

FIVE NEW NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF BUPRESTIDAE
(COLEOPTERA)

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In recent buprestid studies the following new species were discovered. All type material in collection of author unless stated otherwise.

***Acmaeodera robigo* n. sp.**

♂.—Rather robust; head, pronotum, base of elytra, converging stripe along suture and ventral surface black, elytra reddish brown.

Head convex; surface with median carina on vertex, densely, coarsely punctate, antennae serrate from fifth segment, pubescence moderate.

Pronotum wider than long, slightly wider than base of elytra, widest back of middle, wider at base than at apex, sides rounded, margins not visible from above; disk convex with median basal depression and basal depression each side near lateral margin; surface densely, coarsely punctate, densely pubescent.

Elytra with sides somewhat constricted back of base, then subparallel to back of middle, broadly rounded to apices, margins serrate from middle; disk convex, umbone prominent, large scutellar depression, base transversely corrugated; surface with stria punctures separated by less than half of their diameters, interspaces with fine punctures, each bearing a short hair.

Prosternum truncate, margin not reaching lateral prolonged front angles. Abdomen beneath coarsely, densely punctate, pubescence short; last ventral unmodified.

Length 5.6 mm; width 2 mm.

Holotype and paratypes collected at Lake Corpus Christi, Texas, March 25, 1953 by D. J. and J. N. Knull.

This species is closest to *A. discalis* Caz. (1940). It is shorter, more robust and color of elytra is reddish brown. It lacks lateral black markings of *discalis*.

***Chrysobothris beameri* n. sp.**

Figures 6, 9, 10, 11, 12

♂.—Rather robust, strongly shining cupreous on head and dorsal surface; clypeus margined with metallic green; beneath more brilliant cupreous than above. Pubescence of dorsal surface not evident,

Head convex, a smooth longitudinal carina on occiput; surface finely densely punctate on front, punctures larger on occiput, densely pubescent; antennae extending to about middle of pronotum when laid along side, third segment longest, segments decreasing in length after third.

Pronotum nearly twice as wide as long, wider at base than apex; sides rounded in front, subparallel in middle then rounded at base; apical margin slightly sinuate; basal margin strongly sinuate, median lobe rather narrow, truncate in front of scutellum; disk convex slight median depression in front; surface containing irregular smooth chitinized areas, with rather large, irregular punctures in between areas, more densely punctured laterally. Scutellum small, triangular.

Elytra much wider than base of pronotum; sides rounded in front, then subparallel to back of middle, oblique to rounded apices, serrulate from back of humeral angle; disk convex with two basal depressions on each elytron; surface of each elytron irregular, with four irregular costae somewhat interrupted by irregular densely punctured areas.

Abdomen beneath densely irregularly punctured, punctures smaller and more numerous at sides, sides of each segment with a smooth raised area; last visible sternite serrate on margin, with submarginal ridge, apex broadly deeply emarginate. Prosternum densely irregularly, coarsely punctured, densely pubescent; process considerably expanded back of coxae; with well

developed lobe. Anterior femur with stout tooth serrulate on outside. Anterior tibia arcuate, with broad dilation at apex; middle tibia arcuate; posterior tibia straight.

Length 12.5 mm; width 5.3 mm.

Holotype ♂ labeled Big Bend, Texas, June 24, 1947, R. H. Beamer collector. Deposited in University of Kansas Collection.

This species runs to *C. caurina* Horn in Fisher's key (1942). It can be separated from any of our North American species by shape of ♂ genitalia.

***Agrilus parabductus* n. sp.**

Figures 4, 5

♂.—Form moderately elongate; feebly shining; head and dorsal surface dark bronze, legs and ventral surface lighter bronze, marked with white recumbent scales as follows: in lateral depressions of pronotum, basal depressions of elytra, a band on each elytron in front of middle turned toward lateral margin in middle, two spots on apical fourth, one long suture and one along outer margin, on exposed dorsal segments of abdomen and on sides of last three abdominal segments.

Head convex, slight median depression surface finely rugose, rugae becoming longitudinal on occiput; densely pubescent; antennae short, extending to middle of pronotum when laid along side, serrate from the fifth segment.

Pronotum wider than long, wider in front than at base; sides subparallel in front, strongly constricted back of middle; when viewed from side, marginal and submarginal carinae united back of middle; anterior margin strongly sinuate, median lobe prominent; basal margin transversely sinuate, median lobe truncate; disk convex, with median depression, a strong lateral depression each side, prehumeral carinae prominent; surface finely transversely rugose, finely punctate between rugae. Scutellum transversely carinate.

