

NEW COLEOPTERA WITH NOTES
(BUPRESTIDAE AND CERAMBYCIDAE)

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Dicerca querci cajonensis n. subsp.

Female.—This subspecies differs from *D. querci* Knull in the following ways: Pronotum with sides subparallel on basal two-thirds, then acutely rounded to apex. In *D. querci* Knull they are expanded in front of middle, surface more finely confluent punctate. Elytra more finely confluent punctate, smooth callosities less numerous. Last visible abdominal sternite less acute; apex sinuate each side of median lobe, acutely rounded in the species. Posterior coxal plate lacking prominent tooth on margin.

Length 20.5 mm.; width 8.5 mm.

Holotype female in writer's collection taken on oak at Cajon Pass, Cal., June 8, 1940, by D. J. & J. N. Knull.

Taphrocerus huachucanus n. sp.

Male.—Form elongate; dark shining bronze throughout; irregular short pubescence forming an indistinct design, a transverse patch on basal fourth, a narrower transverse patch back of middle extending forward in middle of each elytron and as apical transverse patch.

Head convex, front slightly concave, median depression slight; surface densely finely punctate, punctures lighter and less numerous on vertex, pubescence becoming very dense on front.

Pronotum wider than long, widest at base, sides deflected in front; disk convex, with transverse basal depression and strong lateral depression on each side; surface punctate, more numerous on all four sides, each puncture bearing an appressed white hair. Scutellum triangular impunctate.

Elytra wider than base of pronotum; sides constricted back of humeral angles, expanded back of middle, then oblique to obtusely rounded apices, apices serrulate on outer edge; disk flattened, a fine sinuate carina running parallel to outer margin, a humeral depression each side; surface densely coarsely punctured, punctures arranged in irregular rows becoming smaller posteriorly.

Ventral surface with well separated large shallow oval punctures.

Length 3.4 mm.; width 1.2 mm.

Female.—Differs from male by the lack of dense pubescence on front.

Holotype male and allotype collected in Huachuca Mts., Ariz., September 9, 1938, by D. J. & J. N. Knull. Paratypes from Arizona: Huachuca Mts., above date and July 20, August 18; Patagonia Mts., July 20; Williams, July 9, and Oak Creek Can., August 15, all D. J. & J. N. Knull. Huachuca Mts., July 28, J. S. Hine; Sierra Ancha Mts., D. K. Duncan; Ruby, July 13; Arivaca, July 20; Huachuca Mts., July 9, all R. H. Beamer, last locality and date D. E. Hardy; Oak Creek Can., August, 6000 ft., F. H. Snow. New Mexico: Silver City, July 22 and Ruidoso, June 26, R. H. Beamer.

Holotype, allotype and paratypes in writer's collection; paratypes in University of Kansas and The Ohio State University collections.

This species can be separated from eastern species of the *T. gracilis* (Say) complex by being bronze in color, more coarsely punctured elytra, and by structure of male genitalia.

A study of the male genitalia of specimens formerly grouped under *T. gracilis* (Say) shows considerable difference in form and more than one species will have to be recognized. Just what names to apply to the species is a question since the types of the described forms are not available for study. The accompanying figures will show the differences in male genitalia.

Taphrocerus nicolayi Obenb.

I consider this to be the small form which we have frequently confused with *T. gracilis* (Say), although the male genitalia of the two are identical and distribution records agree. Dr. Obenberger¹ points out the differences in the two species.

Taphrocerus howardi Obenb.

I consider this to be the form frequently confused with *T. gracilis* (Say). Specimens are at hand from Florida, Brownsville, Texas, and Vienna, Illinois.

Taphrocerus schaefferi N. & W.

This species has a wide distribution and is frequently confused with rubbed specimens of *T. gracilis* (Say). Material is at hand from Texas, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio.

Taphrocerus agriloides Cr.

Specimens of this southern species have been taken in Cedar Swamp, Champaign County, Ohio, July and October. This is interesting for arbor vitae (*Thuja occidentalis* L.) grows in the same habitat.

Rhopalophora prorubra n. sp.

Head, prothorax, scutellum, mesosternum and middle coxae red, rest of insect black. Head and pronotum shining.

Head convex; surface densely punctured on front, lightly transversely rugose on vertex, pubescence short, inconspicuous; antennae eleven-jointed, over two joints extending beyond apices of elytra, scape stout, second joint as broad as long, third longer than fourth, fifth longer than third, sixth longer than fifth, joints seven and eight equal, nine and ten diminishing in length, eleventh longer than tenth.

Pronotum longer than wide, widest back of middle, wider at base than at apex; sides broadly rounded with a slight constriction in front of middle and near base; disk convex with faint trace of tubercles each side at middle, base and on side; surface sparsely punctate, punctures small, pubescence inconspicuous. Scutellum small.

