

NEW COLEOPTERA (BUPRESTIDAE AND
CERAMBYCIDAE)

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Agrilus wenzeli n. sp.

Resembling *Agrilus egenus* Gory in size, color and general appearance, color uniformly brownish bronze.

Head greenish bronze, convex, without median depression; surface densely punctured becoming slightly rugose on occiput, densely clothed with recumbent white pubescence; antennae when laid along side of pronotum, extending slightly beyond middle, serrate from the fifth joint.

Pronotum wider than long, wider at apex than at base; sides broadly arcuate; marginal carina strongly sinuate; submarginal slightly sinuate; the two carinae joined near base of pronotum; disk convex, with a shallow median depression extending from base two-thirds toward apex; an oblique lateral depression each side; prehumeral carinae well indicated; surface obliquely rugose; lateral depressions with recumbent pubescence. Scutellum transversely carinate.

Elytra constricted near middle, expanded behind middle; sides broadly sinuate, tips obliquely rounded, serrulate; disk slightly flattened, sutural margins elevated in apical third; clothed with short recumbent pubescence which is longer in humeral depressions and along suture, thus giving the appearance of a faint sutural stripe on each elytron.

Abdomen beneath sparsely pubescent; pubescence longer on pro-, meso- and meta-sternum, prosternal lobe broadly rounded; first segment of abdomen flattened, somewhat concave posteriorly, first segment covered with short dense pubescence; anterior and middle tibial mucronate on inside at apex; tarsal claws similar on all feet, cleft, the inner tooth broad, shorter than outer one, not turned inward; male genitalia similar to that of *Agrilus falli* Fisher as figured by Fisher.¹

Length, 4.75 mm.; width, 1.25 mm.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the front of head uniformly reddish cupreous; first two ventral segments of abdomen rounded; the ventral median line of pubescence not as marked; tibiae unarmed.

Type a male labeled Huachuca Mountains, Arizona, July 14. H. A. Wenzel collector, in collection of the writer.

Paratypes labeled Huachuca Mountains, Arizona, July 10, 14, H. A. Wenzel and Palmerlee, Arizona, in the Wenzel Collection at Ohio State University and collection of the writer.

¹W. S. Fisher, U. S. National Museum, Bull. 145, pp. 1-347, 1928.

I take pleasure in dedicating this species to the late H. W. Wenzel, who presented me with specimens some years ago.

According to Fisher's key, this species would run to *A. chiricahuae* Fisher, but the male genitalia will separate it.

***Mastogenius subcyaneous crenulatus* n. subsp.**

This subspecies resembles *Mastogenius subcyaneous* Lec. in size and shape. It is piceous above and below, with the front less strongly impressed. Pronotum with disk less strongly punctured, crenulate, pubescence arising from punctures longer. Scutellum more elongate. Elytra more densely, coarsely punctured.

Length, 3 mm.; width, 1.2 mm.

Type labeled Clark's Valley. Dauphin Co., Penna., May 24, J. N. Knull, in the collection of the writer.

Paratypes in the U. S. National Museum, the Wenzel Collection at Ohio State University and the collection of the writer as follows: Dunedin, Florida, May 28, W. S. Blatchley; Tybee Island, Georgia, July 8; Southern Pines, North Carolina, May 9, A. H. Manee; Opelousas, Louisiana, Apr. 24; Anglesea, New Jersey; Jeannette, Penna. June 20, H. G. Klages; Manada, Gap, July 11, Mont Alto, July 11, Barbours, May 29, Pennsylvania, J. N. Knull.

Mr. J. P. Darlington, Jr., who kindly compared material with the type series of *Mastogenius (Haplostethus) subcyaneous* Lec., informs me that there are four specimens in the type series of the Leconte Collection. He states further, that the first specimen in the series which bears a yellow label indicating a western locality, agrees with this subspecies. The other three specimens in the series from the Southern States have blue elytra and black pronotums.

Since Leconte did not designate a type in his series and all four specimens can be considered cotypes, I designate number two specimen in the series to be known as the type of *M. subcyaneous* Lec.

***Aneflomorpha parkeri* n. sp.**

Slender, testaceous, moderately shining; entire dorsal surface clothed with long cinereous recumbent pubescence.

Head coarsely punctured; eyes moderately large, granulate; antennae with one and one-half joints extending beyond apices of elytra when laid back over dorsal surface, second joint about as broad as long, third joint longer than fourth, fifth joint longer than fourth, joints six to eleven of about equal length, eleventh joint slightly longer than tenth, joints beyond first two flattened, third, fourth and fifth joints with small spines on inside at apices, third, fourth, fifth and sixth joints carinate on upper surface; surface of first four joints coarsely punctured, punctures much smaller on outer joints; long flying hairs numerous on inside of first seven joints.

Pronotum about as wide as long, constricted at base and apex, widest in middle; surface coarsely punctured, a lateral depression on each side in middle, surface somewhat obscured by the dense recumbent pubescence which is intermixed with longer erect hairs. Scutellum more densely pubescent than rest of dorsal surface.

