

ENTOMOLOGY.—*A new anobiid beetle from Alaska.*<sup>1</sup> W. S. FISHER, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. (Communicated by E. A. CHAPIN.)

The beetles described in this paper were submitted for identification by James H. Condit from the Sheldon Jackson Museum at Sitka, Alaska, who reported them as doing considerable damage to the wooden articles in the museum, as well as to the surfaces of the supporting columns of the building.

***Hadrobregmus destructor*, n. sp.**

Elongate, subcylindrical, brownish black (tarsi and antennae slightly paler), subopaque, rather densely pubescent.

Head deeply sunk within the prothorax, strongly carinate around the antennal bases, with a round, smooth, median spot beneath; front uneven; surface broadly, transversely depressed behind the eyes; finely, densely granulate, sparsely clothed with recumbent, brownish yellow hairs; maxillary palpus with the last segment elongate oval, pointed at apex, slightly wider than preceding segment; labial palpus with the last segment subtriangular, rounded on inner side, much wider than preceding segment. Eyes moderately large, strongly convex. Antenna 11-segmented; first and second segments robust, oblong; third to eighth segments narrow, not serrate, subequal in length; ninth, tenth, and eleventh segments slightly flattened, subequal in length, and together longer than the preceding segments united.

Prothorax distinctly narrower than the elytra, deeply excavated beneath for the reception of the head, which is received in repose upon the anterior coxae. Pronotum as wide as long; sides parallel anteriorly, accurately narrowed posteriorly; lateral margin irregular, distinct, strongly elevated at posterior angle; anterior margin strongly sinuate; disk strongly gibbose posteriorly; surface finely, densely granulate, rather densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, brownish yellow hairs.

Elytra twice as long as wide, slightly wider behind the middles; sides nearly parallel from bases to apical fifths, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded; disk strongly convex; each elytron with about ten longitudinal rows of deep, coarse punctures; intervals from two to three times as wide as the punctures, feebly elevated basally, strongly, irregularly elevated apically; surface rather densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, brownish yellow pubescence, which forms more or less distinct vittae between the alternate rows of punctures.

Body beneath finely, densely granulate, rather densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, brownish white pubescence. Front and middle coxae widely separated, the antennae received between them. Metasternum not at all or only vaguely excavated in front, but with a broad, deep, median depression near the posterior margin. Abdominal sternites free, with the sutures straight; second sternite slightly longer than the fifth.

Length, 3.25–5.25 mm; width, 1.25–1.75 mm.

*Type locality*.—Sitka, Alaska.

*Type and paratypes*.—No. 52232, United States National Museum.

Described from 25 specimens (one type) collected in the Sheldon Jackson

<sup>1</sup> Received November 6, 1937. Paper No. 4250 of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.



Museum during July 1937 by James H. Condit. The work of this beetle is similar to that of the "European death-watch" beetle (*Anobium punctatum* De Geer). Mr. Condit reports this species as working in a dugout Thlinget canoe, an old deadfall trap, a birch canoe, and in the unpainted surfaces of the supporting columns of the building. The articles affected have been in the concrete building for some 45 years, but some ten years ago new wooden cases were installed and it is Mr. Condit's belief that the insects were brought in at that time.

This species resembles *Anobium punctatum* De Geer, but it differs from that species in being larger, in the pubescence on the elytra forming more or less distinct vittae between the alternate rows of punctures, and in not having the metasternum deeply excavated in front. It differs from the other known species of *Hadrobregmus* in having the pubescence on the elytra forming more or less distinct vittae.

ENTOMOLOGY.—A new European species of *Epiurus*, parasitic on a leafmining sawfly (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae).<sup>1</sup> R. A. CUSHMAN, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. (Communicated by C. F. W. MUESEBECK).

The new species described below was originally reared in Europe by agents of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, from mines of the sawfly leaf-miner of birch, *Phyllotoma nemorata* (Fallén). Living individuals brought to the United States were bred at the Melrose Highlands, Mass., laboratory of this Bureau. Some of the specimens on which the description is based are first-generation progeny of imported parents. Many were released in areas in New England infested by the host species, but at this writing no specimens of the parasite have been recovered.

The figure was drawn by Mary Foley Benson.

*Epiurus foliae*, n. sp.

Fig. 1

*Female*.—Length 8.5 mm; antennae 5 mm; ovipositor sheath 4.5 mm.

In Schmiedeknecht's key to the European species of *Pimpla*, *sens. lat.* (Opuscula Ichneumonologica, Suppl., Bd. 18–19, 1933–1934) this species runs to *Epiurus inquisitor* (Scopoli), and agrees very closely with the description of that species except that the hind tarsus is pale, with only narrow apices of the joints dark, and that the propodeum is not striate posteriorly. Comparison of specimens shows the most striking difference between the two species to be in the form of the apical portion of the ovipositor, which in profile is strongly, concavely curved on the dorsal margin from the high point to the apex in *foliae* and is nearly straight in *inquisitor*; this is adequately shown in the accompanying figure. The epipleura are narrower in *foliae* than in *inquisitor* and the sclerotized portions of the abdominal sternites broader, broadly oval in *foliae* and elongately oval in *inquisitor*. Otherwise like *inquisitor* in structure, sculpture, and color.

