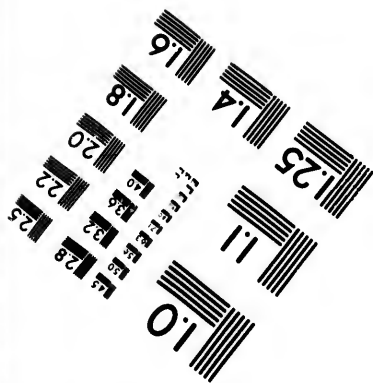
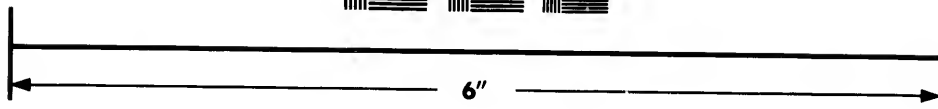
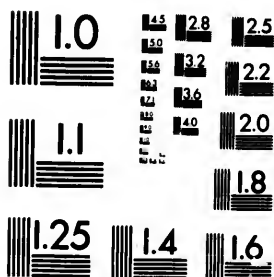


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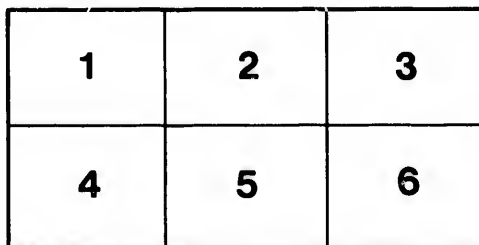
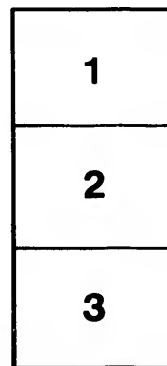
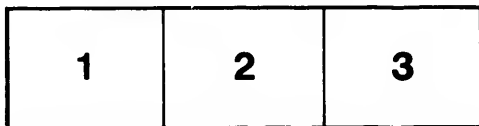
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DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF NORTH
AMERICAN COLEOPTERA IN THE FAMILIES
CERAMBYCIDÆ AND SCARABÆIDÆ.

BY

MARTIN L. LINELL,
Aid, Department of Insects.

From the Proceedings of the United States National Museum, Vol. XIX, pages 393-401.

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1896.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF NORTH AMERICAN
COLEOPTERA IN THE FAMILIES CERAMBYCIDÆ AND
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WHILE incorporating recent accessions in the collection of North American Cerambycidae in the United States National Museum, several undescribed species were met with. For one of these, a small species from southern Texas with remarkable antennal structure, it was found necessary to erect a new genus. Two new species of Scarabæida are also described.

ELAPHIDION ALBOFASCIATUM, new species.

Cylindrical, robust, uniformly black, shining, sparsely clothed with rather long, mostly appressed, grayish white hairs, condensed on the middle of elytra to a straight transverse fascia. Antennae without spines, piceous brown, very stout, shorter than the body in both sexes; first joint thick, clavate, a little longer than third; fourth shorter than third; fifth to eleventh subequal in length; third and fourth strongly, fifth slightly campanulate at apex; fifth to eleventh flattened, subangulate internally at apex. Palpi subequal; last joint triangular, obliquely truncate. Thorax slightly longer than broad, cylindrical, broadly but not strongly constricted at base, hardly constricted at apex; disk coarsely, moderately densely punctate with a shining callosity, more or less diamond-shaped, at middle and an obsolete tubercle at the sides behind the middle. Scutellum transverse, rounded, densely hairy. Elytra parallel, truncate at base, conjointly rounded at apex without spines, coarsely but not very densely punctate at base, abruptly more finely punctate behind the anterior margin of the white band and gradually smoother toward apex. The longer white hairs forming the band sometimes continue to apex, but generally the band is very distinct. Ventral surface more shining, moderately punctate; abdomen finely punctulate. Sixth ventral segment exposed, in the male corneous, deeply concave with margin rounded, in the female membranous, truncate. Legs short, moderately stout, coarsely and densely punctate.