Elytra wider than base of pronotum; sides subparallel near base, constricted at middle, expanded back of middle, then broadly rounded to obliquely rounded serrulate apices; disk slightly concave along sutural margins, basal depressions prominent; surface finely imbricate.

Abdomen beneath finely punctate, first two segments depressed along median line. Prosternum densely pubescent, pubescent line extending to third segment, process expanded back of coxae, prosternal lobe broadly rounded in front. Tarsal claws similar on all feet, cleft near middle, inner tooth broader and shorter than outer one and not turned inward.

Length 3.7 mm; width 1.1 mm.

♀.—First two ventrals not modified, tergite with a narrow emargination at apex.

Holotype ♂, allotype and paratypes collected at Lake Corpus Christi, Texas, March 25, 1953. Other paratypes same locality March 28, 1952, Frio Co., Texas May 20, 1948 and Val Verde Co., Texas May 24, 1948. All material collected by D. J. and J. N. Knull.

This species runs to *A. abductus* Horn in Fisher's key (1928). It is smaller in size and the genitalia will separate the males. The emarginate tergite will separate the females.

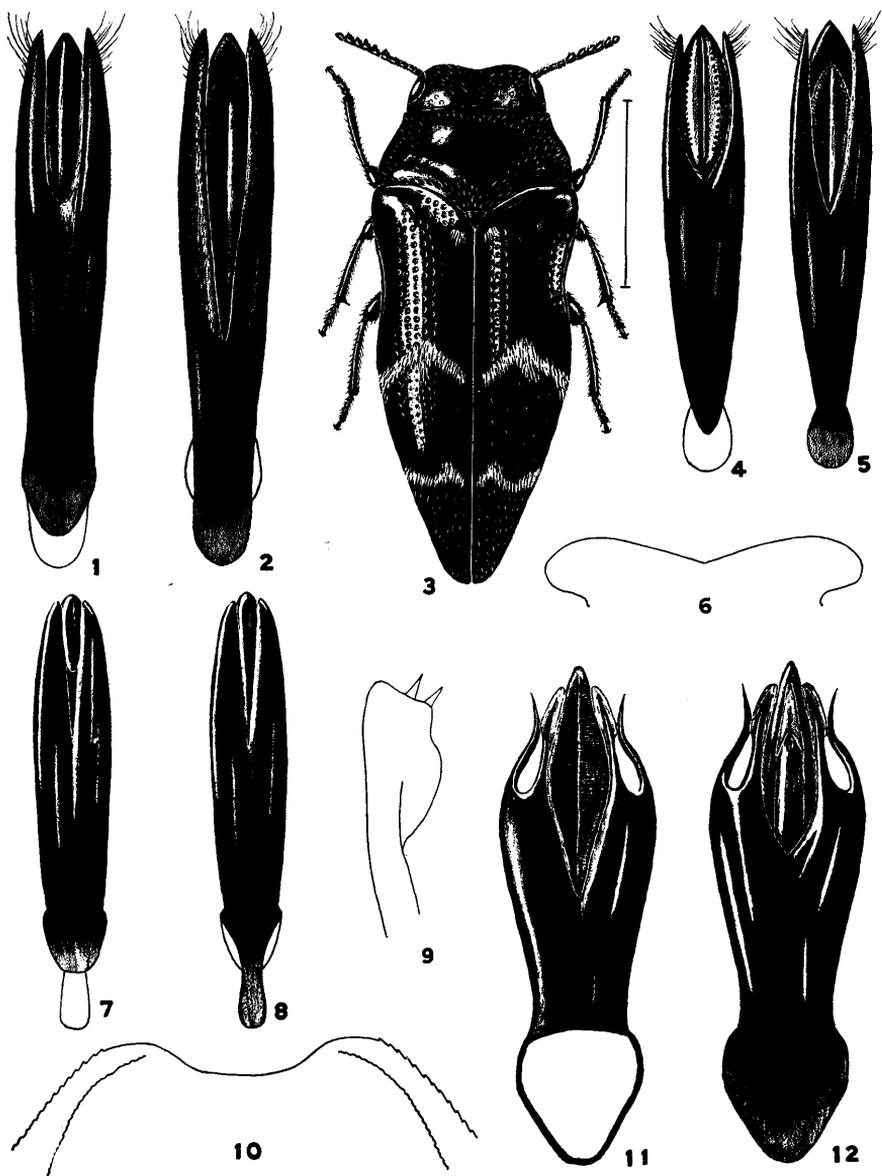
***Agrilus bentseni* n. sp.**

♀.—Form small, rather robust; shining dark bronze throughout; a patch of white pubescence in lateral depression of pronotum, one in basal depression of elytron, an elongate patch at middle and a like patch on apical third of each elytron, rest of dorsal surface with fine pubescence.

