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NEW MORDELLID BEETLES FROM THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BY EUGENE RAY

The following notes and descriptions are based chiefly upon Mordellidae collected by Mr. Henry S. Dybas during the summers of 1938 and 1941. The remainder of the material consists of a few specimens from the collection of Ohio State University and a small lot collected by Dr. Harry Hoogstraal and Dr. Kenneth Knight on the Third Hoogstraal Biological Expedition (1940). A total of twenty-five species, of which fifteen are new, is represented. Records of described species are included only if they represent additions to the known range. Unless otherwise noted, the specimens described are in the collections of Field Museum. Several species remain undetermined because of a lack of sufficient comparative material.

Thanks are due to Mr. William J. Gerhard and Mr. Rupert L. Wenzel of Field Museum and Dr. J. N. Knull of Ohio State University for the opportunity to study this material.

Tomoxia xenicornis sp. nov.

Type from Jalapa, Vera Cruz, Mexico. A male. Collected July 2, 1941, by Henry S. Dybas.

Description.—Form moderately slender, sides broadest at middle of pronotum, elytra broadest at point about one-fourth from base. Body black; anterior femora, basal three-fourths of intermediate femora, clypeus, maxillary palpi (excepting a spot along outer edge of terminal segment) and basal four segments of antennae, excepting apical half of fourth, castaneous. Surface densely covered with fine, recumbent pubescence, whitish everywhere, except along disk of pronotum, where it follows ground color; black on elytra, except for

the following whitish spots: an indefinite area along base, covering scutellum and extending along sides to basal fourth, where it leaves margin to extend into disk a short distance; a pair of narrow, linear spots on either side of suture near basal third; an irregular, linear spot near suture on apical third; and a rounded, elongate area at middle near lateral margins.

Antennae 1.96 mm. long, slender; segments 2-3 subequal; 4 almost twice length of 3 and much broader; 4-10 serrate; 5 distinctly longer and broader than 4; 5-10 decreasing in length and width, 10 almost filiform; 11 slightly longer than 10, oblong-ovate, sides and apex rounded. Terminal segment of maxillary palpi enlarged, form of a broad scalene triangle, mesal and apical margins straight, lateral margin and angles rounded. Pronotum broader than long (1.62×1.35 mm.), apex and sides broadly rounded, the latter broader postmedially, basal angles obtuse, basal margin arcuate, midbasal lobe short but rounded. Scutellum subquadrate, sides angular, apex truncate. Elytra two-thirds longer than broad (3.02×1.81 mm.), sides broadest near basal fourth, thence concave to apical fourth, sides gently curved from there to apex, apices individually rounded. Basitarsi of anterior and intermediate legs longer than remaining segments together, penultimate and antepenultimate segments short, broadened, covering base of terminal segment; intermediate tibiae longer than their tarsi. Outer spur of posterior tibiae two and one-half times length of inner one. Anal style less than twice length of apical ventral segment (1.77×0.94 mm.), narrow, attenuate to apex.

Length 4.37 mm.; including anal style, 6.14 mm.

Remarks.—This species is not closely allied to any known member of the genus. The diminishing width and length of the intermediate antennal segments, the broad terminal segment of the maxillary palpi, the longer intermediate tibiae, and differences in color and the pattern of pubescence on the elytra adequately separate it from all other American forms. The longer intermediate tibiae seem to indicate that this is a species somewhat closer to members of the genus *Mordella* than others previously described.

***Mordella novemnotata* sp. nov.**

Type from Tamazunchale, San Luis Potosi, Mexico. A male. Collected August 17, 1941, by Henry S. Dybas.

Paratypes.—One female from Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona, July 14, 1936, collected by J. N. Knull. One female from Huachuca

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Mountains, Arizona, July 20, 1937, collected by D. J. and J. N. Knull. Paratypes in collections of Ohio State University and Eugene Ray.

Description.—Form broad, moderately elongate, sides of elytra but slightly narrowing towards apex. Body black; anterior margins of front and clypeus, posterior tibial spurs, third antennal segment entirely and bases of first, second, fourth and fifth segments, castaneous. Surface densely covered with fine, recumbent pubescence, partaking of ground color, except for the following yellowish-white areas: head completely, most densely on front; sparingly on disk of pronotum, densely along margins; scutellum completely; densely on basal fifth of elytra, enclosing on each side two rounded black areas and extending narrowly along suture to meet a postmedian transverse fascia which is variably concave anteriorly and fails to reach side margins; legs completely; ventral segments along basal margins; anal style completely.

