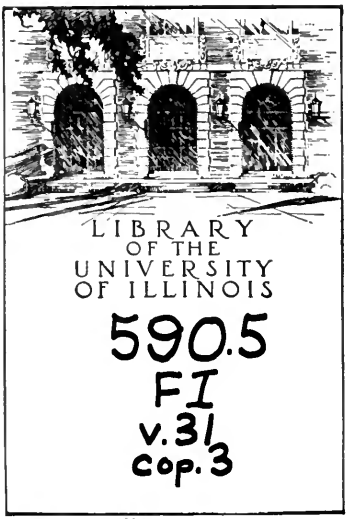

FIELDIANA · ZOOLOGY

Published by

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

Volume 31 JULY 31, 1947 No. 18

Two New Beetles from Costa Rica and Australia With a Description of a New Genus (Coleoptera, Cleridae)

ALBERT B. WOLCOTT

ASSISTANT CURATOR, HARRIS PUBLIC SCHOOL EXTENSION

RETIRED FEBRUARY 1, 1942

AND

HENRY S. DYBAS

ASSISTANT CURATOR, DIVISION OF INSECTS

The following descriptions are based upon specimens kindly lent to the senior author by Mr. J. B. Corporaal of Amsterdam, The Netherlands. The drawings are the work of Mary Brombacher Bieri, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Thriocerodes gen. nov.

Genotype *Thriocerodes corporaali* sp. nov.

Diagnosis.—Body subcylindrical. Head moderately large; clypeus short, translucent; labrum short, broadly emarginate at middle; eyes prominent, convex, coarsely faceted, slightly emarginate anteriorly; last segment of both maxillary and labial palpi triangular. Antennae eleven-segmented, short, not reaching base of pronotum; first segment short, stout, the second similar in shape but much smaller; third segment slender, one half longer than the fourth; segments four to eight decreasing in length, becoming globular; club three-segmented, nearly symmetrical, rather compact, ninth and tenth segments transverse, terminal segment rounded, no longer than broad. Scutellum transverse, posterior margin rounded. Elytra together about one-half as wide as long, covering tip of abdomen. Anterior coxae open behind. Abdomen with six visible sternites, the terminal segment small and rounded. Legs very short and rather stout; first tarsal segment much shorter than the second or third (measured from base to dorsal insertion of second segment); tarsal claws angulately thickened at base (fig. 22, *e*).

Remarks.—This genus is placed in the subfamily Korynetinae. Structurally, *Thriocerodes* appears to be somewhat similar to *Thriocera*. *Thriocerodes corporaali* differs from the type of *Thriocera* (*T. pectoralis* Klug) in possessing coarsely faceted eyes, a nearly

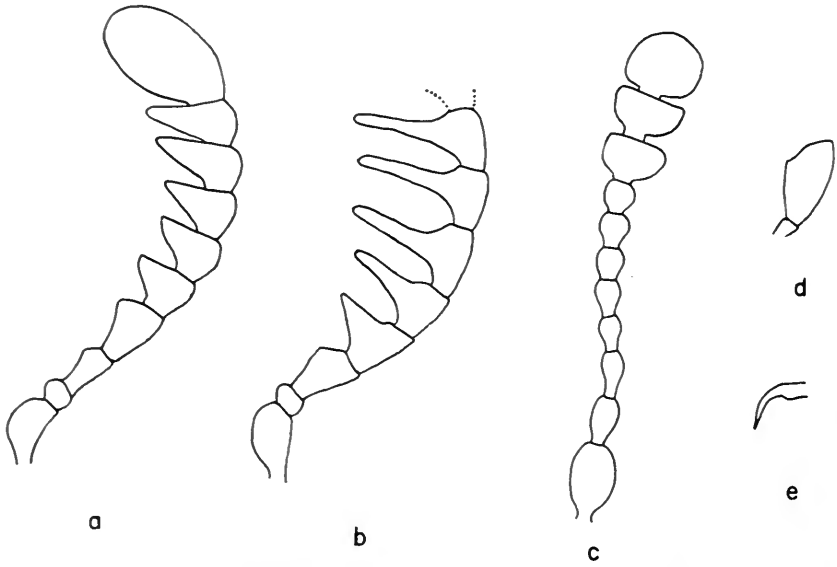

FIG. 22. *a, b, Callotillus intricatus* sp. nov.: *a*, antenna, female; *b*, antenna, male. *c, d, e, Thriocerodes corporaali* gen. et sp. nov.: *c*, antenna; *d*, terminal segment of palpus; *e*, tarsal claw.

symmetrical antennal club, and a different form of tarsal claw (tooth very large and broad in *Thriocera*).

Thriocerodes corporaali sp. nov. Figures 22, *c, d, e;* 23.