Tarsi broad, parallel; first joint of the posterior pair slightly longer than second and third together. Length, 14 mm.

Type.—No. 202, U.S.N.M.

Of this handsome, strikingly distinct species twenty examples were collected by Mr. D. W. Coquillett in the month of July in the foothills bordering Mohave Desert on the south, Los Angeles County, California. It resembles *E. mastum*, Le Conte, but may be at once distinguished by the unarmed antennæ, the coarser white vestiture, and the elytral fascia.

Genus PIEZOCERA, Serville.

Lacordaire's group Piezocerides is closely allied to Ibionides, differing only by the serrate antennæ. The principal generic characters of *Piezocera* are the strongly compressed tibiæ and the flattened antennal tubercles, separated on the front only by a fine, impressed line. Four or five tropical American species are described, and one, *P. monochroa*, Bates, from Almalonga, Mexico. This latter is closely allied to the following Texan species, but judging from Bates' description has a different thorax.

PIEZOCERA SERRATICOLLIS, new species.

Linear, uniformly dark castaneous, shining, sparsely covered with long erect hairs. Antennæ three-fourths the length of the body, from the third joint strongly flattened, serrate, bicarinate on both sides and with an additional short median carina at apex of each joint; third to tenth joints subequal in length, triangular, longer than broad; eleventh joint longer, obtuse at apex. Thorax twice longer than broad, broadly and strongly constricted at base, slightly concave and smooth before the constriction at middle, with an obtuse smooth tubercle each side of the concavity; disk with sparse setiferous punctures; sides broadest before the basal constriction and slightly narrowed to apex, with numerous setiferous tubercles, making the margin appear crenulate if seen from above. Elytra broader than thorax, subparallel, longitudinally impressed on the disk alongside the suture, with sparse setiferous punctures arranged subseriately; intervals nearly smooth; apices strongly obliquely truncate inward, the angles rounded. Legs sparsely hairy; femora moderately clavate, nearly smooth; tibiæ strongly compressed and carinate, with a series of coarse punctures along the exterior side; tarsi broad, short; first joint of the posterior pair one-half longer than the second. Length, 6 mm.

One example, collected by Prof. C. H. T. Townsend at Brownsville, Texas.

Type.—No. 203, U.S.N.M.

IBIDION EXCLAMATIONIS, Thomson.

Two examples of this species, previously recorded from Almalonga, Mexico, are in the National Museum, collected by Prof. C. H. T. Townsend,

at Brownsville, Texas. The genus *Ibidion*, that now enters the list of our Texan fauna, differs, according to Lacordaire, from *Compsa*, Perty, only by the carinate tibiae. The generic character is not very distinct in this species.

IBIDION TOWNSENDI, new species.

Male.—Linear, shining, piceous brown, covered with a fine golden pubescence, dense on the prothorax and at the sides of the ventral surface, sparse on the elytra and legs and absent from the antennae. In addition to this it has sparse long erect hairs, longest and most numerous on the six basal joints of the antennae and on the femora. Head broader than thorax, coarsely punctate. Antennal tubercles prominent, acute. Antennae one-half longer than the body, first joint stout, coarsely punctate, as long as the fourth; third to sixth thickened, somewhat flattened, sparsely but roughly punctate, linear, finely carinate above; third joint nearly twice longer than fourth; fifth and sixth equal, one-half longer than fourth; the five apical joints equal, filiform, pale in color. Thorax cylindrical, a little more than twice as long as broad, very finely and densely punctulate, with a smooth, raised median line, abbreviated at each end. Scutellum semicircular, densely golden pubescent. Elytra parallel, one half broader than thorax; the inflexed sides subopaque, light brown, minutely punctate; disk piceous, sparsely coarsely punctate, flattened and longitudinally impressed at basal third; equidistant from suture and margin are two elongate ivory spots, the anterior one just outside the impression at basal third, the posterior one twice shorter at apical third. Thighs strongly clavate, sparsely and minutely punctulate. Tibiae dilated toward apex, especially the anterior ones, distinctly carinate. Length, 6.5 to 7.5 mm.