Antennae 2–2.85 mm. long, reaching base of abdomen; segments 4–10 enlarged, serrate, each one-half longer than 3; 4 as long as 5 but narrower; 11 no longer than 10, slightly narrower, sides filiform, apex subtriangular. Distal segment of maxillary palpi enlarged, with the form of a broad isosceles triangle, inner edge shorter, the latter and outer edge curved, apical margin straight. Pronotum distinctly broader than long (4.6–5.8 × 3.6–4.2 mm.), side margins and apex rounded, basal angles obtuse, base arcuate, midbasal lobe broad, rounded. Scutellum broad, rounded-triangular. Elytra less than twice as long as broad (3.9–5.04 × 2.1–2.85 mm.), sides broadest at base, narrowing slightly to apical fourth, thence strongly curved, apices individually rounded. Intermediate tibiae and tarsi equal in length, two penultimate segments of latter short, distinctly broader than preceding, penultimate segment excised at apex. Outer spur of posterior tibiae less than twice length of inner one. Anal style three-fourths longer than apical ventral segment, broad, attenuate to apex, latter truncate.

Length 5.61–7.04 mm.; including anal style, 7.13–8.94 mm.

Remarks.—This species is apparently intermediate between *septemnotata* and *mexicana* Champion and is likely to be confused with these allied forms. The reddish anterior margins of the front and clypeus, the difference in the pattern of elytral pubescence, the larger size and the peculiar terminal segment of the antennae will serve as distinguishing characteristics. From *septemnotata* it is further separated by the longer, bicolored, tenth antennal segment.

Mordella lunulata Helmuth

Mordella lunulata Helmuth, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 17, p. 96, fig., 1865—Illinois.

Mexico: Cerro Gordo, Vera Cruz, five specimens, July 1, 1941, altitude 3,000 feet (Dybas).

Mordella melaena Germar

Mordella melaena Germar, Ins. spec. nov., p. 169, 1824—North America; Liljeblad, Can. Ent., 54, p. 52, 1922.

Mexico: El Fortin, Tuxpango, Cerro Gordo and Dos Rios, all in Vera Cruz; seven specimens, July 1–7, 1941, altitude 3,000 feet (Dybas).

Mordella univittata Champion

Mordella univittata Champion, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col., 4, pt. 2, p. 290, pl. 12, fig. 22, 1891—Mexico (Teapa) and Panama (Bugaba).

Mexico: Tolome, Vera Cruz, five specimens, July 4, 1941 (Dybas).

Mordella uniformis sp. nov.

Type from Chapulhuacan, Hidalgo, Mexico. Collected June 24, 1941, at 4,000 feet altitude, by Henry S. Dybas.

Description.—Form moderately broad, ovate, elytra distinctly rounded beyond basal third. Body black, excepting apical margin of terminal segment of maxillary palpi, which is brownish. Surface densely covered with fine, recumbent, cinereous-brown pubescence except for a large black area along either side of apical margin of each ventral abdominal segment.

Antennae 1.4 mm. long, reaching base of metasternum; segment 4 one-fourth longer and slightly broader than 3; 5–10 broadly serrate, each one-fourth longer than 4; 7–10 each broader than long; 11 subtriangular in shape, outer edge slightly concave, inner edge and angles rounded. Terminal segment of maxillary palpi enlarged, with the form of a slender, scalene triangle, inner and apical margins and angles rounded. Pronotum one-third broader than long (2.03 × 1.5 mm.), sides and angles rounded, basal angles obtuse, basal margin arcuate, midbasal lobe short, subtruncate. Scutellum broadly triangular, apical angle distinctly rounded. Elytra less than twice as long as broad (3.24 × 2.03 mm.), sides gently rounded beyond basal third, apices individually rounded. Intermediate tibiae and tarsi approximately equal in length, penultimate segments of latter short, somewhat broadened, excised at apex and extending

beyond base of terminal segment. Anal style but one-third longer than apical ventral segment (1.13×0.83 mm.), broad, constricted at one-third from apex, the latter part truncate.

Length 4.74 mm.; including anal style, 6.07 mm.

Remarks.—This species is most closely allied to *pubescens* Liljeblad, described from Colorado, but may be distinguished by its smaller size, finer pubescence, the lack of a pair of pubescent spots on the elytra, the different antennae and the scalene condition of the terminal segment of the maxillary palpi.

***Mordella rufocinerea* sp. nov.**

Type from El Bonito, Valles, San Luis Potosi, Mexico. A female. Collected at an altitude of 200 feet on June 30, 1940, by Harry Hoogstraal and Kenneth Knight.

Description.—Form short, broad, sides of elytra distinctly narrowing from base to apex. Body black, excepting apical margins of abdominal segments, apex of front and six basal segments of antennae, which are castaneous, and distal segments of antennae, which are fuscous. Surface densely covered with fine, recumbent, cinereous pubescence, completely covering body and appendages, sparse on head.

