A New Euryptera and Notes on other Cerambycidae (Coleoptera)

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A NEW EURYPTERA AND NOTES ON OTHER CERAMBYCIDAE
(COLEOPTERA)

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A key to species of *Euryptera*, along with description of a new species, description of the allotype of *Purpuricenus opacus* (Knnull), and an addition to our fauna of a Cuban cerambycid, are presented.

**Euryptera sabinoensis** n. sp.

♀.—Rather robust, reddish brown throughout, elytra opaque, tips of mandibles, eyes, antennae, tips of femora, tibiae and tarsi dark brown to black. Densely clothed with reddish brown pubescence on dorsal surface, pubescence shorter beneath.

Head densely, minutely punctate on vertex, front rugose; antennae extending to middle of elytra when laid along side, scape stout, second segment about as long as broad, third nearly as long as scape, fourth shorter than fifth, sixth to tenth gradually shortening, eleventh as long as fifth.

Pronotum much wider than long, widest at base, strongly constricted at apex; sides rounded in front, then oblique to base; basal angles obtuse; basal margin sinuate, median lobe broad; disk convex, with slight median depression in front of scutellum and one on each side; surface densely finely punctate, punctures larger than those on head. Scutellum large, triangular.

Elytra near base wider than base of pronotum, widest back of middle; sides subparallel near base, then diverging and rounded in apical fourth to obliquely truncate apices, outer apical angles obtuse; disk of each elytron with two indistinct costae; surface densely, finely punctate, punctures well separated and larger than those on pronotum.

Abdomen beneath densely, minutely punctate.

Length 12.6 mm; width 3.8 mm.


This species is distinct from *E. ignita* (Schffr.) (1908) by the opaque elytra, finer punctuation of pronotum and rugose front. The following key will separate the known forms found north of Mexico.

1. Elytra in part black or dark brown ................................................................. (2)
   Elytra brown, or reddish brown ................................................................. (5)
2. Rather robust; pronotum yellowish brown .............................................. *E. texanae* Knnull
   Narrow elongate species; pronotum black or with black marking ............ (3)
3. Punctures of elytra coarse, separated by nearly their own diameters at base. ................................................................. *huachucae* Schffr.
   Punctures of elytra fine, dense, giving elytra a rugose appearance .... (4)
4. Elytra at least two-thirds black ................................................................. *lateralis lateralis* (Oliv.)
   Elytra two-thirds brownish yellow ......................................................... *lateralis flavatra* Blatch.
5. Scutellum and ventral surface dark brown, or black ........................................ *crunela* Martin
   Scutellum and ventral surface brown, or reddish brown ......................... (6)
6. Elytra opaque; punctures of pronotum fine, dense, tibiae dark ................ *sabinoensis* n. sp.
   Elytra shining; punctures or pronotum coarse, distinct, well separated, tibiae in part light in color ....................................................... *ignita* (Schffr.)

**Purpuricenus opacus** (Knnull)

A ♀ specimen of this species which was described by me as a *Trogiidion* (1937) was captured in Jeff Davis Co., Texas, July 12, 1950 by D. J. and J. N. Knnull. It should be placed in genus *Purpuricenus*. This specimen which I have designated as allotype has antennae extending to apical sixth of elytra. Elytra are reddish yellow and apical black area extends obliquely, sinuately from outer margin to one-third distance up suture. The elytra are margined with black at base.

Probatius umbraticus DuVal

This Cuban species should be added to our list. Specimens identified by G. B. Vogt were collected in Dade Co., Fla., June 9–16, 1949, May 20–25, 1950 and May 31, 1951, by H.F. Strohecker.

REFERENCES