<sup>1</sup> Received November 10, 1937. Paper No. 4269 of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.



*Male*.—Differs from male of *inquisitor* principally in the much smaller extent of dark color on hind tarsal joints, more than half of the basal joint being white.

*Host*.—*Phyllotoma nemorata* (Fallén).

*Type locality*.—Freistadt, Austria.

*Type, allotype, and paratypes*.—No. 52251, U. S. National Museum.

*Paratypes*.—British Museum; Paris Museum.

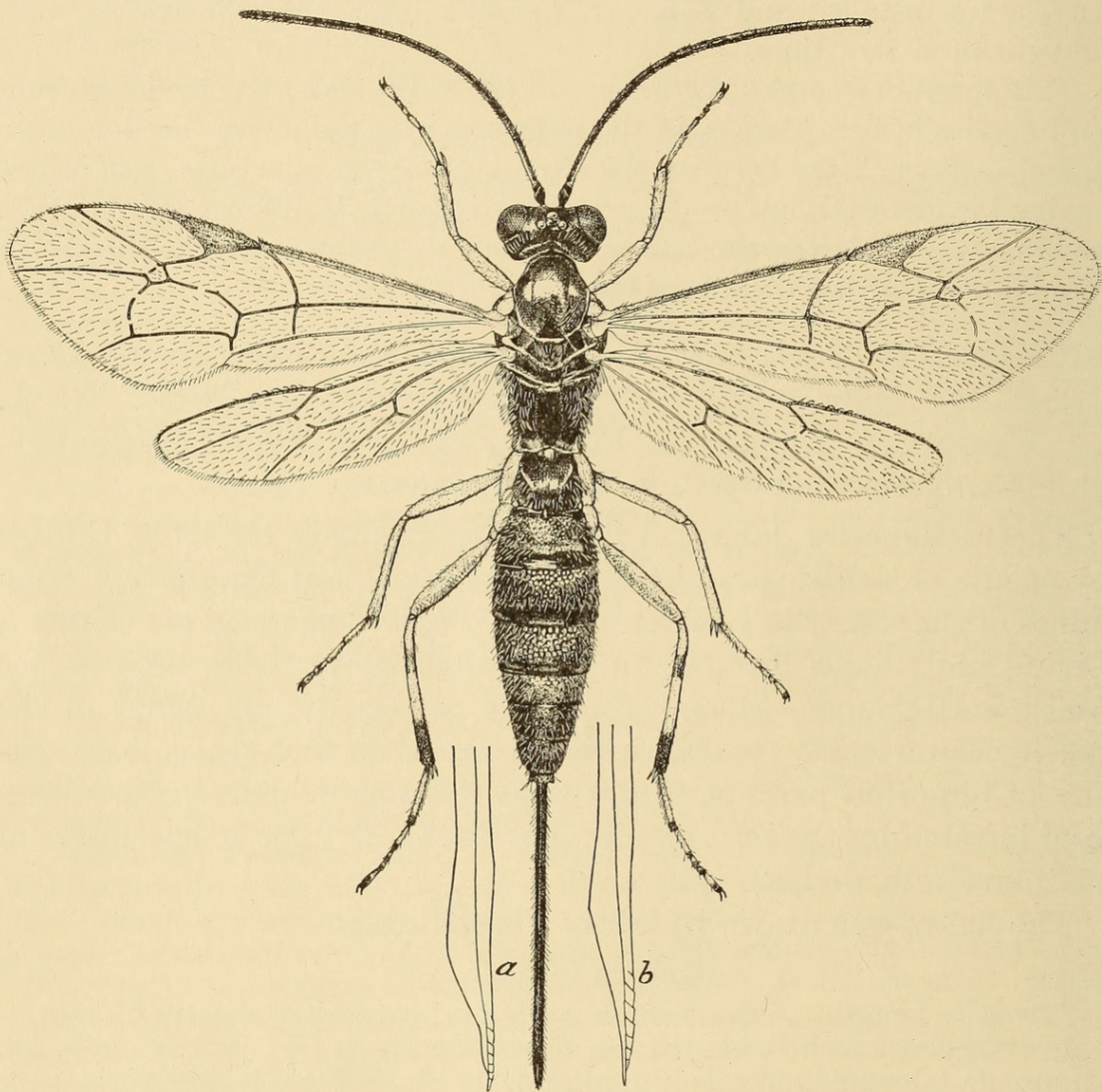


Fig. 1.—*Epiurus foliae* Cushman. *a*, apex of ovipositor; *b*, same of *Epiurus inquisitor* (Scopoli).

Three females (including holotype) and one male from the type locality, reared under Gipsy Moth Laboratory No. 13610 B, June 3, 1933 (holotype), October 8, 1932 and May 16, 1933; 10 females from the type locality, under No. 13610 B1, reared May 28, 1935; also 11 females and six males (including allotype) reared May 10, 1934, at Melrose Highlands, under No. 13613A, progeny of European specimens; and one male from Austria, reared in May 1934, under No. 13618, as a secondary parasite through *Phanomeris phyllotomae* Muesebeck.



Fisher, Warren Samuel. 1938. "A new anobiid beetle from Alaska." *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 28, 26–28.

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