

## TWO NEW BUPRESTIDAE

JOSEF N. KNULL

The Ohio State University

### **Dystaxiella** n. gen.

I propose this genus for a species which appears to be intermediate between *Glyptoscelimorpha* and *Dystaxia*. From the former genus, which it more closely resembles, it differs by the cleft tarsal claws and the large white scaly vestiture. From the latter genus it differs by the convex pronotum and lack of dense, coarse dorsal punctures.

Genotype *Dystaxiella juniperae* n. sp.

### **Dystaxiella juniperae** n. sp.

*Male*.—Form of *Glyptoscelimorpha marmorata* Horn, but larger, brunneous throughout with exception of eyes which are dark mottled with irregular light areas, clothed with recumbent elongate scales which are more abundant on the ventral surface and partly conceal the punctures.

Head convex, a median line on vertex; clypeus broadly emarginate in front; surface densely, finely punctured, punctures separated by more than their own diameters; antennae reaching nearly to middle of elytra when laid along sides, scape stout, second joint about twice as long as wide, third joint longest, following joints decreasing in length, joints five to eleven inclusive serrate.

Pronotum nearly twice as wide as long, much wider at base than at apex, widest at base; sides constricted at apex, broadly rounded to base; disk convex, lateral marginal carina obsolete in front; surface densely punctured, punctures larger than those of head. Scutellum triangular, glabrous.

Elytra at base much wider than pronotum, widest back of humeral angles, sides rounded in front, constricted about middle, broadly rounded posteriorly to rounded apices; disk convex; surface densely punctured, punctures same size as those of head.

Abdomen beneath densely finely punctured, last abdominal segment with a deep V-shaped emargination. Tarsal claws with a tooth on the inside near the apex of each claw.

Length 9.3 mm.; width 4 mm.

*Female*.—Differs from the male by the rounded last abdominal segment and the shorter antennae which reach just beyond the hind angles of the pronotum.

Described from specimens taken on juniper (*Juniperus* sp.) at Mountain Springs, California, July 26, 1940, by D. J. and J. N. Knull. Type material in collection of writer.

**Cinyra cuprescens** n. sp.

*Male*.—Robust, convex, dark cupreous throughout.

Head convex, no depressions; surface with very large punctures; clypeus broadly emarginate; surface clothed with white pubescence; antennae reaching past middle of pronotum when laid along side; serrate from the fourth joint.

Pronotum wider than long, wider at base than at apex, widest back of middle; sides widened posteriorly, nearly parallel at base; anterior margin slightly sinuate, median lobe very broad; basal margin sinuate, median lobe broad; disk convex, lateral marginal carina obsolete in front; surface coarsely punctured, punctures more numerous on sides, separated by less than their own diameters in center, pubescence inconspicuous. Scutellum oval, glabrous.

Elytra wider than pronotum, widest back of middle; sides rounded in front, constricted near middle, broadly rounded posteriorly, apices emarginately truncate, outer angles acute; disk convex, basal depressions slight; surface striate, interspaces coarsely irregularly punctured, punctures not as large as those of pronotum, pubescence inconspicuous.

Abdomen beneath coarsely confluent punctured, densely pubescent, last abdominal truncate.

Length 10.7 mm.; width 3.2 mm.

*Female*.—Differs from male by being larger in size, with more convex abdomen and antennae not reaching middle of pronotum when laid along side.

Material collected in the Tucson Mountains, Arizona, August 18–19, 1940, by D. J. and J. N. Knull. Holotype male, allotype and paratypes in writer's collection, paratypes in collection of the U. S. National Museum and The Ohio State University.

This species is close to *C. purpurascens* Schffr. Mr. W. S. Fisher kindly compared a specimen with the type and stated that the latter species has a more strongly convex pronotum which is more deeply, confluent punctured. The clypeus is more deeply, subangularly emarginate in front. The tips of the elytra are deeply emarginate with the teeth strongly produced.

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