

## Scientific Note

### NEW HOST, *BAUHINIA VARIEGATA* L., AND NEW LOCALITY RECORDS FOR *CARYEDON SERRATUS* (OLIVIER) IN THE NEW WORLD (COLEOPTERA: BRUCHIDAE: PACHYMERINAE)

The peanut (groundnut) bruchid, *Caryedon serratus* (Olivier), is native to the tropics and subtropics of the Old World and attacks seeds of tamarind, *Tamarindus indica* L. and peanut, *Arachis hypogaea* L. (Davey, P. M. 1958. Bull. Entomol. Res., 49: 385–404). This species has been introduced into the New World and may become a serious pest if it becomes well established. In Africa, the species is a serious pest of peanuts (Davey 1958; Prevett, P. F. 1967. J. Stored Prod. Res., 3: 267–268), but in the New World, so far it has been collected only on its primary host, tamarind. However, Vélez Angel, in the article “Tres plagas insectiles recientemente detectadas en Antioquia. 1. El gorgojo del tamarindo, *Caryedon serratus* (Olivier),” (Vélez Angel, R. 1972. Rev. Facultad Nal. de Agronomía, Medellín, Colombia, 27: 71–74) and Johnson reported that this species is already well established in South America and is a potential threat to stored peanuts there (Johnson, C. D. 1986. Coleopt. Bull., 40: 264). Although tamarind is becoming an increasingly important crop for juice production in the tropics, the occurrence of *Caryedon serratus* on this plant is not yet considered serious. Johnson reported *Caryedon gonagra* [= *Caryedon serratus*] from Mexico (Johnson, C. D. 1966. Pan-Pacif. Entom., 42: 36), and later (Johnson 1986) reported it from additional localities in Mexico and from Venezuela, but did not give any collection localities for Venezuela. *Caryedon serratus* has been established in Hawaii for a long time (Bridwell, J. C. 1920. Proc. Hawaiian Entomol. Soc., 4: 403–409).

Several new locality records and a new host record, *Bauhinia variegata* L., in Mexico are reported here. It is the first time this species has been collected from a host other than tamarind in the New World, including Hawaii. The new host could be important for the successful dispersal of this introduced seed beetle, and an indication that the species is becoming well established in the New World. It could eventually become a serious pest on both tamarind and peanuts. Because *B. variegata* is a commonly cultivated ornamental plant in the New World tropics, introduced from Asia, this plant could function for dispersal of the insect.

*New Host and Locality Records.*—(Records from Hawaii are not included, depositories follow in parentheses). MEXICO. BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR: La Paz, 4–9 Apr 1967, J. Chemsak & M. Michelbacher (C. D. Johnson). DURANGO: 3 km W of El Palmito, 2–3 Oct 1976, E. Giesbert (Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angeles). NAYARIT: San Blas, 14 Jul 1960, R. B. Loomis & J. Maris (LBS). OAXACA: 47 km W of Tapanatepec, 27 May 1983, L. O'Brien & G. B. Marshall (CWO). SAN LUIS POTOSI: Tamazunchale, ex. seeds of *Bauhinia variegata*, 22 May 1990 (emerged 10 Jul 1990), Jan A. Nilsson (J. A. Nilsson). HAITI. Port-au-Prince, 15–23 Jan 1923 (Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.). ST. CROIX. H. A. Beatty (Mus. Comp. Zool.). VENEZUELA. Puerta Negra, Tocarón, 8 Mar 1978, ex. tamarindo (Univ. Centr. Venez.). ARAGUA: Maracay, El Limón, 1 May 1983, ex. tamarindo (Bordón); 14 May 1976,

11 Feb 1977, 6 Feb 1985, G. Yepez, ex. tamarindo (Univ. Centr. Venez.). *CARABOFO*: Maziata, 25 Feb 1965, D. Gonzales, ex. tamarindo (Univ. Centr. Venez.). *ZULIA*: Maracaibo, 28 Jan 1979, B. Tambrano, ex. tamarindo (Univ. Centr. Venez.).

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#### ***HEIMBRA OPACA* (ASHMEAD) (HYMENOPTERA: EURYTOMIDAE) DISCOVERED IN WASHINGTON<sup>1</sup>**

During 1990, a specimen of *Heimbra opaca* (Ashmead) was collected in southeastern Washington. The site is a grassy slope with scattered forbs and shrubs along the north side of the Snake River. This is the first report of *H. opaca* and, thus, the subfamily Heimbrinae, from Washington. The specimen was identified by the authors using key criteria (Burks, B. D. 1971. *Trans. Am. Entomol. Soc.*, 97: 1–87) and comparison with previously determined specimens.

This species was previously reported from California, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Kansas, Montana (Burks, B. D. 1979. *In* Krombein, K. V. et al. *Cat. Hymen. Am. N. of Mex.*, Vol. 1: 846), and Idaho (Johnson, J. B. & T. D. Miller. 1987. *Pan-Pacif. Entomol.* 63: 324). Thus, *H. opaca* is widespread in arid and semi-arid areas of the western U.S. However, it remains rarely collected and biologically virtually unknown. The four collection sites in Idaho and Washington known to the authors are all mixed grasslands, as described above, on sandy or loess soils.

*Material Examined.*—WASHINGTON. *WHITMAN Co.*: 11.2 km (7 mi) E of Wawawai, 26 Jul 1990, sweeping vegetation, L. M. Wilson collector (specimen deposited: Maurice T. James Collection, Department of Entomology, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99164-6432).

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