TWO NEW BUPRESTIDAE AND DISTRIBUTION RECORDS OF OTHERS (COLEOPTERA)¹

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A male Chrysobothris taken in Starr County, Texas, April 6, 1947, on black bush (Acacia rigidula Benth.) by G. B. Vogt (1949) was sent to me for comparison with the type of C. ephedrae Knull (1942). The specimen was identified as that species. Since that time two more male specimens have been found. Further study shows that the beetle appears to be sufficiently different from C. ephedrae to warrant a name.

Chrysobothris ephedrae vogti ssp. n.

Size and form of C. ephedrae ephedrae; pronotum and elytra more finely, closely punctured; upper part of front, occiput, pronotum and over basal half of elytra brilliant metallic green, less than apical half cupreous.

Length: 6 mm; width: 2.1 mm.


The original type series of C. e. ephedrae was taken at Los Cruces, N. M. and in Pecos, Culberson and Hudspeth counties, Texas, on Mormon Tea (Ephedra) and this plant was absent in the area where the subspecies was collected. The type series of C. e. ephedrae shows very little variation in color, whereas the more brilliant color of C. e. vogti will distinguish it. The species should be placed near C. lixa Horn according to Fisher (1942) instead of where I had originally placed it.

The author takes pleasure in naming this subspecies for G. B. Vogt, who has added greatly to our knowledge of Buprestidae in the Lower Rio Grande Valley.

Actenodes mimica sp. n.

Male.—Elongate, convex, bronze throughout, more shining beneath; tarsal segments with a greenish luster; dorsal surface void of pubescence. Head convex, a narrow carina on occiput; surface shining, densely, coarsely punctate, a smooth area on each side of middle on front, clypeus truncate in front, with rounded tooth in middle; eyes separated on occiput about length of fourth segment of antenna; antenna short, when laid along side of pronotum not extending to middle.

Pronotum narrower than elytra back of base, wider than long, wider at base than at apex; sides converging from base to apical angles, sinuate near base; posterior angles rectangular; base sinuate each side; apical margin subtruncate; disk convex, transversely depressed near base, an oblique carina on each hind angle; surface densely, coarsely punctured, with median irregular smooth area extending from front margin to behind middle. Scutellum small, triangular, glabrous.

Elytra about twice as long as wide, widest behind base; sides subparallel on basal two-thirds, then converging to small apical sutural spine; lateral margins serrate from humeral angles; disk convex, two depressions each side at base, longitudinal costae lacking, surface scabrous, transversely rugose.

Abdomen beneath shining, coarsely punctured at sides of segments, more finely punctured in middle, first segment reticulate at sides; last visible sternite truncate at apex with short tooth at outer angles, side margin interrupted near apex with obtuse tooth.

Posterior tibia armed with a number of small teeth on inner margin.

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Length: 13.3 mm; width: 5 mm.

Female—Eyes on occiput separated by same distance as in male. Posterior tibia not serrulate on inside.

Male type, allotype and paratypes collected in Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona, Aug. 7, 1959. Other paratypes include the following dates from the same locality: Aug. 2, 12, 1952; July 29, 1955; July 17, 22, 1957; July 30, 1959; and Huachuca Mountains, Arizona, Aug. 10, 1953. All specimens were collected on dead branches of whiteleaf oak (Quercus hypoleucoides A. Camus) in which the species breeds, by D. J. & J. N. Knnull. Type material in collection of writer.

This species is undoubtedly confused with A. arizonica Knnull (1927) in collections. Nelson (1962) recorded A. arizonica from limbs of mesquite (Prosopis chilensis (Molina)) in Madera Canyon, Santa Rita Mountains, Arizona.

Male genitalia of Actenodes mimica sp. n., length 3.2 mm.
Fig. 1 dorsal, and Fig. 2 ventral view.

Aside from the difference in male genitalia as figured by Fisher (1942) and the author (figs. 1 and 2) the following key will separate our three closely related western species of this genus.

1. Eyes on occiput separated by at least length of third and fourth segments of antenna combined .......................................................... mendax Horn
   Eyes on occiput separated by less than length of third and fourth segments combined .... 2

2. Eyes on occiput separated by length of fourth segment of antenna ................ mimica sp. n.
   Eyes on occiput separated by more than length of fourth segment of antenna .......... arizonica Knnull

Since the following species are uncommon in collections, these distribution records and ecological data are considered noteworthy. All captures are by D. J. & J. N. Knnull.

Trachykele lecontei (Gory)—A dead adult was dug from a log of bald cypress (Taxodium distichum Rich.) at Karnack, Texas, March 29, 1957.

Xenorhipis osborni Knnull—Adults found on Acacia in Val Verde Co., May 6, 1941; Brackettville, Kinney Co., May 4, 1941, and 5 miles west of Sullivan City, Starr Co., April 5–9, 1963, all Texas.

Chrysobothris cupreohumeralis Van Dyke—Starr Co., Texas, April 7–9, 1963; Hualapai


LITERATURE CITED