Antennae 0.94 mm. long, moderately broad; segments 3–4 slender, equal; 5–6 each one-third longer and much broader than 4; 7–10 very broad, transverse; 11 longer than 10, broadest subbasally, subquadrangular, angles rounded. Distal segment of maxillary palpi enlarged, stout, cultriform, broadest postmedially. Pronotum much broader than long (1.47×1.06 mm.), apical and basal angles obtuse, side margins and apex rounded, base arcuate, midbasal lobe short but rounded. Scutellum large, broad, rounded-triangular. Elytra less than twice as long as broad (2.45×1.4 mm.), narrower at base than pronotum, sides attenuate to apex, apices individually rounded. Intermediate tibiae and tarsi equal in length, two penultimate segments of latter short, distinctly broader than preceding, penultimate segment excised at apex. Outer spur of posterior tibiae twice the length of inner one. Anal style less than twice the length of apical ventral segment (0.98×0.57 mm.), broad, constricted slightly at middle, attenuate to apex, the latter truncate.

Length 3.51 mm.; including anal style, 4.49 mm.

Remarks.—This species is most closely allied to *metallica* Champion and may be separated from it by the dense body pubescence, the absence of the basal canaliculation on the head, the narrower

antennae, the broad, short scutellum with its rounded apex, and the longer anal style.

Mordella latemaculata sp. nov.

Type from Huichihuayan, San Luis Potosi, Mexico. A male. Collected June 18, 1941, by Henry S. Dybas.

Paratypes.—Two examples, same data as type; one, same locality, June 20, 1941; two, Brownsville, Texas, August 8, 1937, collected by D. J. and J. N. Knull; one, Brownsville, May 8, 1935, collected by J. N. Knull; paratypes in collections of Field Museum of Natural History, Ohio State University and Eugene Ray.

Description.—Form moderately broad, sides curved anteriorly and posteriorly from broadest point, the latter at antebasal curve of pronotum. Body black; antennae, palpi, anterior and intermediate legs, and posterior tibial spurs castaneous; hind tarsi dark brown; a reddish brown humeral lunule is present on the elytra. Surface densely covered with fine, recumbent pubescence, which partakes of ground color, except where it forms whitish maculation as follows: head completely; pronotum along margins (excepting middle of anterior edge and two diagonal lines extending to middle of disk from basal line on either side of basal lobe); scutellum completely; elytra with area covering humeral lunule, an inverted V-shaped line centering on suture at scutellum, extending posteriorly to a point mesad and caudad to humeral lunule, a double, connected, diagonal spot on either side of suture at middle, and a curved line at apical fourth on either side of suture, curved anteriorly at sides and suture, touching both suture and margins; mesosternum completely; metasternum along sides, ventral abdominal segments completely, except along caudal margins of three basal ones.

Antennae 1.24 mm. long, slender, reaching base of lateral pronotal margins; segments 3–4 equal; 5–10 each one-half longer than 4 and much broader; 11 distinctly longer than 10, sides and apex rounded. Distal segment of maxillary palpi enlarged, form of a robust scalene triangle. Pronotum one-third broader than long (1.13–1.33 × 0.75–0.98 mm.), apex and sides broadly rounded, latter broadest postmedially, basal angles rounded, base arcuate, midbasal lobe short, subtruncate. Scutellum small, broadly triangular. Elytra more than twice as long as broad (1.92–2.9 × 1.13–1.24 mm.), sides slightly curved on basal half, thence strongly curved to apex, apices individually rounded. Intermediate tarsi distinctly longer than their

tibiae, penultimate segment of former broad, flattened, excavate at apex, reaching beyond base of terminal segment. Outer spur of posterior tibiae two and one-half times as long as inner one. Anal style two-thirds longer than apical ventral segment ($0.9-1.21 \times 0.45-0.71$ mm.), broad on basal half, thence abruptly narrowed and acuminate to apex.

Length 2.67–3.88 mm.; including anal style, 3.57–5.09 mm.

Remarks.—There is a variation in the extent of the reddish brown humeral lunule of the elytra, which in one specimen is expanded to include the entire basal half. The posterior femora also are somewhat reddish in one specimen. In addition, the post-median fasciae of the elytra are extended basad subsuturally to join the median whitish-pubescent area. As may be noted from the description above, the smallest specimen shows a variation in the comparative length of the anal style, the latter being twice the length of the apical ventral segment. There is apparently no external means of differentiating between the sexes.

This species is most closely allied to *triangulifer* Champion but may be separated by its larger size, different maculation, the different character of the intermediate antennal segments and differences in color and in the shape of the anal style.

Mordella dybasi sp. nov.

Type from Tolome, Vera Cruz, Mexico. A male. Collected July 4, 1941, by Henry S. Dybas.

Paratypes.—Seven specimens, same data as type; one female, same locality and date as type (Charles H. Seevers); in the collections of Field Museum of Natural History and Eugene Ray.

Description.—Form moderately broad, oblong-ovate, elytra attenuate along sides. Body completely black. Surface densely covered with fine, recumbent pubescence, partaking of ground color, except for the following whitish or yellowish-white areas: head, pronotum and scutellum completely; elytra narrowly along base and suture, and a broad stripe enclosing humeri and extending diagonally on disk to beyond middle; legs and mesosternum completely, metasternum and abdominal segments along basal margins.

