Notonecta indica Linnaeus **New island record**

This species is very widespread in the Western Hemisphere.

Material examined: LANAI: Koele Lodge, artificial ponds, 26 April 1995 (JTPC).

Pleidae

Neoplea apopkana (Drake & Chapman) **New island records**

Aside from Hawaii, this species was previously known only from Florida and Mississippi. It was previously reported from Oahu as *Plea*? sp. by J.W. Beardsley (*Proc. Hawaii. Entomol. Soc*. 24:5, 1982). Because these small insects fly readily, this species will probably be found eventually on all of the larger islands of the state of Hawaii.

Material examined: KAUAI: Lihue, uv light, 13 Oct. 1992 (C. L. Campbell) (Hawaii Dept. Agr., BPBM, JTPC). LANAI: Koele Lodge, artificial ponds, 26 April 1995, J. T. Polhemus. OAHU: Ewa, light trap, 20 Oct. 1978 (J. W. Beardsley) (JTPC); Hickam AFB, light traps, 29 Oct. 1980 (D. H. Oi) (Hawaii Dept. Agr., BPBM, JTPC).

Saldidae

Micracanthia humilis (Say) **New island records**

This species is very widespread in the Western Hemisphere. It was previously reported from Oahu as *Micracanthia* sp., possibly *humilis* by J.W. Beardsley (*Hawaii. Ent. Soc. Newsl*. 1 (2):2, 1991, and *Proc. Hawaii. Entomol. Soc*. 32:2, 1995).

Material examined: KAUAI: Head of Waimea Canyon, NW Alakai Swamp, mossy muddy trail, elev. approx. 1280 m, 25 August 1991 (J.T. & M.S. Polhemus) (JTPC). MOLOKAI: Near Puu Kolekole, damp trail near Kolekole Cabin, elev. 1140 m, 21 August 1991 (J.T. & M.S. Polhemus). OAHU: Mt Kaala, Waianae Mtns., summit, damp area at car park near bog, elev. 1220 m, 3 August 1991; same place, 29 April 1995.

Acknowledgments

The Lanai and Mt. Kaala specimens were gathered as a member of surveys conducted by D.A. Polhemus, D.J. Preston and Adam Asquith (Hawaii Biological Survey); I am grateful for their help with collections and logistics. I am also indebted to Bernarr Kumashiro (Hawaii Department of Agriculture) for the loan of specimens.

Microcrypticus (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae) in Hawaii, with Notes on Distribution and Probable Origin

WARREN E. STEINER, JR. (Department of Entomology, NHB-165, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC. 20560)

While sorting unidentified Hawaiian beetles in the collection of the Bishop Museum (BPBM) in 1991, I found specimens of a small member of the tenebrionid tribe Crypticini that had been collected on Oahu. In placing them among the curated Tenebrionidae, I found them to be conspecific with specimens identified as "*Platydema obscurum* Sharp". Additional specimens so named were also found in the University of Hawaii Collection and the U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (USNM). Since *Platydema* belongs in the Diaperini (Doyen 1984) and no crypticines had been recognized in any Hawaiian faunal lists, it was evident that some change in nomenclature was needed. Studies in progress on mainland U.S. crypticines led me to find that Gebien

(1939) had recognized this species was not a *Platydema* and had correctly transferred it to *Microcrypticus* Gebien (1920). A subsequent review of this genus (Kaszab 1975) also recognized *Microcrypticus obscurus* (Sharp).

The new combination had never been noted in U.S. museum collections and data files, and was not discovered soon enough for inclusion in the recent checklist of Hawaiian terrestrial arthropods (Nishida 1992, 1994) where the species is listed under *Platydema*. Sharp described the species from Oahu "at various elevations, and in various localities" (Blackburn & Sharp 1885); the beetle is also recorded from Ni'ihau (Nishida 1992, 1994), but not known from other Hawaiian islands.

