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 Paleotropics 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 hemisynathropic 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 endemicity. While the sample did include Allograpta nigripilosa (Hull), Ischiodeson 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 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. Raymo Food and Agriculture regarding fiddle leaf fig, Ficus lyrata at Waimanalo, Oahu. Mr. Gill indicated that it was probably caused by the male specimens were only recorded from Hawaii and that it is a species of Nirvaninae. Male specimens were not collected at Waimanalo in June 5 by G. Nakamura, and R. H. inadequate to cause any noticeable damage. The fiddle leaf figs did not produce any noticeable damage.

Subsequently, specimens of Sophonia (=Pseudonovirinia) of the species were sent to the British Museum (Natural History) and the Smithsonian Institution. However, he stated that the relative length of the basal p. of the genus would be required to determine that the species was present. Dr. Knight further stated that the species was first reported to be present in the Pacific islands.

This cicadellid is straw-colored with a yellow-orange tending across its dorsum. It has two black spots on the hind wings, which makes it easily identifiable. The hind wings, which makes it easily identifiable. It is a very distinctive species, not likely to be confused with any flower fly that occurs on 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.

The 983rd meeting of the Hawaiian Entomological Society was held on November 30, 1989, at the University of Hawaii Library. Sixteen members and one guest were present. Dr. Glancey, USDA-ARS Insects Affecting Agriculture, Gainesville, Florida, spoke about "Red Imported Fire Ant."