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## Notes on Buprestidae (Coleoptera): Part VI

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This paper includes new synonymy in the genera *Chrysobothris* and *Agrilus*, and a description of the female *Chrysobothris beameri* Knull. New distributional and biological data for other Buprestidae are included.

*Acmaeodera fisheri vermiculata* Knull. 1947. Ohio Jour. Sci. 47:174. An interesting record of this species was made by D. S. Verity in California, Mono County, White Mountains, Cow Camp at 10,000 feet elevation on *Cercocarpus ledifolius* Nutt. killed by 2-4D. This form is usually found in the low desert regions of southern California.

*Acmaeodera palmarum* Timberlake. 1939. Pan-Pac. Ent. 15:181. Two of this species were taken in Mexico, Baja California, 19 mi. S. of Bahia San Luis Gonzaga, 5 June 1966 by D. S. Verity on *Eriogonum inflatum* Torr. & Frem. This is the first record of this species from Baja California.

*Cinyra robusta* Chamberlin. 1920. Ent. News 31:241. A fine series of this species was collected near Del Rio, Texas on *Diospyros texana* Scheele. A comparison of specimens with the type of *robusta* and a cotype of *prosternalis* Schffr. in the California Academy of Sciences indicates these are *robusta* and not *prosternalis*. Chamberlin (1920) indicated the differences between the species. Vogt (1949) and Knull (1950) record *prosternalis* from *Diospyros texana*. It is possible that some of these records might be *robusta*.

*Chrysobothris beameri* Knull. 1954. Ohio Jour. Sci. 54 (1): 27, 28, figs. 6, 9-12. This species was described from a unique male in the University of Kansas collection. A female, which has been compared with the type, is made known here. *Description of female*—Differs from male as follows: Head less densely pubescent; last visible abdominal sternite narrowly emarginate (fig. 1); prosternum less densely pubescent; anterior tibia without apical dilation, middle tibia straight.

Length 12 mm.; width 4.9 mm.

*Plesiallotype*, female (writer's collection) from Texas, Chisos Mountains Basin, 21 June 1965, on *Pinus cembroides* Zucc., G. H. Nelson.

*Chrysobothris rossi* Van Dyke. 1942. Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. 24(3):117, pl. 7, fig. 4.

*Chrysobothris prosopidis* Fisher. 1942. U. S. Dept. Agric. Misc. Publ. No. 470:70, figs. 22, 113, F. (NEW SYNONYMY).

An examination of the type of *C. rossi*, including the male genitalia, and comparison with a long series of *C. prosopidis*, including topotypes, show that *rossi* is conspecific with *prosopidis*. Since publication of the description of *rossi* Van Dyke, March, 1942, preceded that of *prosopidis* Fisher, September, 1942, the former name should be used for this species.



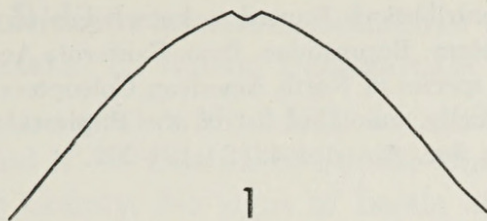


FIGURE 1. *Chrysobothris beameri* Knull, last visible abdominal sternite, female.

*Agrilus inhabilis* Kerremans. 1900. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, 44:341.

*Agrilus ineptus* Horn. 1894. Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 2, 4:378-379 (name pre-occupied).

*Agrilus chalcogaster* Van Dyke. 1946. Pan-Pac. Ent., 22:83-84. (NEW SYNONYMY).

As a basis for his description of *chalcogaster* Van Dyke had a unique "female." He related it to *Agrilus inhabilis* Kerr. (*A. ineptus* Horn). An examination of the genitalia of the type of *chalcogaster* reveals it is in reality a male. A comparison of the true female of *chalcogaster* with the lectotype of *A. ineptus* Horn in the California Academy of Sciences (referred to by Van Dyke, 1946) shows they are the same species and *chalcogaster* should be considered a synonym of *inhabilis* Kerr.

