A New Genus of Mexican Cerambycidae Related to Crossidius (Coleoptera)

By JOHN A. CHEMSAK,* University of California, Berkeley

The following new genus is proposed for a species originally asigned by Bates to the genus *Crossidius,* but which does not appear to be congeneric with the other Mexican and United States species of that group.

NEOCROSSIDIUS Chemsak, new genus

Body stout, robust. Head with front vertical; antennal tubercles somewhat elevated, acutely angulate; antennae filiform, eleven segmented, longer than the body in the male, eleventh segment long, slightly appendiculate, tapering, shorter than the body in the female; eyes finely granulate, strongly divided, upper lobe small; mandibles small, bifid at apex. Pronotum transverse, rounded, slightly angulate or tuberculate at sides, disk convex, fairly even; scutellum moderate, slightly wider than long, triangular, acutely pointed at apex; prosternal process broad, slightly expanded at apex; mesosternum rather sharply declivous in front, raised from sternum behind; episternum of metathorax moderately broad, parallel. Elytra with surface convex, distinctly costate with two impunctate, slightly raised longitudinal costae on each elytron; pubescence dense, fairly long, suberect; punctation moderate, dense; apices not produced, sinuate-truncate.

Type species: *Crossidius trivittatus* Bates.

This genus can be differentiated from *Crossidius* by the distinct smooth elytral costae, stout form, broader prosternal process, and the more sharply declivous mesosternum. Although Horn (1885) has stated that the type species *Crossidius trivittatus* Bates is closely allied if not identical with *C. humeralis* LeConte, a study of series of both species shows them to be quite distinct. The latter is a true *Crossidius.* The following

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redescription is offered as a supplement to the original provided by Bates.

Neocrossidius trivittatus (Bates)

Crossidius trivittatus Bates, 1880, Biol. Cent.-Amer., Coleopt., vol. 5, p. 82; Bates, 1885, Biol. Cent.-Amer., Coleopt., vol. 5, p. 327.

Male: From broad, robust, subparallel; color dark testaceous and black or shining black, elytra with three distinct dark longitudinal vittae or at least a sutural stripe, vittae with greenish caste, elytra distinctly costate; appendages, pronotum, and underside black; pale pubescence fine, dense, suberect; antennae very long. *Head* coarsely confluently punctate on vertex, more finely on front, pubescence long, pale, fine; antennae surpassing elytral apices by about four segments, eleventh segment long, appendiculate. *Pronotum* wider than long, broadly rounded with small lateral tubercles; surface convex with trace of small impunctate callus behind middle, punctures dense, moderately coarse, contiguous; pubescence fine, pale, long and erect but not obscuring surface; prosternum barely impressed before coxae, confluently punctured, densely pubescent, prosternal process broad, wider at apex, mesosternal process rather sharply declivous in front, distinctly raised from sternum behind; meso- and metasterna densely, finely punctate, densely pubescent. *Elytra* only about twice as long as broad, slightly wider than pronotum; each elytron with two distinct, slightly raised, impunctate costae, three black vittae present, one on each side at about the middle and another sutural one, sometimes only sutural stripe present, black stripes having faint metallic cast; punctation coarse, dense, sub-confluent at base, becoming finer apically; pubescence long, pale, suberect, longer and erect at base; apices sinuate-truncate. *Legs* fairly short, stout, moderately coarsely, densely punctate, pubescence dense, long, suberect. *Abdomen* finely densely punctate, densely clothed with long fine pale hairs; fifth sternite broadly rounded, slightly emarginate at apex. Length, 12–17 mm.

Female: Antennae short, rarely surpassing apical one-fourth of elytra. Color as in male but may be entirely shining black. Length, 11–16 mm.

Type locality: Mexico.

This species shows an extreme variability with regard to the dark stripes of the elytra, first noted by Bates (1885) in a series collected by Mr. Flohr at El Salto, near Huehuetoca. This same variation is evident in series from Tuxpan, Michoacan, IX–18–57 (H. A. Scullen); Mexico City, D.F., IX–25–57 (R. & K. Dreisbach); and 44 miles N.E. of Durango, Durango, X–19–57 (H. A. Scullen). The extremes are a male with only a dark stripe along the suture, and two females which are entirely submetallic black. Bates indicated that some of his examples had two or three large tawny spots on the thorax, but none of the 19 specimens at hand exhibit this coloration.

Literature Cited

Bates, H. W., 1880–1885. Biol. Cent.-Amer., Coleopt., vol. 5, pp. 82, 327.
Horn, G. H., 1885. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 12, p. 177.

A New Name in the Clerid Genus Lebasiella Spinola (1844)

(Notes on North American Coleoptera, No. 7)

By Charles S. Papp, University of California, Riverside, Cal.

During my recent study of the beetle family Cleridae I discovered the use of the same name for two different species assigned to the same genus. To avoid further taxonomic complications, a new name is introduced for the following reason:

Lebasiella mexicana new name for *L. unimaculata* Pic (in "Neue Cleridae aus der Sammlung des Deutschen Entomologischen Instituts," published in the Beiträge zur Entomologie, Berlin, 1953, Vol. 3, No. 3, p. 332) from Tasco, Mexico. The type specimen is in the collection of the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin, Germany. The name *L. unimaculata*