

New Longicorn Beetles from Texas (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

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The following species are described in order that the names may be available in connection with another study.

Heterachthes texanus Linsley, new species

Male: Form slender, small; integument uniformly dark brown, surface subglabrous except for very long erect pale setae which are longer than greatest width of femora; elytra without pale markings. *Head* coarsely, irregularly punctate between eyes; antennae very heavy, exceeding elytral apices by about three segments, segments three to six greatly swollen, thicker than scape, apically ciliate but not carinate, segments seven to eleven filiform. *Pronotum* dull, coarsely, rugosely punctate, a little more than one and one-half times as long as basal width; prosternum shining, subglabrous; metasternum shining, glabrous practically impunctate. *Elytra* dullish, with scattered coarse punctures bearing very long setae; apices separately rounded. *Legs* moderate; femora clavate, with scattered long erect setae. *Abdomen* shining, subglabrous, almost impunctate. Length, 4.5 mm.

Holotype male (Calif. Acad. Sciences, Entom.), from the Chizos Mts., Big Bend, TEXAS, July 5, 1942 (E. C. Van Dyke).

This is a small, obscure species, easily known by the uniform dull coloration above, shining impunctate ventral surface, extremely heavy basal segments of the antennae and the very long erect setae of the elytra and legs.

Crossidius inflaticollis Linsley, new species

Male: Form large, subparallel; integument dull, red, antennae, legs, scutellum, and sterna of meso- and metathorax black, elytra with a broad parallel-sided anteriorly pointed bluish area, humeri narrowly black. *Head* densely, coarsely punctate above;

antennae eleven-segmented, exceeding elytral apices by about three segments, basal segments sparsely ciliate internally, finely punctate, eleventh segment elongate, vaguely appendiculate. *Pronotum* large, a little narrower than elytra (11:12), less than one and one-half times as broad as long (11:8), sides tumid or very feebly subtuberculate, surface uneven, impressed on each side of disk, coarsely, shallowly, densely and somewhat confluent punctate, pubescence long, erect, moderately dense; prosternum finely densely punctate with coarser punctures superimposed, densely clothed with long erect pale hairs, meso- and metasterna finely, densely punctate. *Elytra* about two and one-third times as long as basal width, sides subparallel, surface thinly clothed with moderately long suberect hairs, closely and rather coarsely punctate but the basal punctures distinctly smaller than those of pronotum, becoming finer, denser apically; apices sinuate truncate, inner and outer angles distinct but not produced. *Legs* finely punctate, thinly clothed with suberect pale hairs. *Abdomen* very finely and densely punctate, clothed with long, pale, suberect hairs. Length, 18.5 mm.

Holotype male (Calif. Acad. Sciences, Entom.), from Chinati Mt., Presidio Co., TEXAS, October 29, 1928 (E. R. Tinkham).

This species superficially resembles those of the *corallinus-cruentus* group but may be recognized at once by the large pronotum without a prominent lateral tubercle and the long pubescence of the upper and lower surfaces. The blue area of the elytra is unusually extensive for males in this genus.

***Amannus atriplicis* Linsley, new species**

Male: Form robust; integument black, elytra testaceous, basal margin and suture black, median black vitta extending from near apex to humerus; pubescence dense, pale. *Head* rather finely punctate at base, clothed with moderately long, appressed hairs; antennae twelve-segmented, exceeding elytral apices by from two to three segments, third segment a little longer than fourth, fourth segment subequal to fifth, segments five to eleven successively slightly shorter, twelfth segment distinctly shorter than eleventh, attenuate, segments three to seven carinate in-

ternally. *Pronotum* nearly one and one-third times as wide as long, sides obtusely rounded or subtuberculate, surface moderately coarsely, densely punctate, densely clothed with long appressed hairs which obscure the surface sculpture; scutellum densely clothed with long appressed hairs; pro-, meso-, and metasterna densely clothed with long, appressed pubescence which obscures the surface. *Elytra* about two and one-fourth times as long as basal width, finely costate; surface rather tate, clothed with suberect pale hairs which are a little longer coarsely, densely, contiguously and somewhat confluent punctate near base; apices rounded to suture, very slightly dehiscent. *Legs* slender; femora clothed with long appressed pubescence. *Abdomen* very densely clothed with long appressed hairs. Length, 10.5 mm.

Female: Antennae not quite reaching to base of abdomen; abdomen with apical margins of sternites evident but not broadly arcuately denuded. Length, 9–12 mm.

Holotype male, *allotype* female and two *paratypes*, male and female (United States National Museum), from Presidio, TEXAS, May 7, 1944, on *Atriplex canescens* (no. 44-12184), collected by J. H. Russell.

This species is related to *A. vittiger* Le Conte, but is a little larger and more robust with the elytra only about two and one-fourth times as long as basal width, the pubescence of the pronotum appressed, rather than erect, and obscuring the surface, and the abdomen of the female without broadly arcuate denuded apical margins on the sternites. The elytra are margined with black at the base and along the suture and the median black vitta attains the humerus.



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