Antennae 1.13 mm. long, fairly robust; segments 3–4 equal in length, the latter slightly broader; 5–10 strongly serrate, each one-half longer than 4 and much wider; 11 distinctly longer than 10, oblong-ovate, sides and angles rounded. Terminal segment of maxil-

lary palpi enlarged, with the form of a broad, scalene triangle; antepenultimate segment also enlarged, subquadrangular, inner margins longer than outer ones. Pronotum distinctly broader than long (1.43×1.13 mm.), sides and apex rounded, basal angles acute, base arcuate, midbasal lobe short, truncate. Scutellum broadly triangular. Elytra less than twice as long as broad (2.64×1.43 mm.), broadest at base, sides moderately attenuate, apices individually rounded. Intermediate tarsi longer than their tibiae, segments filiform. Outer spur of posterior tibiae but one-half longer than inner one. Anal style more than twice the length of the apical ventral segment (1.13×0.45 mm.), broad on basal third, thence abruptly narrowed and acuminate to apex.

Length 3.77 mm.; including anal style, 4.9 mm.

Remarks.—This species is most closely allied to the group that includes *apicicornis*, *xanthosticta* and *sticticoptera* Champion, but differs in numerous particulars, among which are the unicolorous antennae, segments 3 and 4 of which are much shorter and broader, the peculiar maxillary palpi with enlarged antepenultimate segment, the difference in the yellowish pubescence of the elytra, the much longer anal style and the longer intermediate tarsi.

Mordella sticticoptera Champion

Mordella sticticoptera Champion, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col., 4, pt. 2, p. 300, pl. 13, fig. 21, 1891—Mexico (Juquila, Tehuantepec), Guatemala (Chacoj) and Panama (Volcan de Chiriqui).

Mexico: Axtla, San Luis Potosi, one specimen, June 23, 1941 (Dybas).

Mordella chevrolati Champion

Mordella chevrolati Champion, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col., 4, pt. 2, p. 283, pl. 12, fig. 10, 1891—Mexico (Cordova) and Guatemala (Yzabal, Teleman and San Juan in Vera Paz).

Mexico: Tolome, Vera Cruz, one specimen, July 4, 1941 (Dybas).

Mordellistena multicarinata sp. nov.

Type from Puerto Salgar, Cundinamarca, Colombia. A male. Collected July 30, 1938, by Henry S. Dybas.

Description.—Form narrow, elongate, broadest at base, sides of elytra parallel on basal half, rounded caudad. Body reddish brown, abdomen dark brown, anterior and intermediate legs and posterior femora yellowish brown, eyes and ridges of posterior legs black. Surface completely covered with fine, recumbent, golden pubescence.

Antennae 1.1 mm. long, reaching posterior coxae, segments 1-2 large, equal; 4 small, distinctly longer and broader than 3; 5-10 each one-half longer than 4 and much broader; 11 one-third longer than 10, broadest postmedially, thence rounded to apex. Terminal segment of maxillary palpi enlarged, three times as long as broad, sides divergent, inner margin straight, outer edge rounded, longer than inner margin, apex oblique, angles rounded. Pronotum distinctly broader than long (0.97×0.83 mm.), apex and sides broadly rounded, basal angles obtuse, base arcuate, midbasal lobe broad, short, rounded. Scutellum broader than long, apex rounded. Elytra two and one-half times as long as broad (2.45×0.87 mm.), sides parallel on basal half, thence rounded to apex, apices individually rounded. Penultimate segment of anterior and intermediate tarsi slightly broadened, extending beyond base of apical segment. Posterior tibiae with three and a rudimentary fourth ridge; basitarsi with four ridges, second and third segments each with two. Anal style almost three times the length of the apical ventral segment (1.22×0.44 mm.), narrow, attenuate to apex.

Length 3.28 mm.; including anal style, 4.5 mm.

Remarks.—This species is most closely allied to *lineatocollis* Champion and may be separated by the absence of vittae on the pronotum and elytra, the unicolorous pubescence, the divergent sides of the terminal segment of the maxillary palpi, the narrower antennae with its shorter fourth segment, and the smaller size.

Mordellistena carinatipennis sp. nov.

Type from Puerto Salgar, Cundinamarca, Colombia. A male. Collected July 30, 1938, by Henry S. Dybas.

Description.—Form elongate, narrow, broadest at base of pronotum, elytra attenuate to apex. Body castaneous, head with a vague cloud on vertex, pronotum along base, elytra completely, mesosternum, abdomen and posterior legs fuscous, antennae, mouth parts and anterior and intermediate legs flavous, the former darker apically. Surface completely covered with fine, recumbent, golden pubescence, obscurely dark yellow on the darker parts.

