PAN-PACIFIC ENTOMOLOGIST
66(2): 170–171, (1990)

Scientific Note

NEW HOSTS FOR *CEPHALONOMIA UTAHENSIS* BRUES (HYMENOPTERA: BETHYLIDAE)

Cephalonomia utahensis Brues is a small, brown, clouded-winged parasitoid of *Scolytus rugulosus* Ratzeburg (Coleoptera: Scolytidae) larvae, and occurs from Baja California Norte, Mexico north to Idaho. The species may be conspecific with *Cephalonomia hyalinipennis* Ashmead, a clear-winged species occurring in Europe, South America, southern Canada and throughout the United States (Evans, H. E. 1978. Mem. Amer. Entomol. Instit., 27). The hosts of *C. hyalinipennis* include the scolytids: *Scolytus rugulosus, Conopthorus coniperda* (Schwarz), *Pissodes terminalis* Hopping, *Pityophthorus* spp. and *Hypothenemus* spp. (Evans, 1978; Krombein, K. V. 1979. Bethylidae. pp. 1203–1219. *In* Krombein et al. (eds.). Cat. of Hymenoptera in America north of Mexico. Vol. I. Smith. Instit. Press, Wash., D.C.).

I discovered two new hosts for *C. utahensis*; voucher specimens of *C. utahensis* for each host record are deposited in the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.

Cephalonomia utahensis was reared from *Ozognathus cornutus* Leconte (Coleoptera: Anobiidae) larvae in old *Andricus quercuscalifornicus* Bassett (Hymenoptera: Cynipidae) galls on *Quercus douglasii* Hooker & Arnott and *Quercus lobata* Nee at three localities: CALIFORNIA. *FRESNO Co.:* Fresno, galls on *Q. lobata,* collected 8 Mar 1983. *MADERA Co.:* hwy 41, 8 km N of Avenue 15, galls on *Q. douglasii,* collected 11 Apr 1982. *TULARE Co.:* Visalia, galls on *Q. lobata,* collected 14 Mar 1983.

The galls ("oak apples") were 2.5–10 cm diameter and most possessed emergence holes of various sizes. *Ozognathus cornutus* and *C. utahensis* were commonly reared from these galls.

A possible host record involves *Tricorynus arizonicus* White (Coleoptera: Anobiidae) in *Walshomyia* sp. (Diptera: Cecidomyidae) cone-like galls on *Juniperus californica* Carriere from: CALIFORNIA. *FRESNO Co.:* Mineral Sprgs. Rec. Area, 36 km W of Coalinga, collected 8 Apr 1983. I collected 58 galls from which 30 *T. arizonicus* and 25 male and 3 female *C. utahenisis* were reared. These galls were tan colored, dry, and possessed emergence holes approximately 2 mm diameter. No other potential hosts were reared.

Acknowledgment.—I thank H. E. Evans (Colorado State University, Fort Collins) for confirming *C. utahenisis*; F. G. Andrews (California Department of Food and Agriculture, Sacramento) for identifying *O. cornutus*; and R. J. Gagne and R. E. White (Systematic Entomology Laboratory, USDA–ARS) for identifying the cecidomyid and *T. arizonicus,* respectively; D. J. Burdick (California State

University, Fresno) for editorial comments on this manuscript; and J. A. Oldham (Kings River Conservation District, Fresno) for photographic aid.

Jeffrey A. Halstead, *Department of Biology, California State University, Fresno. Present address: 110 West Barstow #112, Fresno, California 93704.*

Received 27 March 1989; accepted 22 December 1989.

PAN-PACIFIC ENTOMOLOGIST
66(2): 171–172, (1990)

Scientific Note

NEW SYNONYMY OF *BRUCHUS PODAGRICUS* FABRICIUS AND *BRUCHUS CROTONAE* FÅHRAEUS, WITH A LECTOTYPE DESIGNATION AND A NEW COMBINATION FOR *B. PODAGRICUS* (COLEOPTERA: BRUCHIDAE: *CTENOCOLUM*)

Bruchus podagricus Fabr., 1801, is a senior synonym of *Bruchus crotonae* Fåhraeus, 1839, NEW SYNONYMY. We recently compared the two female syntypes (Fabricius, J. C. 1801: 399. Systema Eleutheratorum. 1.) of *Bruchus podagricus* with homotypes (Fåhraeus, O. J. von. 1839:123. *In* Schoenherr, C. J., Genera et Species Curculionidum, 5 (1).) of *B. crotonae.* We are confident that both names refer to the same species. The specimens of *B. crotonae* that we examined were slightly smaller and darker than those of *B. podagricus,* but the external structures were almost identical. We also compared the genitalia of male specimens (not types) of *B. podagricus* with those of *B. crotonae* and the genitalia were identical. The male genitalia of most bruchid beetles have many very reliable diagnostic characters.

The female specimen of *B. podagricus* bearing the small, square, green label, the large rectangular red label with the word "TYPE" on it, and the label LECTOTYPE, *Bruchus podagricus* F., by Johnson & Nilsson, is here designated the LECTOTYPE for *B. podagricus.* Kingsolver & Whitehead (Kingsolver, J. M. & D. R. Whitehead. 1974. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 87: 283–312) placed *Bruchus crotonae* in their new genus *Ctenocolum,* so *B. podagricus* is now *Ctenocolum podagricus,* NEW COMBINATION. *Bruchus pictifemur* Sharp is also a junior synonym of *B. podagricus* (Kingsolver & Whitehead 1974).

Ctenocolum podagricus has a distribution from Mexico to Costa Rica and the West Indies and feeds in the seeds of *Lonchocarpus hondurensis* Bentham, *L. rugosus* Bentham, *L. nitidus* (Vogel) Bentham, *L. eriocarinalis* Micheli, *L. margaritensis* Pittier, *L. pentaphyllus* Poiret, *L. costaricensis* Donn & Smith, *L. minimiflorus* Donn & Smith, *L. parviflorus,* and *Piscidia carthagenensis* Jacquin (Kingsolver & Whitehead 1974; Janzen, D. H. 1980. Jour. Ecol., 68: 929–952).