Material examined: OAHU: Ewa, X-1974 (1), I-1977 (9), I-1978 (1), and IV-20-1978 (1), all "J.W. Beardsley collector; light trap"; Barbers Pt., X-5-1976 (2), 10-XI-1977 (1), and 10-I-1978 (2), all "J.W. Beardsley collector; light trap"; Honolulu, T.H., 1939 (no other data; 1); Kaimuki, 5-11-14 (no other data, 2); Kunia, III-24-86, "ex light trap; C. Kawauchi" (1); Manoa, 7-6-27, "O.H. Swezey collector; under house" (1); Manoa, IV-1947; N. L. H. Krauss (1); Public Health Dept., XI-8-65, "light trap; J.W. Beardsley collector" (1); Wahiawa, 10-58, "E.J. Ford, Jr.; light trap" (1); Waipio, IX-25-1956 (2) and 8-10-59 (1), all "light trap, J. W. Beardsley collector"; Waipio, 9-57, "light trap; E. J. Ford, Jr." (3).

Two other specimens (in BPBM) bear blank red tags but have no locality data; they are mounted on cards, each bearing a number on the back; "118" and "758"; the former is also labeled "RCL Perkins Collection" and these 2 specimens are in a pinning tray with a separate label "*Platydema obscurum*". They may represent part of Sharp's type series, but there are no labels or statements by Sharp that verify this.

Although described from Hawaii, *M. obscurus* is considered to be adventive there (Nishida 1992), but its origin has been unknown. In reviewing the genus, Kaszab (1975) found no synonymy involved with *M. obscurus* and reported no occurrence of the species outside of the Hawaiian Islands.

In the course of this study, a few specimens I consider to be conspecific with Hawaiian *M. obscurus* have been found: 3 in USNM labeled "RangoonBma, FJMeggitt, Apr. 1927" (Burma), "Mt Makiling, Luzon, Baker" (Philippines), "THAILAND: Kaen Municipality, 15 V-1954, R.E. Elbel" and 2 in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, labeled "Iwa, OKINAWA, Jul-Sept, 1945; C.T. Parsons & F.G. Werner- lt." (Ryukyu Islands, Japan). These records conform to the recognized natural distribution of the genus (Gebien 1920, Kaszab 1975) from Africa to Asia, and are localities that are likely historical sources of faunal introductions to Hawaii. *Microcrypticus obscurus* is probably indigenous to mainland SE Asia, where other closely related species occur. Its appearance on Okinawa is likely adventive.

It is evident that species of *Microcrypticus* and other crypticines are prone to introduction and establishment to new regions (Kaszab 1975; Steiner 1982, and unpubl. data). The microhabitat of *M. obscurus* is not known, but other crypticines are abundant in soil surface debris. It does not appear commonly in collections. Judging from the data above, use of light traps seems to be the best method for its collection, but pitfall traps and sifting leaf litter should also produce specimens. Blackburn and Sharp (1885) stated that it was taken "generally under stones".

Microcrypticus obscurus is the only established member of Crypticini known in Hawaii; with its small size (2.4–2.7 mm), compact oval form, distinctive (and variable) yellowish and dark brown elytral markings, it can not be confused with any other tenebrionid known from the islands. A single specimen (USNM) of another adventive cryp-

ticine of interest has been seen: *Gondwanocrypticus platensis* (Fairmaire), a South American species (Kulzer 1961), labeled "OKINAWA: Kadena AFB, at Hawaii 117, VII-19-1969, Morris; with aircraft, 69-14817". This larger, all black species is now established in a number of regions outside its original range (Steiner, unpubl. data).

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Clarification of *Plagithmysus hoikuahiwi*, Confused with the Nomen Nudum *P.ulihihi* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

G.A. SAMUELSON & G.M. NISHIDA (Hawaii Biological Survey, Bishop Museum, P.O. Box 19000, Honolulu, Hawaii 96817, USA)

The name "*ulihihi*" as applied to *Plagithmysus* was the only unresolved name in our unpublished appendix of *Plagithmysus* names that we use with the index to species by Gressitt & Davis (1971). Two publications by Gressitt (1975, 1978) appear to be the only articles in which the name "*ulihihi*" was used; in both cases, the name appeared in nearly identical diagramatic schemes of plagithmysines. In updating our databases of Hawaiian