Antennae 0.9 mm. long, reaching posterior coxae, segments 3-4 equal; 5-10 each one-third longer and distinctly broader than 4; 11 longer than 10, broadest premedially, sides rounded to apex. Terminal segment of maxillary palpi enlarged, subquadrate, more than three times as long as broad, sides parallel, apex and angles rounded. Pronotum distinctly broader than long (0.97×0.8 mm.),

apex and sides broadly rounded, basal angles obtuse, base arcuate, midbasal lobe broad, short, rounded. Scutellum broadly triangular, apex rounded. Elytra two and three-fourths times as long as broad (2.2×0.8 mm.), sides gently rounded from base to apex, apices individually rounded. Penultimate segment of anterior and intermediate tarsi slightly broadened, extending beyond base of apical segment. Posterior tibiae with two oblique ridges, the anterior extending almost entirely across outer face, basitarsi with three, second and third segments each with two ridges. Anal style more than twice the length of the apical ventral segment (1.16×0.55 mm.), slender, attenuate to apex.

Length 3 mm.; including anal style, 4.16 mm.

Remarks.—This species is most closely allied to the preceding species (*multicarinata* sp. nov.) and may be separated by the darker color, narrower, longer terminal segment of the maxillary palpi, the shorter fourth segment and the peculiar eleventh segment of the antennae, the smaller number of ridges on the posterior legs and the smaller size.

Mordellistena dropkini sp. nov.

Type from Barro Colorado Island, Panama Canal Zone. A male. Collected April 30, 1939, by Victor Dropkin.

Paratype.—One female specimen, same data as type.

Description.—Form robust, elongate, broadest before base of pronotum, sides of elytra parallel for one-third their length from base, rounded caudad. Body reddish brown, pronotum with a vague dark brown spot on disk at middle and at anterior angles; elytra streaked with fuscous for entire length of disk; mesosternum, metasternum and abdomen fuscous except narrowly along margins of latter; maxillary palpi flavous; antennae dark brown, segments 5–11 yellow at tips. Surface completely covered with fine, recumbent, golden pubescence.

Antennae 1.58–1.66 mm. long, reaching posterior coxae; segments 1–2 large, equal; 3–4 distinctly smaller, equal in width, the former longer; 5 much enlarged, almost as broad as long; 6–10 broad, but decreasing in length and width, 10 one-third narrower and shorter than 5; 11 as long as 5, ovate, sides and apex rounded. Terminal segment of maxillary palpi enlarged, three times as long as broad in the male, bean-shaped, inner margin concave, outer edge convex; form of an elongate scalene triangle in the female, inner margin straight, apical and outer edges curved. Pronotum one-fourth

broader than long (1.58–1.9 × 1.2–1.47 mm.), sides and apex rounded, basal angles obtuse, base arcuate, midbasal lobe broad, short, rounded. Scutellum large, triangular, twice as broad as long. Elytra two and one-third times as long as broad (3.66–4.44 × 1.58–1.9 mm.), sides subparallel on basal third, thence curved to apex, apices individually rounded. Penultimate segment of anterior and intermediate tarsi broadly expanded, extending two-thirds beyond base of apical segment, distal margin excavate. Outer spur of posterior tibiae three times as long as inner one. Anal style in male more than twice the length of the apical ventral segment (1.66 × 0.78 mm.), attenuate to apex; broken in female.

Length 4.86–5.91; including anal style, 6.52–? mm.

Remarks.—This species belongs to the first section of Champion's key containing species with sexually dimorphic maxillary palpi. It may be separated from *aequinoctialis* Champion by the completely golden pubescence, the difference in the dermal color, the annulate antennae, which decrease in length as well as width and the larger size. There is no dimorphism in the antennae, as is apparently the case with Champion's four described species.

Mordellistena callens Champion

Mordellistena callens Champion, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col., 4, pt. 2, p. 315, 1891—Mexico (Vera Cruz, Atoyac), Guatemala (Senahu) and Nicaragua (Chontales).

Mexico: Five miles south of Tamazunchale, San Luis Potosi, one specimen, June, 1941 (Dybas).

Mordellistena fuscodorsalis Ray

Mordellistena fuscodorsalis Ray, Arb. Morph. Tax. Ent., Berlin-Dahlem, 3, pt. 3, p. 218, 1936—Paraguay.

Colombia: Puerto Salgar, Cundinamarca, one female specimen, July 30, 1938 (Dybas).

This species was described from a single male specimen. The above specimen, designated as allotype, differs in having the front and clypeus castaneous, the posterior legs darker, and the distal segments of antennae fuscous. The only structural difference is the absence of the basal, rudimentary ridge on the posterior tibiae.

Mordellistena veraepacis Champion

Mordellistena veraepacis Champion, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col., 4, pt. 2, p. 313, 1891—Guatemala (Teleman).

Mexico: Tezonapa, Vera Cruz, one specimen, August, 1941 (Dybas).

Mordellistena guatemalensis sp. nov.

Type from Gualan, Zacapa, Guatemala. In the collection of Ohio State University. Collected January 20, 1905, by James S. Hine.

