

## NEW RECORDS OF COLLEMBOLA AND ACARINA IN ANTARCTICA<sup>1</sup>

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During the 1963-64 summer season in Antarctica members of the New Zealand Antarctic Research Programme Southern Party, under the leadership of E. V. McGregor, discovered and collected moss, lichens and algae near the Shackleton Glacier at 84°35'S, 173°50'W. After Mr McGregor had kindly made some of this material available to me, Collembola and mites were extracted from it. This is consequently the southernmost record for fauna known at present, the site being within 640 km (400 miles) of the South Pole.

The Collembola have been determined as *Anurophorus subpolaris* Salmon, 1962, a species previously only known from the Beardmore Glacier region, some 80 km (50 miles) farther north (Salmon 1962). The mites are *Nanorchestes antarcticus* Strandtmann 1963, a species discussed further below.

During a recent expedition to the isolated Balleny Islands, 240 km (150 miles) from the Antarctic coast, members of both the N. Z. Antarctic Research Programme and the U. S. Antarctic Research Program were landed on Sabrina Islet (approx. 66°54' S, 163°18' E). Mites were collected for me by E. Schofield (USARP) on top of a ridge 46 m above sea-level and were also later extracted from soil and algal samples collected by Schofield at the same place. Samples collected by I. Spellerbergh (NZARP) elsewhere on Sabrina proved to be negative. No Collembola or other insects were sighted or extracted.

Three species of mites have been recognized, *Stereotydeus mollis* Womersley & Strandtmann 1963, *Nanorchestes antarcticus* Strandtmann 1963, and *Coccorhagidia* sp., the first two being numerous in the samples received. Both of these have been described and recorded from Antarctica (Womersley & Strandtmann 1963). *S. mollis* is a common species in Victoria Land and on Ross Island. *N. antarcticus*, a very tiny species, was originally recorded from one small area in south Victoria Land and on Ross I. in the McMurdo Sound area. It has also been recorded from Campbell I. (Pacific Insects Monograph 7, 1964) so the present record from Shackleton Glacier extends its range considerably to the south and the Balleny Is. record provides an interesting link between Antarctica and Campbell I.

*Acknowledgements:* The work of collectors is acknowledged, receipt of specimens and samples being much appreciated. Dr J. Aoki, Bishop Museum, has determined the mites recorded in this paper.

1. Results of field work on New Zealand Antarctic Research Programme and U. S. Antarctic Research Program (GA-58).
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## REFERENCES

- Salmon, J. T. 1962. New Collembola from 83deg. south in Antarctica. *Trans. Roy. Soc. N. Z., Zoology* 2 (18): 147-52.
- Womersley, H., and R. W. Strandtmann 1963. On some free-living prostigmatic mites of Antarctica. *Pacific Ins.* 5 (2): 451-72.

## NEW ENTOMOLOGY BUILDING AT BISHOP MUSEUM

A new building, largely occupied by the entomology department, has been completed at Bishop Museum, Honolulu. The new structure, Pauahi Hall, is named for Bernice Pauahi Bishop, Hawaiian Princess and wife of Charles Reed Bishop, who founded the Museum as a memorial to his wife. The building has four floors, with an almost north-south alignment parallel to the front exhibition building and separated from it by the two previous administration and research buildings, Paki and Konia Halls (named for Bernice Pauahi's parents). It is connected to Paki (which houses primarily the library and administration) on all floors. The connecting link houses stairway, elevator, rest rooms, dark room, mailing room, janitor rooms, store-rooms and some space for collections. Thus the main part of the wing is almost entirely devoted to collections and research space. Three floors of the new building are devoted to entomology and the fourth floor houses the Museum herbarium and department of botany. Anthropology, vertebrate zoology and marine zoology are expanding in the space vacated by entomology and botany.

The floor-space of the entomology portion of the new wing is about 1,880 sq. m (20,232 sq. ft), of which 1,680 sq. m (17,080 sq. ft) is devoted to collections and research space.

On 22 June 1964 a symposium was convened to dedicate the new entomology facilities. About one hundred entomologist, biologists and others attended the meeting, which included some stimulating papers and discussion. The meeting was opened by Dr Roland W. Force, Director of Bishop Museum, who presented some of the background, and introduced Dr Frank Midkiff, who represented the Museum Trustees. The speakers and discussants were introduced by Dr J. L. Gressitt, Chairman of the Entomology Department. The main program was as follows:

- A. C. Smith (Director of Research, University of Hawaii): Interaction between museums and universities. Discussant: J. Frances Allen (National Science Foundation).
- J. R. Hendrickson (Vice-chancellor, East-West Center): The relationship of ecology to systematics. Discussant: Vernon Brock (Director, Marine Lab., University of Hawaii).
- C. W. Sabrosky (U. S. Department of Agriculture): The objectives of a museum entomology department. Discussant: L. W. Quate (Bishop Museum).
- Robert Traub (University of Maryland School of Medicine): Opportunities in medical entomology research in the Pacific. Discussant: D. E. Hardy (Chairman, Entomology, University of Hawaii).