A NEW SPECIES OF *MECAS* FROM TEXAS (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE).[1] *Mecas linsleyi* new species. Male. Form elongate, nearly 3½ times as long as wide. Color: head, antennae, base of pronotum, ventral surface, tibiae, tarsi, tips of femora, and five shining callosities on pronotum black; pronotum and femora orange; elytra black with orange tint at base and along outer margin, rimmed with dense yellow appressed pubescence, including scutellum.

Head with front convex, densely punctured, interior lobes of eyes margined by a row of big punctures; densely clothed with appressed short gray pubescence, pubescence lacking in a narrow line which extends from occiput part way down front, an upright black seta arising from each puncture; antennae extending approximately to apices of elytra, not annulate, ratio of length of segments 1 to 11–12:3:18:16:12:12:10:10:10:8:10, scape deeply punctured beneath, first eight segments clothed with minute white recumbent pubescence and long black setae beneath, more evident on basal six segments.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, wider at base than at apex, convex, one smooth, round shining black callosity in

[1]Note received December 16, 1974 (74–50).

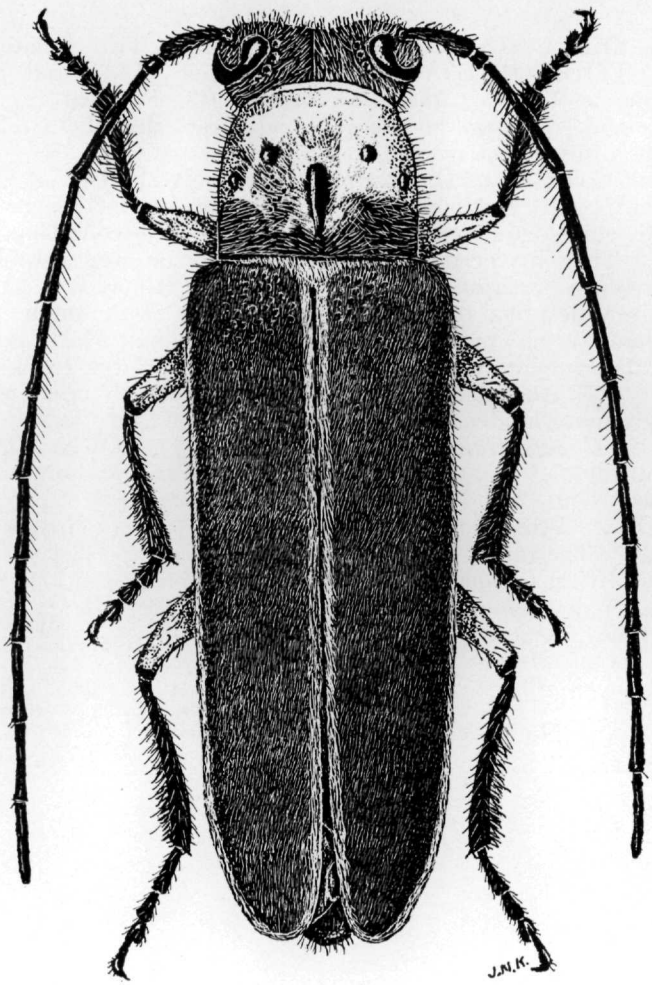

FIGURE 1. *Mecas linsleyi* n. sp., male, length 11 mm.

front of middle on each side of a median elongate callosity extending from near base to about middle, and a round callosity behind middle on each side, a transverse depression in front of scutellum and a narrow one at apex; surface densely clothed with short white recumbent pubescence, not obscuring the densely well-separated punctured surface, punctures much larger on basal half, short white upright setae arising from small punctures and longer black upright setae arising from the larger punctures; base with a narrow transverse line of yellow appressed pubescence.

Elytra over 2½ times as long as wide, much wider at base than base of thorax; sides slightly converging to well-rounded apices; surface densely punctured, punctures larger at base, clothed with short recumbent white pubescence nearly obscuring punctures, an upright black seta arising from each puncture.

Ventral surface obscured by recumbent white pubescence; abdomen with intermixed longer white setae; last sternite impressed over most of its length. Tarsal claws with a short tooth near apex. Length 11 mm.

Female. Form similar, more robust. Antennae not reaching apices of elytra. Last tergite convex. Last sternite impressed near apex; margin broadly emarginate. Length 12 mm.

Type male and allotype female and paratypes collected on the foliage of Mexican devil-weed (*Aster spinosus* Benth.) in Bentsen Rio Grande State Park, Hidalgo County, Texas, March 26, 1954. Other paratypes collected under similar conditions March 24 and 28, 1954. All material collected by D. J. and J. N. Knull. Type, allotype and paratypes in author's collection. Paratypes in Collection of Insects and Spiders, The Ohio State University; University of California at Berkeley and Canadian National Collection at Ottawa.

This species runs to *Mecas pergrata* (Say) in Chemsak and Linsley (1973) and may be confused with it in collections. The long black antennae and shape of the thorax will distinguish it.

I take pleasure in naming this insect for Dr. E. Gorton Linsley who, assisted by Dr. John A. Chemsak, added greatly to our knowledge of Cerambycidae.

I am indebted to Dr. R. B. Pypma for identification of the plant and to Dr. Charles Triplehorn for criticism. JOSEF N. KNULL,* Department of Entomology, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

*Deceased April 24, 1975.

LITERATURE CITED

Chemsak, John A. and E. G. Linsley. 1973. The genus *Mecas* LeConte (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences, Fourth Series, Vol. 39, no. 12, pp. 141–184.