Description.—Form elongate, narrow, sides of elytra parallel for four-fifths their length, rounded caudad and cephalad. Body fuscous, mouth parts and anterior and intermediate legs castaneous, apical margin of metasternum and ventral abdominal segments dark brown, elytra with a broad, dark, reddish brown stripe, extending from just below humeri almost to apex and closely approaching both suture and side margins. Surface densely covered with fine, recumbent pubescence, cinereous on head and apical half of pronotum, yellowish on basal half of pronotum, elytra and legs.

Antennae 0.91 mm. long, reaching posterior coxae; segments 3–4 short, equal; 5 much longer than 4 but not as long as 6; 6–10 each as long as 3–4 together; 11 longer than 10, outer edge straight, inner margin strongly curved, apical angle acute. Terminal segment of maxillary palpi enlarged, form of a rather broad, scalene triangle, mesal margin shortest, angles rounded. Pronotum as long as broad (0.6×0.6 mm.), apical and basal angles obtuse, sides and apical margin rounded, base arcuate, midbasal lobe pronounced, broad, subtruncate. Elytra almost three times as long as broad (1.7×0.6 mm.), sides parallel for four-fifths their length, thence rounded to apex, apices individually rounded. Outer spur of posterior tibiae two and one-half times the length of outer one. Posterior tibiae with two ridges, the anterior one extending diagonally completely across outer face; basitarsi and second segment each with two ridges. Anal style more than twice the length of apical ventral segment (0.83×0.35 mm.), slender, acuminate to apex.

Length 2.3 mm.; including anal style, 3.13 mm.

Remarks.—This species is most closely allied to *sonorensis* Ray but may be separated by the much narrower pronotum, differences in the relative lengths of the antennal segments, the non-emarginate eyes, the longer anal style and the different color.

Mordellistena quadrifasciata Champion

Mordellistena quadrifasciata Champion, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col., 4, pt. 2, p. 337, pl. 15, fig. 6, 1891—Mexico (northern Sonora).

Mexico: Juarez, Nuevo Leon, one specimen, August 19, 1917 (J.C.H.).

***Mordellistena angulata* sp. nov.**

Type from Tancitaro, Michoacan, Mexico. Collected in fallow field on flowers at 6,600 feet altitude on August 12, 1940, by Harry Hoogstraal and Kenneth Knight.

Description.—Form elongate, sublinear, sides broadest near base of pronotum. Body black, the anterior angles of pronotum vaguely dark brown, the anterior margin of front, clypeus and posterior tibial spurs castaneous. Surface of body densely covered with fine, recumbent, cinereous pubescence, moderately densely over body, except on basal two-thirds of suture and margins of elytra, where it is dense and whitish.

Antennae 1.43 mm. long, slender, reaching posterior coxae; segments 3–4 equal in length, the latter distinctly broader; 5–10 each one-third longer than 10, sides and apex rounded. Terminal segment of maxillary palpi enlarged, with the form of an elongate isosceles triangle, its apical margin and angles rounded. Pronotum distinctly broader than long (1.17×0.98 mm.), apical and basal angles obtuse, apical margin and sides rounded, base arcuate, mid-basal lobe short and subtruncate. Elytra more than twice as long as broad (2.56×1.17 mm.), sides subparallel for three-fourths the length from base, thence rounded to apex, apices individually rounded. Outer spur of posterior tibiae less than twice the length of inner one. Posterior tibiae with three short, subequal ridges; basitarsi with three ridges, second segment with two. Anal style more than twice the length of apical ventral segment (0.83×0.34 mm.), sides straight, attenuate to apex.

Length 3.54 mm.; including anal style, 4.27 mm.

Remarks.—This species is apparently most closely allied to *obscurinotata* sp. nov., described below, but may be adequately separated from it by differences in color, pattern of pubescence, the shape of the terminal segment of the maxillary palpi, the shape of the pronotum, the posterior tibial spurs, and differences in the segments of the antennae.

***Mordellistena laticollis* Champion**

Mordellistena laticollis Champion, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col., 4, pt. 2, p. 331, pl. 14, fig. 25, 1891—Guatemala (San Joaquin in Vera Paz).

Mexico: Santa Engracia, Tamaulipas, two specimens, September 11, 1938 (J. S. Caldwell).

An apparently narrower pronotum and greater areas of flavous color on the legs indicate a possible separation from Champion's

description. These characters are not sufficient, however, to warrant proposing a new name.

Mordellistena subaenea Champion

Mordellistena subaenea Champion, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col., 4, pt. 2, p. 329, 1891—Guatemala (Capetillo).

Mexico: Las Vigas, Vera Cruz, one specimen, May 30, 1941, altitude 5,500 feet (Dybas); Cerro Tancitaro, Michoacan, one specimen, July 18, 1940, altitude 10,500 feet, in teasel (Hoogstraal and Knight).

Mordellistena obscurinotata sp. nov.

Type from Tezonapa, Vera Cruz, Mexico. A male. Collected August 3, 1941, by Henry S. Dybas.

Paratype.—One female, same data as type.