Elytra at base wider than pronotum; sides sinuate back of humeri, parallel to apical sixth; then broadly rounded to truncate apices, serrulate from middle; disk flat; surface very coarsely punctured, punctures separated by less than their own diameters, pubescence conspicuous in scutellar region only.

Abdomen beneath finely punctate, pubescence short, dense. Prosternum finely transversely rugose.

Length 6.4 mm.; width 1.4 mm.

Described from one specimen in the collection of writer collected by him on flowers in Sabino Canyon, Santa Catalina Mts., Ariz., August 13, 1936.

This species somewhat resembles *R. angustatus* Schffr. However, it can be separated by its shorter, more robust form, black elytra, and lack of marked pubescence on dorsal surface.

Oxoplus tumacacorii n. sp.

Female.—Form short, robust; opaque, abdomen shining. Prothorax, part of elytra and abdomen red; head, antennae, apical and basal margins of pronotum, scutellum, greater part of elytra, apical and basal margins of prosternum, ventral portions of meso- and metathorax and legs black.

Head confluent punctate, vertex transversely strigate, surface densely pubescent; antennae eleven-jointed, slender, reaching end of elytra, scape stout, second joint as long as wide, third joint longest, fourth and fifth equal, each slightly shorter than third, sixth to eleventh gradually shorter, last joint sharply pointed at end, longer than tenth, joints six to eleven slightly serrate.

Pronotum one and one-half times as wide as long, constricted at base and apex, wider at base than at apex; sides strongly rounded, forming an obtuse tubercle at middle; surface convex, faint

¹J. Obenberger, Sbornik entom. odd. Nár. Musea v. Praze., II-13, p. 70, 1924.

indications of one median and two lateral tubercles on each side, coarsely confluent punctured, golden, short pubescence dense, a few longer hairs each side. Scutellum triangular, produced into a sharp point posteriorly; surface densely punctured, punctures same size as on elytra.

Elytra at base wider than widest part of pronotum; sides subparallel, broadly rounded on apical fourth, apices sinuately truncate, sutural margin produced into a short spine; surface densely punctate, punctures much smaller than on pronotum, of same size over entire surface, separated by less than their own diameters, short recumbent pubescence dense.

Abdomen beneath densely punctate, clothed with thin gray pubescence. Prosternum finely confluent punctate. Legs slender, coarsely punctate.

Length 15.5 mm.; width 4.8 mm.

Male.—Form more slender; elytra red with dark irregular stripe along suture extending from back of scutellum to apical fourth; beneath with pro- and mesosternum and posterior coxae black, abdomen and most of metasternum red. Antennae extending over three joints beyond elytral apices, last joint appendiculate, resembling a twelfth joint.

Holotype male in copulation with allotype and one male paratype taken in Tumacacori Mts., Ariz., August 24, 1940, by D. J. & J. N. Knull. One female paratype from Santa Rita Mts., Pima Co., Ariz., September 9, 1925, collected by C. T. Vorhies. Type material in writer's collection.

This species can be separated from *O. cruentus* Lec., its nearest ally, by its small form, more convex pronotum with more obtuse spine and markings of elytra.

Goes pulcher fuscatus n. var.

Male.—Slightly more slender than *G. pulcher* (Hald.). General background darker brown. Pubescence of head, antennae, thorax, scutellum, elytra, ventral surface and legs light gray. Transverse basal area darker, patch of pubescence back of middle lighter brown and apical area with darker brown pubescence.

Length 22 mm.; width 7 mm.

Female.—Shorter antennae, color of background and pubescence agreeing with male.

Holotype male from McCurtain Co., Okla., June 27, A. Elred; allotype from Pine Valley, Okla., July, 1938, L. G. Duck, in writer's collection.

The varietal name is proposed for a form looking quite different from *G. pulcher* (Hald.) and occurring out of the recorded range of this species.

Anoplium simile Schffr.

Reared from dead inflorescence stem of yucca collected in the Chiricahua Mts., Ariz.

Schizax senex Lec.

Specimens were reared from six-inch cut branches of hackberry (*Celtis reticulata* Torr.) from Oak Creek Canyon, Ariz. Larvae of *Chariessa elegans* Horn were feeding on the *Schizax* larvae.

Psapharochrus quadrigibbus (Say)

Adults were collected from mesquite at Brownsville, Texas, May 7 to June 1. These specimens are much lighter in color and the white markings on the elytra are somewhat darker than in our eastern material.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE

1. Female *Oxoplus tumacacorii* n. sp.
2. Male genitalia of *Taphrocerus gracilis* (Say). Dorsal view on left.
3. Male *Taphrocerus huachucanus* n. sp.
4. Male genitalia of *Taphrocerus huachucanus* n. sp.
5. Male genitalia of *Taphrocerus howardi* Obenb.
6. Male genitalia of *Taphrocerus schaefferi* N. & W.
7. *Rhopalophora prorubra* n. sp.
8. Female *Dicerca querci cajonensis* n. subsp.