Two examples; collected June 7 and 23 at Brownsville, Texas, by Prof. C. H. T. Townsend.

Type.—No. 204, U.S.N.M.

PÆCILOBRIUM RUGOSIPENNE, new species.

Linear, cyaneous, shining, anterior femora reddish yellow. It differs from *P. chalybeum*, Le Conte, as follows: Thorax less rounded on the sides, subcylindrical, sparsely but strongly punctate. Elytra coarsely and densely rugosopunctate. Length, 4½ mm. One example from California.

Type.—No. 205, U.S.N.M.

OBRIUM MOZINNÆ, new species.

Elongate, parallel, very shining; sparsely hairy, reddish yellow, elytra, antennae, tibiae, and tarsi black. Head as broad as elytra, sparsely coarsely punctate each side of a smooth median space; clypeal suture deeply impressed. Antennae a little longer than the body; first joint sparsely punctate, shining, clavate, as long as the third; third

and fourth equal, slightly incrassate toward apex, sparsely hairy; fifth to eleventh a little longer, equal, filiform, subopaque, finely pubescent. Thorax slightly longer than broad, narrower than the head, strongly constricted at base, much less constricted at apex; sides obtusely angulate between the constrictions; a deep fovea above the angle; disk with very sparse setigerous punctures. Elytra with coarse, sparse setigerous punctures, subseriately arranged; apices separately rounded. Ventral surface and femora with sparse, minute, setigerous punctures; tibiae and tarsi with denser hairs. Length, 4 mm.

Male.—Thorax immaculate; abdomen blackish at base; fifth ventral segment with a semicircular emargination.

Female.—Thorax with a transverse black spot on disk; abdomen immaculate; second segment very broadly emarginate, semicircularly excavate, excavation filled up with a dense brush of yellow, coarse hairs; third segment broadly concave, smooth; fourth flat, semicircular, notched at apex; fifth very narrow, triangular, obtuse at apex.

Two examples, male and female, collected by Mr. E. A. Schwarz, June 5, at Brownsville, Texas, on *Mozinia spatulata*. Mr. Schwarz recognized this as an undescribed species and labeled it with the MS. name used above.

Type.—No. 206, U.S.N.M.

TETRANODUS, new genus.

Antennae with joints third to sixth strongly incrassate and clavate; eyes coarsely granulate. In other generic characters it agrees with *Euderees* of Leconte.

Type.—*Tetranodus niveicollis*, new species.

TETRANODUS NIVEICOLLIS, new species.

Rufous, apical half of elytra, a spot behind the humeri, abdomen and tibiae black, sparsely covered with whitish, flying hairs. Head very coarsely and densely punctate, genae rugose. Eyes small, coarsely granulate, deeply emarginate, rounded in front, gradually attenuated behind the base of the antennae. These latter somewhat longer than the body, finely pubescent, 11-jointed; first joint moderately stout, slightly arcuate, as long as the fifth; second joint small, a little longer than wide; third nearly twice longer than fourth, strongly clavate, rounded at apex; fourth, pyriform; fifth and sixth, subequal, each longer than fourth, oval, pedunculate; last five joints slender, seventh to tenth gradually decreasing in length, eleventh equal to tenth. Thorax more than twice longer than broad, strongly arcuate upward from the base, densely longitudinally strigose; base strongly constricted, with a transverse band of dense silvery-white hairs. Elytra, cylindrical in outline, hardly broader than thorax, convex and conjointly rounded at apex; subbasal ridge slight, obtuse; a deep transverse depression at basal third, behind which there is a strictly transverse, strongly elevated

ivory vitta, not quite reaching margin nor suture; the punctuation is sparse, but rather coarse before the ivory band, and behind it, it is finer, gradually more obsolete toward apex. The silvery band of the prothoracic peduncle is prolonged beneath on the sides of the mesosternum, and the ivory band of elytra is continued as a band of silvery hairs on the posterior part of the metasternum. Femora strongly clavate; tibiae deeply sulcate and carinate; tarsi short. Length 4 mm.