Description.—Form slender, linear, sides broadest near base of pronotum. Head, pronotum, scutellum, mouth parts, basal segments of antennae, legs (posterior pair fuscous) and sterna castaneous; terminal abdominal segment fuscous; elytra black with an obscure, rounded castaneous spot at base which touches suture but not lateral margins, and an indefinite longitudinal area along sides on basal third; distal segments of antennae black. In the female the castaneous areas of the elytra are limited to a narrow, divided line along base. The intermediate tibiae and tarsi are black and the sides of the meso- and metasternum are fuscous. Surface densely covered with fine, recumbent pubescence, generally partaking of ground color, except on ventral surface, where it is yellowish.

Antennae 0.83 mm. long, slender, reaching posterior coxae; segment 4 distinctly longer and broader than 3; 5–10 each longer and broader than 4, but filiform; 11 longer than 10, rounded at apex. Terminal segment of maxillary palpi enlarged, with the form of an elongate scalene triangle, inner and outer sides straight, distal edge and angles rounded. Pronotum slightly broader than long (0.94×0.87 mm.), apical margin and sides rounded, basal angles acute, base arcuate, midbasal lobe moderately broad, rounded. Elytra almost three times as long as broad (2.56×0.94 mm.), sides subparallel for three-fourths the length from base, thence rounded to apex, apices individually rounded. Posterior tarsi with three ridges, basal one shorter than others; basitarsi with four ridges, second segment with two. Anal style less than twice the length of apical ventral segment (1.2×0.68 mm.), narrow, attenuate to apex.

Length 3.43 mm.; including anal style, 4.63 mm.

Remarks.—This species is most closely allied to *atripennis* Champion, from which it may be distinguished by the longer fourth antennal segment, the difference in the color of the elytra and ventral surface, the scalene terminal segment of the maxillary palpi, the two ridges on the second segment of the posterior tarsi and the much narrower, slender body form.

Mordellistena pilipennis sp. nov.

Type from Gualan, Zacapa, Guatemala. In the collection of Ohio State University. Collected January 14, 1905, by James S. Hine.

Description.—Form moderately narrow, elongate, sides of elytra subparallel for two-thirds their length. Body black, anterior and intermediate legs and clypeus castaneous, four basal segments of antennae castaneous, remaining segments dark brown, posterior tibial spurs flavous. Surface densely covered with fine, recumbent, yellowish-cinereous pubescence, sparse on head.

Antennae 1.09 mm. long, slender, reaching posterior coxae; segment 4 distinctly longer than 3; 5–10 each one-third longer and much broader than 4; 11 longer and narrower than 10; sides and apex rounded. Terminal segment of maxillary palpi enlarged, long, broad, with the form of an isosceles triangle, apical margin and angles rounded. Pronotum distinctly broader than long (1.13×0.91 mm.), apical and basal angles obtuse, sides and apex rounded, base arcuate, midbasal lobe short but rounded. Scutellum short, broad, rounded-triangular. Elytra two and one-half times as long as broad (2.79×1.13 mm.), sides subparallel for two-thirds their length, thence rounded to apex, apices individually rounded. Outer spur of posterior tibiae but one-third longer than inner one. Posterior tibiae with three subequal ridges; basitarsi with four ridges, second segment with two. Anal style slightly more than twice length of apical ventral segment (0.93×0.45 mm.), fairly robust, attenuate to apex.

Length 3.7 mm.; including anal style, 4.64 mm.

Remarks.—This species is most closely allied to *brunneipilis* Champion and may be separated from it by the castaneous anterior and middle legs and clypeus, the bicolored terminal segment of the maxillary palpi with its greater length, the bicolored antennae, the longer fourth segment of the antennae, the additional ridge on the posterior basitarsi, the narrower pronotum and the larger size.

Mordellistena vestita sp. nov.

Type from Tamazunchale, San Luis Potosi, Mexico. Collected July 22, 1941, by Henry S. Dybas.

Description.—Form moderately robust, with the facies of a *Mordella*, sides broadest at antebasal curve of pronotum, elytra strongly curved beyond basal fourth. Body black, antennae, palpi, clypeus and legs castaneous, the hind pair of legs darker. Base and sides of pronotum rather broadly, elytra with suture, apex broadly, base, a humeral spot and a discal spot broadly connected with latter and narrowly joined along lateral margins with apical area, obscurely dark brown. Surface densely covered with fine, recumbent pubescence, partaking of ground color, except for the following areas, where it is golden: head completely; pronotum completely, except for a large black spot at middle of base and a smaller spot on either side of disk, postmedially; elytra with golden pubescence covering underlying dark brown surface; completely covering mouth parts, antennae, legs, basal half of anal style, and body surface excepting apical margins of abdominal segments.

