

## A New Larval Foodplant for *Tmolus echion* (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae)

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During August 1995 *Tmolus echion* (Linnaeus) was locally common in the Waipi'o Valley on Hawai'i and its larvae fed on flower buds of *Clerodendrum chinense* (Osb.) Mabb. (Verbenaceae), tended by the ant *Paratrechina longicornis* Latreille (Hymenoptera: Formicidae). One *T. echion* oviposited on a flower bud of *Hibiscus furcellatus* Desr. (Malvaceae) but the neonate larva refused to eat it. However a penultimate instar larva taken from *Clerodendrum* readily ate into the furled *Hibiscus* petals. I had no opportunity to learn if *T. echion* might be adapting to endemic Malvaceae.

A reared *T. echion* imago and its pupal shell (det. F.R.) are deposited as vouchers in Bishop Museum, as are specimens of *P. longicornis* (det. D. Preston). *Clerodendrum chinense* was determined as *pikake hohono* by Linda Beech and Beatrice Krauss, and also was checked against the diagnosis in Wagner *et al.* (1990: 1319) though nomenclature follows Wagner (1995: 26). *Hibiscus furcellatus* was determined by F.R. from the diagnosis in Wagner *et al.* (1990: 995). No plant vouchers were preserved.

### Literature Cited

- Wagner, W.L., D.R. Herbst & S.H. Sohmer. 1990. *Manual of the flowering plants of Hawai'i*. University of Hawaii Press & Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu. 1,853 p.
- Wagner, W.L. 1995. Contributions to the flora of Hawai'i. IV. New records and name changes. *Bishop Mus. Occas. Pap.* 42: 19–58.

## Heteroptera (Insecta) Range Extensions and Rediscoveries in the Hawaiian Islands

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The following represent new island records and rediscoveries for Heteroptera species. Voucher specimens of all species treated are held in the Bishop Museum, Honolulu (BPBM) and the J.T. Polhemus Collection, Englewood, Colorado (JTPC).

### Nabidae

#### *Nabis kaohinani* Kirkaldy

#### Notable rediscovery

*Nabis kaohinani* is a micropterous damsel bug that was originally described on the basis of a unique male holotype taken by Otto Swezey at Kaumuohonu, Oahu. This locality cannot be found in any Hawaiian gazetteer so far consulted, nor is it listed in the detailed card file of Hawaiian place names compiled by the late E.H. Bryan, which is now housed in the Bishop Museum archives. Given the limited material and uncertain type locality, *N. kaohinani* has thus remained a poorly known and elusive species.

Recent collections in the Koolau Mountains have now shown that *N. kaohinani* is relatively common at higher elevations in that range. The species is a cursorial predator

that occurs on a wide variety of plants, although it is found most typically on the moss covered branches of 'ohi'a (*Metrosideros polymorpha*), or in clumps of dried tree fern fronds. Nearly all recently collected specimens have been taken by beating vegetation at night, and the species' predominantly nocturnal habits, combined with the remote areas this species inhabits, no doubt account for its rarity in collections. A similar but distinct micropterous species, currently undescribed, is found on the summit plateau of Mt. Kaala in the Waianae Mountains, and 2 other more distantly related micropterous species, also undescribed, are known from the Eleao and Konahuanui massifs.

The current collections constrain the location of Kaumuohonu (also spelled on some labels as "Kaumuahona") to some high elevation site in the northwestern Koolau Mountains; this is further reinforced by the fact that several Koolau-endemic carabid beetles are at hand bearing the same date and locality data (Liebherr, pers. comm.). A further study of Swezey's field notes may shed light on this matter.

*Material examined.* OAHU: 14 (holotype), 12, Kaumuohonu, O.H. Swezey; 104, 92, Koolau Mtns, Poamoho summit, 2500 ft, 5 May 1995, D.A. Polhemus, J.K. Liebherr and A. Asquith, beaten from vegetation at night (BPBM).

### Notonectidae

#### *Anisops kuroiwae* Matsumura

#### New island record, name change

When originally recording *A. kuroiwae* from Hawaii, Polhemus (1995) followed the error of Brooks (1951) in using the name *Anisops batillifrons* Lundblad, which was proposed in 1933. Although widely used in the literature, *A. batillifrons* is in fact a synonym of *A. kuroiwae* Matsumura, a generally overlooked name that was proposed in 1915. The error is corrected herein.

*Anisops kuroiwae* was previously recorded from the islands (as *batillifrons*) based on a single specimen taken in a stock tank at at Kula, Maui in 1991; additional searches of this locality proved fruitless, raising questions regarding the permanency of the species' establishment in Hawaii. Recent collections on Lanai, however, have shown *A. kuroiwae* to be abundant in artificial aquatic habitats near Lanai City, in company with *Trichocorixa reticulata* (Guérin-Méneville).

*Material examined.* LANAI: many 4 2, ponds at Lanai City wastewater treatment plant, 1800 ft, 27 April 1995, D.A. Polhemus and A. Asquith (BPBM); 14, 12, water hazard pond at 15th hole, The Experience at Koele golf course, nr. Lanai City, 1900 ft, 27 April 1995, J.T. Polhemus and D.J. Preston (JTPC).

### Literature Cited

- Brooks, G.T.** 1951. A revision of the genus *Anisops* (Notonectidae, Hemiptera). *Univ. Kans. Sci. Bull.* **34**: 301–519.
- Polhemus, D.A.** 1995. New Heteroptera and Odonata (Insecta) records and range extensions in the Hawaiian Islands. *Bishop Mus. Occas. Pap* **42**: 42–43.