One example, collected by Prof. C. H. T. Townsend at Brownsville, Texas, June 26, 1895.

Type.—No. 208, U.S.N.M.

It will be interesting to see if the antennal characters of this species are sexual or not, when the female is discovered. Bates has described an allied genus *Diphyrama*,¹ where the male has the third and fourth antennal joints strongly clavate and the female these joints simple but the terminal joints dilated.

LEPTURA PERNIGRA, new species.

Robust, entirely black, covered with a sparse, short, black pubescence, longer and more dense on the thorax. Dorsal surface subopaque; ventral surface and legs shining. Antennæ filiform, as long as three-fourths of the body in the male, shorter in the female; fourth joint as long as the sixth, fifth a little longer, third a little longer than fifth; last joint not appendiculate. Head nearly as wide as the thorax; eyes large, prominent; vertex slightly concave, rugosely punctate; mouth strongly produced; clypeus and labrum shining, sparsely punctate. Thorax campanulate, a little longer than wide, strongly narrowed at apex, deeply constricted at base, strongly rounded at the sides; posterior angles wanting; median line obsolete, moderately coarsely punctate. Elytra at base much broader than thorax, slightly narrowed from the base; apices slightly dehiscent, obliquely truncate, broadly emarginate with angles acute; punctuation slightly less coarse than on the thorax, very dense but not confluent at the base, more dispersed and muricate toward apex; ventral surface densely punctate; middle of the last three abdominal segments sparsely and finely punctulate, in the female nearly smooth. Length, 10 to 10.5 mm.

Male.—Last ventral segment broadly concave, apical margin broadly rounded.

Eleven males and two females collected on Wilsons Peak, Los Angeles County, California, in June by Mr. D. W. Coquillett.

Type.—No. 207, U.S.N.M.

This very distinct species should take its place in the group *L. sanguinea* of LeConte. From the equally black male of *L. latifica*, LeConte,

¹ Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1872, p. 187.

it is distinguished at once by its robust form and globose, constricted thorax.

LEPTURA COQUILLETTI, new species.

(Group *lata* of LeConte.)

Moderately robust, the male as stout as the largest females of *L. tribalteata*, LeConte, the female as the male of *L. nitens*, Forster. Antennæ entirely black, filiform, as long as three-fourths of the body in the male, considerably shorter in the female. Head (except mouth and antennæ), prothorax, pectus, and abdomen densely covered with golden pubescence, entirely concealing the black surface, at least in the female. No black hairs on the disk of prothorax, as in *L. tribalteata*. Thorax deeply channeled along the base, strongly constricted at the sides behind the middle; posterior angles distinctly prolonged (as in *L. tribalteata*); disk densely punctate in the female, less densely in the male. Elytra somewhat rounded at the sides, finely punctate; the apices very obliquely truncate with the angles acute; four transverse, nearly straight, very broad, yellow bands; the basal one covering the epipleura and including a black humeral spot that arcuately connects with the black suture; the second yellow band slightly broader at the suture; three bands, narrower than the yellow ones, and apex black; the whole surface, even the black parts, covered with sparse, golden pubescence. Legs in the female yellow with tips of tarsi infuscate, in the male fuscous with base of tibiæ testaceous. Length, 10 to 12 mm.

Male.—Last ventral segment longer than broad, convex, with a small triangular impression and a slight notch at apical margin.

Female.—Last ventral segment broader than long, broadly concave, slightly emarginate at apex.

Two males and five females collected (June and July) on Wilsons Peak (4,000 feet altitude), Los Angeles County, California, by Mr. D. W. Coquillett.