Antennae 1.25 mm. long, slender; segments 3–4 narrow, equal; 5–10 each distinctly broader and one-half longer than 4; 11 distinctly longer than 10, sides and apex rounded, broadest premedially. Terminal segment of maxillary palpi enlarged, form of a broad scalene triangle, apical margin rounded. Pronotum broader than long (1.28×1.13 mm.), apex and sides broadly rounded, latter postmedially, basal angles rounded, base arcuate, midbasal lobe short, but rounded. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra two and one-half times as long as broad (2.9×1.28 mm.), sides curved beyond basal fourth, apices individually rounded. Penultimate and antepenultimate segments of intermediate tarsi short, the former flattened, broader than preceding segment, slightly excised at apex, extending beyond base of terminal segment. Posterior tibiae with five subequal ridges (excluding subapical one), basal one fragmentary; basitarsi with four ridges, second segment with two. Outer spur of posterior tibiae twice as long as inner one. Anal style twice as long as apical ventral segment (1.05×0.53 mm.), attenuate from base to apex.

Length 4.03 mm.; including anal style, 5.08 mm.

Remarks.—This species is most closely allied to *trilinea* Champion but may be separated from it by the differences in color and the pattern of pronotal and elytral pubescence, the much longer, nar-

rower antennae, the longer, somewhat narrower, terminal segment of the maxillary palpi, and the larger size.

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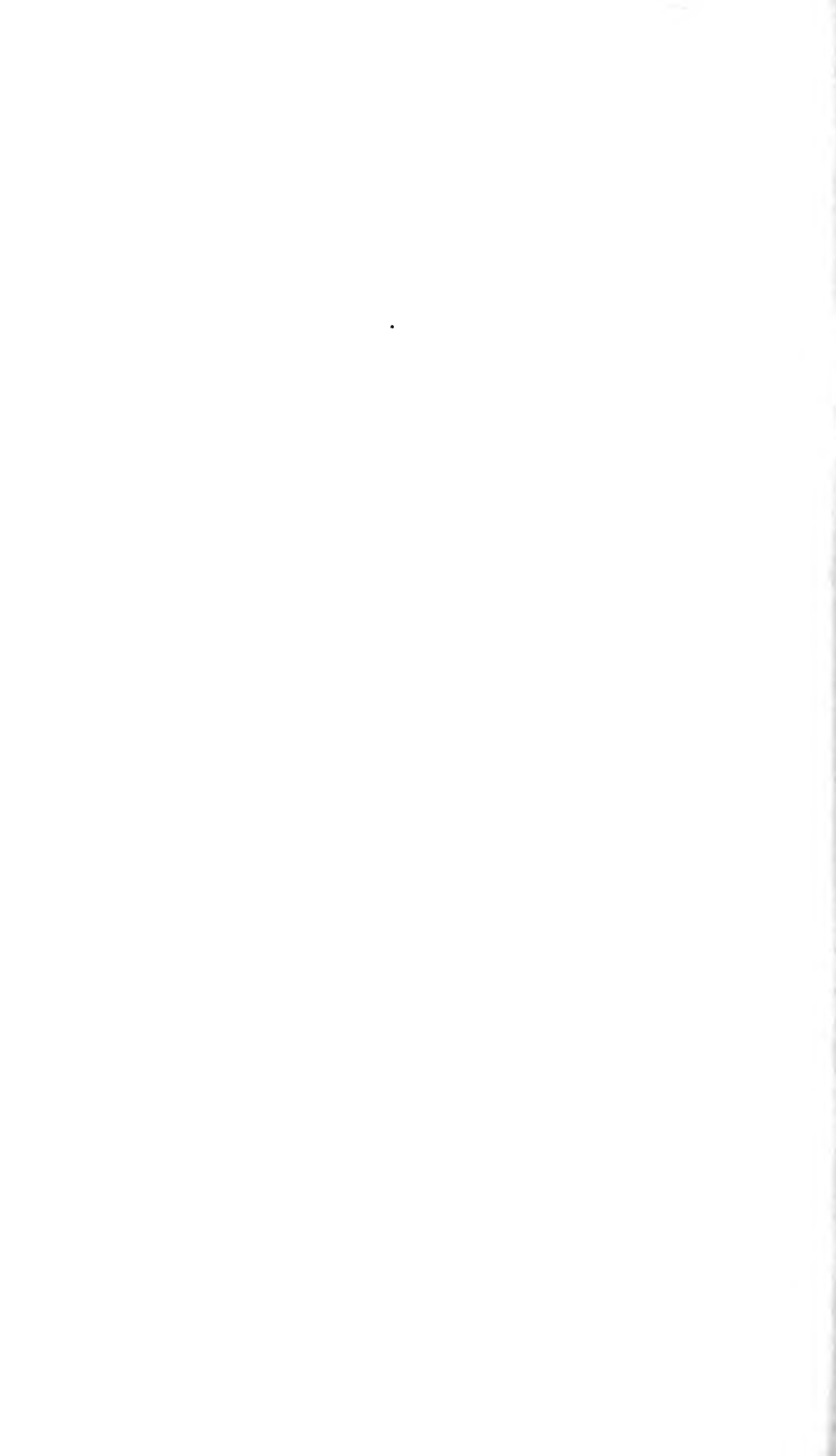
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