

DESCRIPTIONS AND RECORDS OF SOME CERAMBYCIDAE FROM BAJA CALIFORNIA (Coleoptera)

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The following records and descriptions are supplemental to a more comprehensive treatment of the Baja California Cerambycidae published earlier (Linsley, 1942).

CROSSIDIUS TESTACEUS LeConte

This species has been taken thirty-two miles south of Tijuana and thirty-one miles north of Ensenada, August 31, 1934, of flowers of *Aplopappus venetus vernonoides* by P. H. Timberlake. It is more finely punctate than *C. australis* Linsley (from San Quintin, Hamilton Ranch, and Rio San Telmo on *Aplopappus parishii*), and lacks the dark sutural stripe.

Rhopalophorella fasciata (LeConte) new combination
Gracilia fasciata LeConte, 1873, Smithson. Misc. Coll., vol. 11, no. 264, p. 181.

Rhopalophora bicincta Horn, 1895, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 2, vol. 5, p. 245. New synonymy.

The type of *Gracilia fasciata* LeConte is in the Ulke Collection in the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh. Its structural characters will not permit its inclusion in the Graciliini and it seems to be the same as *Rhopalophora bicincta* Horn, although the above synonymy is not based upon an actual comparison of specimens. Both names were based upon unique specimens from Lower California, although the LeConte type bears the label "Cal."

OBRIUM DISCOIDEUM LeConte

Taken at Todos Santos, October 10, 1941 by E. S. Ross and G. E. Bohart. *O. discoideum* also occurs in southern Arizona where it has been found in Baboquivari Canyon, west side of Baboquivari Mts., Pima Co., July 25-27, 1952, by H. B. Leech and J. W. Green. In these latter specimens the central cloud of the elytra tends to be darker, the enclosed pale area reduced.

Obrium dominicum Linsley, new species

Obrium constricticollae, Linsley (not Schaeffer), 1942, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 4, vol. 24, p. 51.

MALE: Form moderately small, subparallel; integument pale brownish-testaceous, elytra sometimes clouded with piceous along sides at middle, more rarely also at base and apex, leaving pale

areas in form of a cross; punctation moderately coarse, sparse; pubescence sparse, suberect. *Head* with a few coarse punctures on vertex between eyes; eyes separated above by about one-sixth of greatest width of head; antennae exceeding elytral apices by about two segments, segments minutely clothed with fine appressed pubescence, with a few larger, coarse suberect hairs on basal segments, scape a little longer than third segment, third segment barely shorter than fourth, fifth segment longer than fourth, subequal to sixth, segments six to ten successively decreasing in length, eleventh segment a little longer than tenth. *Pronotum* a little longer than broad, apex nearly one and one-half times as wide as base, moderately constricted in front of lateral tubercle, disk moderately coarsely, sparsely punctate, the punctures as large as those at base of elytra, mostly separated by several diameters, each bearing a long, coarse, erect hair. *Elytra* about two and one-half times as long as basal width; surface moderately coarsely punctate near base where punctures are mostly separated by about two diameters, a little coarser and denser near middle, apex almost impunctate, each puncture bearing a sub-erect hair; apices separately rounded. *Legs* with posterior femora moderately clavate, very sparsely punctate, with a few long suberect hairs. *Abdomen* shining, sparsely punctate; fifth sternite broadly truncate and shallowly emarginate at apex. Length, 4.5 mm.

FEMALE: Eyes separated above by one-third of greatest width of head; antennae barely attaining elytral apices; abdomen abbreviated and modified. Length, 6 mm.

Holotype male (Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent.) from San Domingo, Baja California, July 19, 1938 (A. E. Michelbacher and E. S. Ross), allotype female (Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent.) and eight paratypes, same data.

This species was previously identified by me as *O. constricticollis* Schaeffer. However, the recent acquisition of representatives of the latter species from the mountains of southern Arizona has revealed that two species are involved. *O. constricticollis* is wholly piceous or brown, with the pronotum very sparsely punctate, the punctures being much smaller than those of base of elytra, and the pronotum is more strongly constricted before the apex. *O. peninsulare* Schaeffer, described from Santa Rosa, Baja California, is larger than *O. dominicum* (7-7.5 mm. as compared with 4.5-6 mm.), with the elytra more evenly coarsely, and closely punctate, the punctures averaging less than two diameters apart, the abdomen dullish and tessellate, and the eyes more narrowly separated above in the male.

***Compsa lecontei* Linsley, new species**

MALE: Form elongate, subparallel; integument piceous, dull; pubescence very fine, short, appressed, with scattered long erect hairs on pronotum and about three rows of such hairs on elytra. *Head* very finely, densely punctate above, with scattered coarse punctures; inner emargination of eyes, densely clothed with appressed white pubescence; antennae exceeding elytral apices by about four segments, segments three to seven thickened, carinate, three and four ciliate internally, third segment more than twice as long as scape, much longer than fourth, fifth segment longer than fourth, shorter than third, sixth segment longer than fifth, segments six to ten successively decreasing in length, eleventh segment longer than tenth. *Pronotum* less than twice as long as basal width, sides very feebly arcuate, surface very finely punctate above, clothed with fine appressed pubescence except for a median longitudinal smooth line and a pair of vague anterior discal calluses, sides finely, closely striate; prosternum impressed in front of coxae and very finely punctate and pubescent, smooth anteriorly; meso- and metasternum dull, finely, densely punctate, moderately densely pubescent. *Elytra* more than three and one-half times as long as basal width; surface finely, densely punctate and pubescent, with coarse punctures superimposed, and about three sparse rows of coarse erect hairs; apices separately rounded. *Legs* with femora clavate, finely punctate and pubescent; posterior tibiae not carinate. *Abdomen* dull, finely densely punctate moderately densely pubescent; fifth sternite broadly truncate at apex. Length 9.75 mm.

HOLOTYPE MALE: (Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent.) from six miles north of Triunfo, Baja California, July 15, 1938 (A. E. Michelbacher and E. S. Ross).

This species bears a remarkable superficial resemblance to *C. puncticollis* LeConte, with which it was attracted to light at the same locality. However, it is very distinct in the very finely punctate and pubescent pronotum with its glabrous dorsal calluses, finely punctate prosternum in the male, dull, densely punctate meso- and metasterna and abdomen, and the more slender form with the elytra more than three and one-half times as long as basal width. In *C. puncticollis* the pronotum is rather coarsely, contiguously, and to some extent confluent, punctate, without dorsal calluses, the prosternum is coarsely densely punctate in front of the coxae in the male, the thoracic sterna and abdomen are shining and sparsely punctate, and the elytra barely more than three times as long as basal width.

LITERATURE CITED

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