Type labeled Peak Downs [Leichardt Province, Queensland, Australia], Mus. Godeffroy, No. 11373. A specimen of undetermined sex in the collection of J. B. Corporaal. Collected by A. Dietrich(?).

Paratypes.—Two specimens of undetermined sex, same data as the type; one each in the collections of Chicago Natural History Museum and J. B. Corporaal.

Description.—Form robust, subcylindrical, moderately convex. Color brown; elytral maculations, antennae, mouth-parts, legs, and under sides testaceous; upper surface sparsely clothed with moderately long, semi-erect, yellow pubescence.

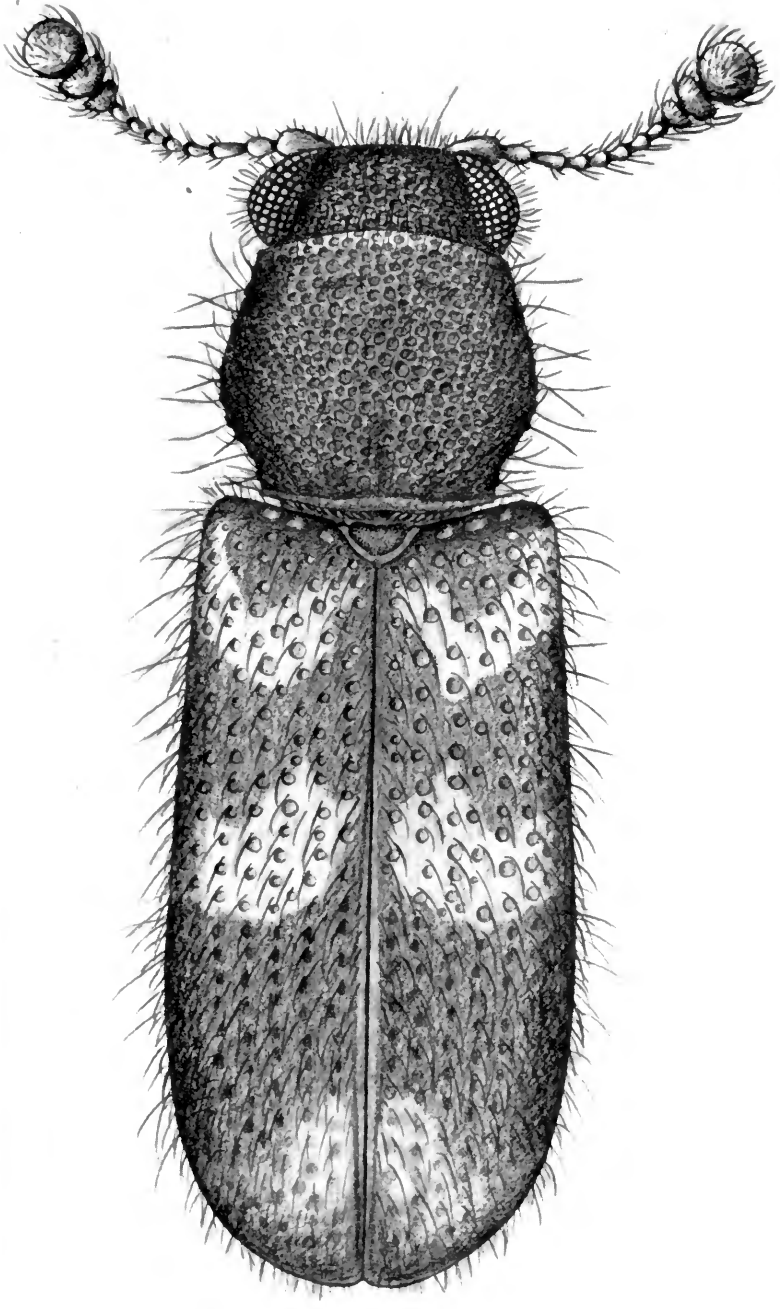

FIG. 23. *Thriocerodes corporaali* gen. et sp. nov., paratype.

Head coarsely, closely punctate, the punctures setigerous, separated by less than one-third their diameters; eyes convex, coarsely faceted, emarginate anteriorly, sparsely haired; labrum short, emarginate at middle, terminal segments of palpi triangular (fig. 22, *d*); antennae as in figure 22, *c*.

Pronotum broader than long, sides curving to greatest breadth posterior to middle, thence narrowing to base, basal angles obtuse, basal width almost equal to apical width; disk coarsely, closely punctate, the punctures setigerous, separated by about one-fourth their diameters; sides margined from base to apex; basal margin entire, reflexed; disk grooved across base just anterior to margin, uneven, with faint median and lateral impressions at middle and at basal and apical angles (these impressions more distinct on one paratype).

