

TWO NEW SPECIES OF LISTRONOTUS
(COLEOPTERA-CURCULIONIDÆ)

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An unnamed species of *Listronotus* taken in rice paddies has recently been referred to me. Because this might prove to be of some economic importance I am describing it now and with it a second species which has long been in my collection.

***Listronotus impressus* Van Dyke, new species**

Elongate-oblong; reddish brown, elytra often with black patches on the second and third intervals near the middle, sometimes extending obliquely forwards and outwards, a small patch on the second interval near the base, and a linear patch on the seventh interval just posterior to the middle; clothed with golden or greenish gold scales, those on the prothorax densely placed at the sides and in a median line, those of the elytra most evident in the rather deep impressions around the scutellum and to the inner side of the humeri as well as in a shallower crescentic discal impression one-fourth back from the base, at the sides, and in a saddle-like area just anterior to the apical declivity. Beak stout, broadly grooved above for its entire length, the laterally bounding carinæ well marked, also a weak median carina near apex; a well marked fovea on the front between the eyes; the scales of the head elongate; antennæ with the funicle moderately slender, third and following segments rounded, subequal, second about twice as long as first. Prothorax perceptibly broader than long, ocular lobes prominent, sides arcuate, slightly constricted near apex, disk densely and rather coarsely punctured, the scales slightly larger than those of the elytra. Elytra twice as long as wide, feebly emarginate at base, sides parallel to near base, slightly compressed in front of apex, striæ fine, stria punctures small and regular, intervals flat, setæ sparse and short. Length, including beak, 6.5 mm., breadth 2.5 mm.

Male with tips of elytra conjointly rounded and last ventral segment truncate and slightly impressed at apex.

Female with tips of elytra separately acuminate and last ventral segment truncate and impressed as in the male.

Holotype male, allotype female (Nos. 2506 and 2507 Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci.) and several paratypes from a series of eleven specimens collected by Mr. Hartford H. Keifer of the California State Department of Agriculture, at Williams, Colusa County, California, November 9, 1928, from rice paddies.

This species would run according to the LeConte¹ and

¹ The Rhynchophora of America, by John L. LeConte assisted by George H. Horn, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., Vol. XV (December 1876), pp. 128-129.

Blatchley and Leng² tables to the second group and close to *appendiculatus* Boh. Superficially it looks much like some of the larger specimens of this species, but it differs by being more narrowed and pointed apically, has the prothorax broader than long, the apices of the elytra in the female separately acuminate, the scales of a somewhat uniform golden or golden green color, the elytra shallowly though evidently impressed about the scutellum, near the humeri and on the disk near the base, the striæ and strial punctures finer, and the setæ far less evident. From *Listronotus floridensis* Blatch., which it approaches in size and resembles as regards the apices of the female elytra, it differs by being narrower and less robust, more flattened and with much finer elytral striæ and strial punctures and less evident setæ.

***Listronotus elegans* Van Dyke, new species**

Elongate, subparallel; piceous, upper part of head, prothorax and elytra densely clothed with metallic scales, the underside of head, afterbody and legs less densely covered, scales of the base of head, pronotum and elytra golden brown except for two linear patches at the sides of pronotum posteriorly, and most of the fourth, fifth and sixth elytral intervals which are silvery green, the scales of beak, legs and underside of body greenish. Beak robust, moderately convex above, non-sulcate and without carinæ except at times a faint median one near apex, a well marked though small fovea on the front between the eyes, the scales of head slightly elongate; antennæ with the funicle moderately slender, the third and following segments rounded, subequal, second one and a half times as long as first. Prothorax barely broader than long, ocular lobes but moderately prominent, sides arcuate, slightly constricted near apex, disk densely and coarsely though shallowly punctured, in fresh specimens entirely concealed by the scales, the scales but very little larger than those of the elytra. Elytra less than twice as long as broad, broadly emarginate at base, sides parallel from rounded humeri to apical fourth, thence broadly rounded to suture; striæ and strial punctures fine; intervals wide and flat; setæ fine and short, though conspicuous especially on apical declivity. Length, including beak, 6.5 mm., breadth 2.5 mm.

Holotype (No. 2508 Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci.) and one paratype in my collection, taken near Sobre Vista, Sonoma County, California, May 8, 1910, and April 30, 1910, by Mr. J. August Kusche.

² Rhynchophora or Weevils of Northeastern America, by W. S. Blatchley and C. W. Leng, Indianapolis, 1916, pp. 157-158.

This very attractive species like the preceding belongs in LeConte's second group and should be placed somewhere near *Listronotus teretirostris* Lec., the smaller specimens of which it equals in size and also resembles in its robustness and general parallel form. It differs from this in coloration, in lacking the evident rostral carinæ, in having a broader prothorax, the elytral apices more suddenly and broadly rounded and the elytral striæ and stria punctures finer. I believe that there is no marked difference between the sexes.

THE WESTERN PINE BEETLE ATTACKS A NEW HOST

Forest entomologists of late have felt confident that the western pine beetle (*Dendroctonus brevicomis* Lec.) was restricted in its attacks to the Pacific Slope form of western yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa* Dougl.) and Coulter pine (*Pinus coulteri* Don.). Dr. Hopkins reported it (U. S. D. A. Bur. of Ent. Bul. 83, Part I, 1909) as attacking sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana* Dougl.), but the authenticity of this record for many years has been in doubt.

Recently, however, this beetle was found by the writer vigorously attacking living lodgepole pines (*Pinus contorta murrayana* Engelm.) near Bly in Klamath County, Oregon. Extensive galleries had been formed by the parent adults; eggs had been laid and larvæ had developed. Other trees were found in which the previous generation had reared their broods and the latter had emerged. These trees were attacked on areas where many of the adjacent yellow pines were being killed by these beetles, and the attacks on the lodgepole pines represented the overflow.

While this record indicates that the western pine beetle is quite capable of attacking and killing lodgepole pines, no immediate anxiety need be felt that it will become a serious enemy to this pine, already oversupplied with destructive insect pests. Western yellow pine is still the preferred host, and attacks on lodgepole represent the abnormal or unusual condition.

This is just another illustration of the adaptability of insect life, and a warning not to attempt to lay down hard and fast rules of conduct for any insect species.—F. P. KEEN.



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