Type.—No. 209, U.S.N.M.

This elegant species has the form of a *Typocerus*, but has only slight traces of poriferous spaces on the antennæ and should be placed near *Leptura tribalteata*, LeConte, from which it differs by the golden pubescence covering even the black parts and by its larger size and stouter form.

AMPHIONYCHA SUTURALIS, new species.

Cylindrical, piceous, feebly shining, clothed with a fine cinereous pubescence and with erect pale hairs, longer and more numerous above. Antennæ black, as long as the body, obsoletely annulate with white at the base of the joints. The four basal joints are slightly thickened with long black hairs scattered all over, but with a tendency to form a fimbria on the inferior surface. The relative length of the joints as in *A. stammata*, Newman; the third joint the longest, the scape and fourth joint subequal, nearly twice as long as the fifth; the fifth to

eleventh are slender, filiform, slightly decreasing in length toward apex. Head rufous, densely rufopubescent, convex, slightly impressed between the antennae, with a finely impressed median line; a piceous spot on the occiput and another one behind the eye each side. Thorax pale rufous, densely rufopubescent, slightly wider than long, feebly rounded at the sides; a broad median line piceous, sparsely but deeply punctate. Elytra moderately punctate, separately rounded at apex; suture narrowly, and side margins more broadly, rufous with short rufous pubescence. Ventral surface uniformly piceous, more shining. Length, 7.5 to 8 mm.

Four examples collected by Prof. C. H. T. Townsend at Brownsville, Texas.

Type.—No. 210, U.S.N.M.

This species is not an *Amphionycha* in the sense this generic name is used by European authors, but it is congeneric with *flammata*, Newman, and must follow that species, whatever it may ultimately be called. Of the numerous allied genera from Central and South America, they seem to agree best with the characters given for *Erana* of Bates, but the third antennal joint in our species is but slightly longer than the scape.

METHIA MORMONA, new species.

Linear, opaque, piceous, rugosely punctate and sparsely pubescent. Antennae twice as long as the body; scape much shorter than the third joint, clavate, transversely rugose, without any trace of cicatrix; second joint very short; third to eleventh slightly decreasing in length, the eleventh about three-fifths as long as the third. Antennal tubercles transverse, obtuse. Eyes separated above by a narrow channel, prolonged on the front, which is longitudinally concave. Thorax longer than broad, slightly constricted at each end, rounded on the sides at middle, with an arcuate callosity in front of scutellum. Elytra parallel, truncate at base, conjointly broadly rounded at apex, reaching the tip of abdomen; sides inflexed at basal half; epipleura wanting; disk flattened with three longitudinal raised lines, abbreviated behind; color testaceous with suture, side margins, a large stripe from the humeral umbone and apex black; between the raised lines are traces of brown stripes behind the middle. Ventral surface slightly shining, finely punctate. Abdomen cylindrical; last ventral segment deeply emarginate (male). Legs slender, coarsely pubescent; tarsi with the first joint as long as second and third together; fourth joint very slender, as long as the first. Length, 10 mm.

Four examples were collected at Salt Lake City, Utah, by Mr. Th. Roser, of the Marist College, Brookland, District of Columbia, one of which he kindly presented to the National Museum.

Type.—No. 211, U.S.N.M.

This species differs from *Methia*, as defined by Newman and LeConte, by the visible second antennal joint and in the length of elytra and

terminal joint of antennæ, but I prefer at present to leave it in this genus.

DILOTAXIS BREVISETOSA, new species.