Head convex, with well defined median depression; surface finely punctate, slightly rugose on occiput; antennae short, reaching to anterior fourth of pronotum when along side, serrate from fifth segment.

Pronotum convex, wider than long, widest in middle, wider at base than at apex; sides broadly rounded in front, constricted near base, when viewed from side marginal and submarginal carinae joined near base; anterior margin sinuate, median lobe prominent; base strongly sinuate, median lobe truncate; prehumeral carinae lacking, lateral depression each side; surface transversely rugose, minutely punctate between rugae. Scutellum transversely carinate.

Elytra wider than pronotum at base; sides subparallel near base, constricted at middle, expanded back of middle then broadly rounded to rounded serrate apices; disk of each elytron with strong basal depression; surface finely imbricate.



J.N.K.

Agrilus pubescens Fisher. 1. Dorsal view of ♂ genitalia. 2. Ventral view of ♂ genitalia.
Taphrocerus albidistinctus n. sp. 3. Dorsal view. Line equals 1 mm. 7. Dorsal view of ♂ genitalia. 8. Ventral view of ♂ genitalia.
Chrysobothris beameri n. sp. 6. Clypeus. 9. Apical portion of ♂ tibia. 10. Last visible sternite. 11. Dorsal view of ♂ genitalia. 12. Ventral view of ♂ genitalia.
Agrilus parabductus n. sp. 4. Dorsal view of ♂ genitalia. 5. Ventral view of ♂ genitalia.

Abdomen beneath finely, sparsely punctate, pubescence short, a small patch of longer pubescence on sides of last three visible abdominal segments. Prosternal lobe subtruncate, with slight emargination, process parallel to behind anterior coxae, then converging to apex. Tarsal claws similar on all feet, cleft near base forming a stout basal tooth, outer claw much longer.

Length 3.7 mm; width 1.1 mm.

Holotype ♀ and paratype of same sex collected in Bentsen Rio Grande State Park, Hidalgo Co., Texas, March 26, 1953 by D. J. and J. N. Knull.

This species runs to *A. blandus* Horn in Fisher's key (1928). It is closest to *A. cercidii* Knull (1937), from which it differs by larger size, median depression of head, carinate scutellum and more bronzy luster.

Taphrocerus alboldistinctus n. sp.

Figures 3, 7, 8

♂.—Narrow, elongate, cuneate posteriorly; black, shining; a patch of white recumbent pubescence on each elytron near suture back of scutellum a transverse sinuate band at middle and another like band on apical fourth; other parts of dorsal surface with scattered white hairs.

Head broadly depressed on upper part of front, deeply channeled toward epistoma, clypeus deeply, broadly emarginate; surface minutely punctured, epistoma granulate, a transverse line of dense white pubescence above epistoma, rest of surface with scattered white hairs.

Pronotum much wider than long, widest near base, constricted at apex; anterior margin broadly rounded; basal margin strongly sinuate, median lobe emarginate in front of scutellum; sides converging in front, subparallel at base; disk convex, a transverse depression back of apex, another broader transverse depression at base, a strong lateral depression each side; surface with transverse row of large umbilicate punctures in anterior depression and in lateral depressions, scattered white pubescence more dense in depressions. Scutellum wider than long, triangular, surface granulose.

Elytra back of base wider than base of pronotum; sides constricted back of base, expanded at middle, then strongly converging to separately rounded serrulate apices; disk strongly convex with deep basal depressions on each elytron at middle; surface deeply, coarsely punctate in front of middle white transverse band, punctures finer on posterior half.

Length 2.8 mm; width 1.1 mm.

♀.—Resembles ♂ in size, form and markings and lacks the transverse band of dense pubescence above epistoma.

Holotype ♂ collected at Lake City, Fla., May 18, 1939 by D. J. and J. N. Knull. Allotype labeled Edgewater, Fla., April 8, 1938, F. M. and D. M. DeLong. Paratypes same locality as type, also Brownsville, Texas, March 20, J. S. Caldwell; Hidalgo Co., Texas, April 9, 1950, D. J. and J. N. Knull; Suwannee Springs, Fla., July 3-7, 1948, L. D. Beamer and Royal Palm Park, Fla., July 22, 1948, R. H. Beamer. Paratypes in The University of Kansas Collection.

This species can be separated from our other forms by its cuneate shape, dense white bands of pubescence on elytra and shape of ♂ genitalia.

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