Elytra with sides nearly parallel; suture of each elytron produced into a stout apical spine; surface coarsely punctured at base, punctures less evident toward apices, recumbent pubescence intermixed with longer erect hairs.

Ventral surface covered with long recumbent white pubescence, intermixed with longer hairs; pubescence on legs corresponding to that on ventral surface.

Length, 16.5 mm.; width, 3.5 mm.

Described from a specimen labeled Pinal Mountains, Arizona, Aug. 12, F. H. Parker, Type in writer's collection.

This species can be distinguished from other members in the genus by the prolonged elytral apices.

***Aneflus fisheri* n. sp.**

Resembling *Aneflus sonoranus* Csy. in size, color and form.

Testaceous, clothed above and below with recumbent cinereous pubescence, with round denuded areas, from the centers of which arise longer hairs.

Head coarsely punctured; eyes prominent, coarsely granulate; antennae reaching slightly beyond the middle of elytra in the female when laid back over the dorsal surface, and nearly to the tips in the male, second joint as broad as long, third longer than fourth, fifth joint longer than fourth, joints five to eleven of about equal length, eleventh joint longer than tenth, first three joints globular, remaining joints flattened, joints four to eleven carinate, carinae becoming stronger on outer joints, inner apical angles of third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh joints spinose.

Pronotum longer than wide, more constricted at apex than at base; sides broadly arcuate; surface convex, coarsely punctured, the punctures concealed by the vestiture. Scutellum densely pubescent.

Elytra with sides nearly parallel; apices truncate, bispinose; surface coarsely punctured basally, punctures finer toward apices, somewhat concealed by the vestiture, three rows of round denuded areas on each elytron, a large puncture in the center of each bare space, from which arises a long suberect hair.

Length, 26 mm.; width, 5 mm.

Type a male labeled Globe, Arizona, July 10, F. H. Parker, in the collection of the writer.

Paratypes in the U. S. National Museum, number 50389, and the collection of the writer as follows:

Tucson, Arizona, July, G. Hofer; Tucson, Arizona, July 13, J. F. Tucker; Sabino Canyon, Arizona July 12, 15, 18, 29, Aug. 6, 10, at light, G. Hofer; Hopkins U. S. 8229, Santa Catalina Mountains, Arizona, Aug. 24, at light, M. Chrisman; Oracle, Arizona, July 23, Hubbard and Schwarz; Allende, Mexico, Oct. A. Busck.

This species comes close to *Aneflus sonoranus* Csy. but can be distinguished from this species by the narrower form, absence of elytral costae and presence of the denuded areas on the elytra.

The writer takes pleasure in dedicating this species to Mr. W. S. Fisher, who kindly loaned material from the National Collection for this paper and compared specimens with types in his charge.

Rhopalophora bicolorella n. sp.

Resembling *Rhopalophora longipes* Say in size; color varying from entirely fuscous to red pronotum, some of the dark forms have slight traces of lighter areas on bases of elytra.

Head and antennae piceous; front with large well separated punctures, finely strigose on occiput; antennae of male considerably longer than elytra, those of female extending slightly beyond tips of elytra, second joint small, as long as wide, third joint longer than fourth, fifth joint longer than fourth, joints six to eleven inclusive gradually decreasing in length.

Pronotum dark brunneus, cylindrical, longer than wide, widest in the middle, constricted at base and apex; sides regularly arcuate; disk with a slight indication of a tubercle on each side at base; surface containing irregularly coarsely scattered punctures, a stripe of dense recumbent white pubescence on each side of disk. Scutellum triangular.

Elytra fuscous; sides nearly parallel, expanded on apical fifth, hind angles obliquely truncate; disk coarsely punctured throughout, clothed with very short inconspicuous pubescence which is mixed with scattered longer hairs.

Abdomen beneath finely punctured, densely clothed with short pubescence intermixed with longer hairs; prosternum with a round granular opaque area with scattered punctures on each side, area rather variable in some specimens and replaced by rugulae.

Length, 11.5 mm.; width, 1.5 mm.

Type a male labeled Palmerlee, Cochise Co., Arizona, July 15, No. 50390, in the U. S. National Museum.

Paratypes in the U. S. National Museum, Wenzel Collection, Ohio State University and the collection of the writer as follows: Fort Grant, Arizona, July 19, Hubbard and Schwarz; Palmerlee, Arizona, July 3, 5, 7, 10 and 14, H. A. Wenzel; Huachuca Mountains, Miller Canyon, Arizona, July 27, H. A. Wenzel; Pinal Mountains, Arizona, July 21, F. H. Parker; Burnett Co., Texas, Hubbard and Schwarz; Carizo Springs, Dimmit Co., Texas, Hubbard and Schwarz; San Antonio, Texas, April 18, Hunter and Pratt.

This species can be separated from *R. longipes* Say by the cylindrical pronotum and coarse punctures. It lacks the transverse rugulae on *R. rugulosus* Lec.