a particular region.

¹ See Zimmerman, E. C., Cryptorhynchinae of the Society Islands, Bishop Museum Occ. Papers, vol. 12, no. 23, p. 10, 1936.

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