Since this species is uncommon in collections, it might be worthwhile to mention the following records. From Mexico, Baja California: one male, Sierra Laguna, 16 miles N.E. of Todos Santos, 19 August 1955; two females, 1 mile W. of Catavina, 3 September 1955, all by J. P. Figg-Hoblyn. From California: one female, Riverside County, Shavers Summit, 5 October 1951 by T. H. Lauret; one male, Inyo County, 9 miles E. of Big Pine, 10 August 1965 by A. Hardy; two males, Joshua Tree National Monument, Long Canyon, Cholla Branch, 23 May 1963 by E. L. Sleeper; one male, one female, Santa Rosa Mountains, Highway 74, 2000 feet, 12 June 1965 on *Baccharis sergiloides* Bray; four males, same place and on the same plant, 10 June 1965 by G. H. Nelson.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks are extended to Mr. Hugh B. Leech of the California Academy of Sciences and Dr. George Byers of the University of Kansas for permitting the writer to examine types in their care and for the loan of specimens, and to Mr. David S. Verity for allowing the writer to mention new records from his collection.

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## FIELD NOTES

**THE POSSIBILITY OF DISCOVERING NEW SPECIES IN THE GENUS OBEREA (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)** This note is intended as a supplement to my paper in The Coleopterists' Bulletin (1962, 16:5-12) where I record the host for sixteen of the twenty-one species of *Oberea* listed. It seems unquestionable that several species can be properly determined only by field study since museum specimens proved to be inadequate. I wish therefore to direct attention to the valuable information contained in the paper, "Notes on Cerambycidae," Ent. News, 36:139-142, 1925 by Champlain, Kirk, and Knull. This paper was not included in my literature citations as it had no specific taxonomic content. However, it is important to note that they found *Oberea* larvae (which to date can not be satisfactorily identified) working in twenty-seven different hosts near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. For at least eleven of the host genera I know of no authentic records which would associate them with a known species of *Oberea*. In four cases, they list more than one species of the genus which is attacked by the larvae. Their locality appears to be an ideal focal point from which anyone could make field studies of the majority of Eastern North American species.—STANTON D. HICKS, Entomology Research Institute, Research Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ontario.

**BRACHYPTEROLUS PULICARIUS L.** (Nitidulidae) was shown by Parson, 1943, in Rev. of Nearctic Nitidulidae. Bull. of Mus. of Comp. Zool., Harvard college, vol. XCII, No. 3 to have only a Palearctic distribution prior to 1918. In the above monograph he noted that the beetle then ranged from Nova Scotia to Wisconsin. While collecting in the Selkirk Mts., Boundary Co., Idaho, elevation 6000 feet, a specimen was taken on flowers. Hatch does not include this species in Part III of his Beetles of the Pacific Northwest (1962).—N. M. D.

**OBSERVATION ON PELECOTOMA FLAVIPES MELSHEIMER. (COLEOPTERA: RHIPIPHORIDAE)** Rivney (1929 Revision of the Rhipiphoridae of North and South America. *Memoirs of the American Ent. Soc.* #6) reports that the biology of *Pelecotoma flavipes* is still unknown. However he believes it to be similar to that of the European *Pelecotoma fennica* (Paykull) which lives as a parasite on *Ptilinus* and *Trypoxylon* larvae. *P. flavipes* is considered rare and the author has taken it only by sweeping.

On 27 June 1967 I observed a female *P. flavipes*, near Wheatley Ontario, on the trunk of a dead elm devoid of bark. This trunk was riddled with holes caused by old and new attack of *Ptilinus ruficornis* Say. The beetle was running up and down on the sunny side of the trunk, pausing, and inspecting several of these holes. After a few minutes I captured it for fear it might enter the wood and escape.<sup>1</sup>

Even though this brief observation is not conclusive, it seems to lend much weight to the theory of its biology advanced by Rivnay.

To aid future observers it might be pointed out, that in the field *P. flavipes* is easily mistaken for one of many small, black *Mordellids* often found about dead wood. Its movements are strikingly similar. However *P. flavipes* is more parallel bodied and lacks a stylus on the abdomen. The flabellate (male) or pectinate (female) are hard to see in the field.—K. STEPHENS, Tucson, Ariz.

<sup>1</sup>On several occasions the editor has taken as many as 10 specimens of this species on the bark of erect, dead beech trees. In Tippecanoe Co., Indiana they have been taken on dead oak.



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