Scutellum transverse, rounded posteriorly, surface rugose; elytra together about twice as long as wide, with yellowish lunate sub-basal and median maculations, and an irregular common apical maculation; disk with large seriate punctures that become smaller and less distinct apically; lateral margin of elytra distinct, anteriorly narrowly reflexed.

Legs short, rather stout; tarsal claws slender. Metasternum and abdomen finely and sparsely punctate, shining; sparsely pubescent, the abdominal hairs becoming longer and more closely placed laterally and apically. Posterior margin of fifth abdominal sternite truncate; sixth small, rounded.

Length 4.5 mm.

Remarks.—One paratype differs from the type in being of a darker brown color and in having somewhat more extensive elytral maculations that more closely approach the suture.

This species is named in honor of Mr. J. B. Corporaal, who has added greatly to our knowledge of this family of beetles.

Callotillus intricatus sp. nov. Figures 22, *a*, *b*; 24.

Type from Farm La Caja, 8 km. west of San José, Costa Rica. A female in the collection of J. B. Corporaal. Collected June 12–July 20, 1924, by Ferdinand Nevermann.

Allotype.—A male, same data as the type, in the collection of Chicago Natural History Museum.

Description.—Form moderately broad. Color black, clothed with short, recumbent, gray pubescence except on basal half of

elytra, which is feebly shining. Basal half of elytra with yellowish maculations (fig. 24), these consisting of a small subhumeral spot, and an oblique submedian fascia whose anterior medial end approaches the posteriorly directed apex of a common, median, V-shaped maculation with hooked ends. Apex of elytra testaceous. Palpi, labrum,

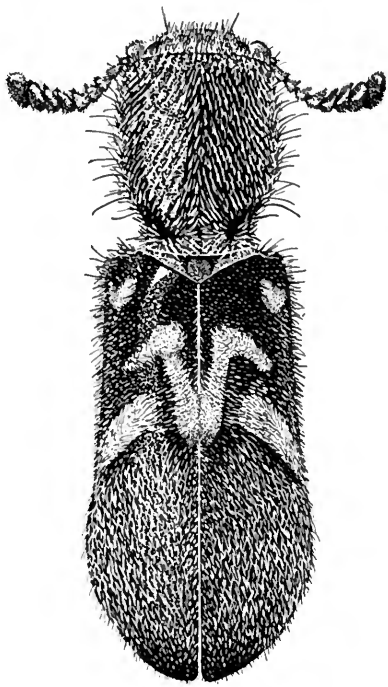

FIG. 24. *Callotillus intricatus* sp. nov.; type, female.

clypeus, antennae, tibiae, tarsi, terminal two segments of abdomen, and a narrow area along base and apex of pronotum reddish brown.

Head, including eyes, not wider than pronotum, front closely, rugosely punctate, covered with short, recumbent, gray pubescence; eyes deeply emarginate anteriorly. Antennae ten-segmented, sexually dimorphic. Antenna of female short, not reaching base of pronotum, form as in figure 22, *a*. Antenna of male with terminal segments lacking, form as in figure 22, *b*. Terminal segment of labial palpus conical.

Pronotum longer than broad (16:13), subcylindrical, sides parallel to basal third, thence narrowing to basal constriction, which is two-thirds of greatest width; base margined. Disk closely, rugosely

punctate, covered with short, recumbent, gray pubescence, with longer, erect, black hairs intermixed.

Scutellum with rounded posterior margin, closely punctate, covered with short, recumbent, gray pubescence. Elytra together slightly more than twice as long as wide at base; humeri obtusely rounded; sides parallel on basal third, broadening to apical third, thence curved to the separately rounded apices; disk of each elytron elevated at base and slightly inflated on posterior half. Basal maculations of elytra yellowish, of configuration as in figure 24; basal half of elytra with sparse, semi-erect pubescence that is black on the dark portions and yellow on the maculations; posterior half of elytra closely covered with short, recumbent, gray pubescence with sparse, semi-erect, black hairs intermixed. Disk sparsely and irregularly punctate.

Under side black, shining. Metasternum and abdomen nearly impunctate; pubescence fine and very sparse, becoming more abundant laterally and apically on abdomen; metepisternum, tibiae, and apices of femora covered with dense, short, depressed, grayish-white pubescence. Abdomen with six ventral segments, segment five arcuately emarginate in the male, truncate in the female.

Length: female type 5.5 mm.; male allotype 4 mm.

Remarks.—Callotillus intricatus Wolcott and Dybas appears to be closest in form and in structure to *Callotillus crusoe* Wolcott. It differs from that species in color and pattern, in the absence of densely pilose elytral tubercles, and in the form of the third antennal segment (more distinctly triangular in *crusoe*).

Judging by the kind of antennal dimorphism present in other members of the genus, the type of *Callotillus crusoe* Wolcott is probably a female, rather than a male as described.