Ovate, convex, rufoferruginous or rufopiceous, shining, sparsely pubescent with very short semierect setæ. Head convex, sparsely but coarsely and deeply punctate; clypeal suture obliterated except a short groove at the eye. Clypeus more densely punctate, rounded, slightly truncate at apex, with margin distinctly reflexed, antennæ 10-jointed, ferruginous. Palpi ferruginous. Thorax nearly twice broader than long, broadest at middle (in *D. puberulus* and *popino* the thorax is broadest behind the middle), slightly narrowed to base, arcuately narrowed to apex; all the angles rectangular; apex somewhat narrower than the base, truncate, with a membranous margin; base arcuate at middle; disk moderately densely and deeply punctate. Scutellum semi-oval, with a few punctures at base, smooth at apex. Elytra at base hardly broader than thorax, slightly wider posteriorly; costæ not very distinct, each with a series of punctures; intervals with slightly larger punctures of the same size as on thorax, subseriately arranged at the sides. Pygidium deeply punctate. Thorax beneath densely and coarsely punctate. Abdomen nearly smooth at middle, coarsely punctate at the sides. Legs sparsely punctate and hairy. Anterior tibiæ tridentate, the two apical teeth strong, the upper one small. Claws cleft at apex; the inferior part nearly as long as the superior, oblique at apex. Length, 6.5 to 7.5 mm.

Six examples from Brighton, Nueces County, Texas.

Type.—No. 212, U.S.N.M.

Of the hairy species of *Diplotaxis*, the *sordida* of Say, is large (11 mm.) and has the anterior thoracic angles acuminate; *D. puberulus*, LeConte, is elongate and has the anterior thoracic angles obtuse, and *D. popino*, Casey, has truncate and angulate clypeus. All of these species have longer hairs. *D. cribulosa*, LeConte, is described as having short hairs, but the head is densely punctate and the clypeal suture impressed.

COPRIS MÆCHUS, LeConte.

A specimen of this species, previously recorded only from Texas, was collected at Los Angeles, California, by Dr. W. J. Karlsioe (November, 1891).

LACHNOSTERNA KARLSIOEI, new species.

(Group *fusca* of Horn.)

Robust, oblong, parallel, rufopiceous, very shining. Clypeus very wide, distinctly emarginate, sparsely punctate; margin moderately reflexed; front more densely punctate. Thorax broadest at base, arcuately narrowed to apex; margin very indistinctly crenulate; surface moderately coarsely, not very densely, punctate; punctures umbilicate;

median line indistinct. Elytra rather coarsely and rugosely punctate, the costæ evident. Pygidium as long as broad, oval at apex, coarsely and sparsely punctate. Metasternum with dense long hairs. Abdomen finely punctulate, sparsely along the middle. Claws strongly curvate, with a strong median tooth. Last joint of maxillary palpi ovate, not impressed. Length, 25 mm.

Male.—Antennæ wanting in the type. Abdomen flattened along the middle; penultimate segment near the margin with a strong, nearly straight ridge, widely overhanging the whole length; last segment sparsely granulate, with a rounded, shallow fovea. Posterior tibiæ with the inner spur slightly curvate, two-thirds the length of the outer one. Claspers intermediate in shape between those of *L. grandis* and *L. ulkei*, but differ from both in having an obtuse angulation on the inner side of each branch near the base.

Female.—Antennal club small, shorter than the funicle. Last ventral broadly emarginate. Pubic process deeply cleft as in *L. ulkei*, but the plates are differently shaped, the superior ones not folded.

Two examples, male and female, collected at electric light in Hot Springs, Arkansas, by Doctor W. J. Karlsioe, and kindly presented to the National Museum.

Type.—No. 213, U.S.N.M.

This magnificent species, second in size only to *L. grandior*, Linell, differs at first sight from *L. grandis*, Smith, by wanting the smooth coriaceous surface, and from *L. ulkei*, Smith, by its much finer punctuation. It comes very near *L. quadrata*, Smith, but the clypeus is distinctly emarginate. In color it is darker than *L. hornii*, Smith. A number of *Lachnosternas* were collected at the same locality by Doctor Karlsioe; among others, large series of *L. prunina*, *L. grandis* (including individuals with the thorax strongly sinuate before the posterior angles), and a large black variety of *L. arcuata*.

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