

and several between cubitus and anal; about ten branches of radial sector; most of the branches of anal are forked one or more times; above the medius and out to the stigmal area nearly all the cells are much higher than long.

In hind wings nine branches of radial sector, the anal does not reach out as far as the origin of the radial sector, and there are ten or twelve short simple branches of cubitus before there begins the series of connecting veinlets; none of these branches looks like a cubital fork.

Length of fore wing 40 mm., width 11 mm.

Length of hind wing 44 mm., width 8 mm.

From Huachi, Bolivia, Sept. 1925.

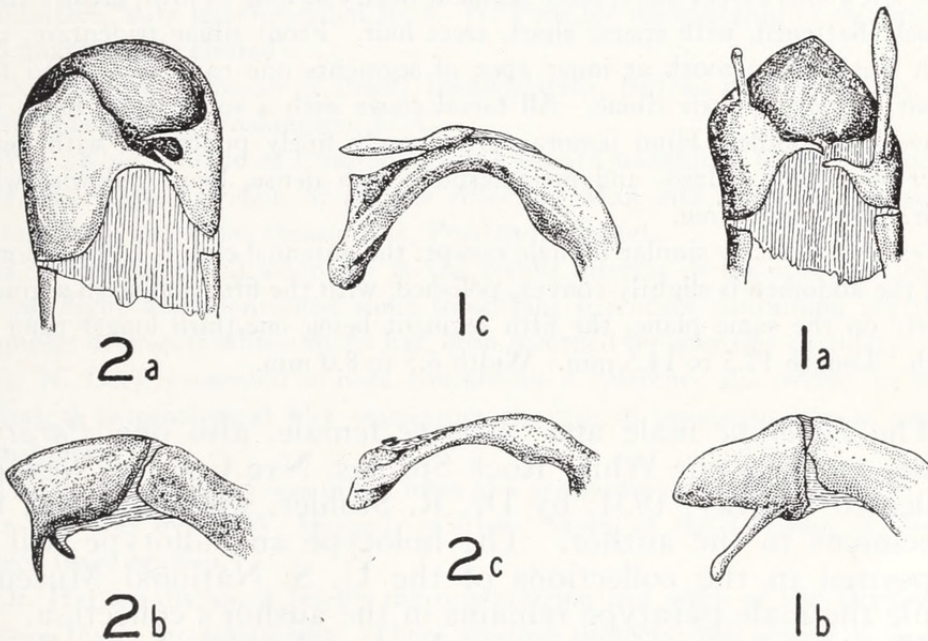
Type.—No. 52694, U. S. National Museum.

A NEW PHYLLOPHAGA FROM NEVADA (COLEOPTERA: SCARABAEIDAE).

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The following new species comes from an interesting region of the West, and has been awaiting description for some time.



EXPLANATION OF TEXT FIGURES.

Figure 1. *Phyllophaga sociatus* (Horn). Fig. 2. *Phyllophaga stohleri* Saylor.

a. Ventral view of male genitalia.

b. Side view of idem.

c. Side view of aedeagus.

Phyllophaga stohleri Saylor, new species.

Male.—Rufous to rufocastaneous above, head and thorax strongly shining, elytra and part of the pygidium strongly pruinose. Head with front very rugosely and coarsely, contiguously punctured, with short erect yellowish hairs; clypeal suture subarcuate, nearly subtruncate at middle, not impressed; clypeus short, very broad, coarsely densely shallowly punctured, apex a very little reflexed and center of apex slightly, shallowly emarginate, angles broadly rounded. Antennae 9-segmented, club ovate and slightly shorter than funicle. Thorax with sides very coarsely crenate in front of the lateral dilation and finely crenulate behind the latter; hind angles evident but very obtuse, front angles sharp but obtuse, basal and front margins entire and thickened, especially the latter; disc glabrous but all margins with very long, dense yellowish hair, that of the lateral margins the longest; disc coarsely punctured, those at center of disc separated by one to two times their diameters, denser at sides and base, much denser along frontal margin, and less dense each side of median discal area. Elytra without obvious striae except sutural and these last widest at middle, noticeably tapering towards each end, and entirely obsolescent just before apex of elytra; surface of disc finely sparsely punctured, glabrous, side margins of elytra with long fine hairs. Pygidium pruinose in basal two-thirds, apical third shining; disc finely, very densely punctured, with dense short erect hair. Abdomen polished at middle, very finely sparsely punctured; fifth segment at middle densely finely punctured, declivious just before apical margin, with a few short erect hairs; sixth segment nearly as long as fifth, greatly transversely flattened, with sparse short, erect hair. Front tibiae tridentate, tarsi with small sharp tooth at inner apex of segments one to three. Hind tarsi about as long as their tibiae. All tarsal claws with a small acute tooth just above the middle. Hind femora very densely finely punctured with dense, erect long hair. Meso- and metasternum with dense, long, yellowish-white hair. Hind spurs free.

Female.—Exactly similar to male except: the antennal club is a little shorter, and the abdomen is slightly convex, polished, with the fifth and sixth segments nearly on the same plane, the fifth segment being one-third longer than the sixth. Length 12.5 to 14.5 mm. Width 6.5 to 8.0 mm.

The *Holotype* male and *Allotype* female, also one *Paratype* male, are from the White Rock Springs, Nye County, Nevada, collected in May, 1931, by Dr. R. Stohler, who presented the specimens to the author. The holotype and allotype will be deposited in the collections of the U. S. National Museum, while the male paratype remains in the author's collection.

The present new species is closely related only to *Phyllophaga sociatus* (Horn) and the following key, as well as the very different male genitalia, will assist in separating the two species:

Pygidium of both sexes usually in great part pruinose and with the punctures very close together and almost touching, the hair very dense, short and erect; sutural striae of elytra widest at middle, noticeably narrower towards base and apices of elytra.....*stohleri*

Pygidium of both sexes usually without pruinosity, the punctures commonly separated by 2 to 3 times their diameters, the sparse hair much finer than in above species and subprocumbent; sutural striae of elytra nearly the same width throughout, except immediately adjacent to the scutellum.....*sociatus*

P. sociatus has heretofore been included in *Listrochelus* by most authors, but during the studies of Dr. E. A. Chapin and the author in a forthcoming revision of the subgenus *Listrochelus*, we have found it necessary to remove this species from the latter. The specimens of *P. sociatus* used by the author for comparison herein had been compared with the type by Dr. Chapin in 1934.

MINUTES OF THE 491ST REGULAR MEETING OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON.

The 491st meeting of the Society was held at 8 p. m., Thursday, April 7, 1938, in Room 43 of the National Museum. Vice-President Snodgrass presided and 32 members and 9 visitors were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following people, whose applications had been approved by the Executive Committee, were recommended by F. W. Poos for membership in the Society and unanimously elected:

Floyd Andre, Division of Insect Identification, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C.

W. V. King, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Orlando, Florida.

H. H. Stage, Division of Insects Affecting Man and Animals, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Portland, Oregon.

H. E. Ewing called attention to the recent interest in the speed of insects during flight and mentioned some important literature containing pertinent examples of insects whose speed had been recorded by scientific methods.

E. N. Cory presented a note concerning a reference discovered in some historical entomological files suggesting the use of poisonous gas in capital punishment.

The regular program was in the form of a symposium on cotton insects. The first talk was by R. W. Harned, entitled "Work of the Division of Cotton Insect Investigation."

Dr. Harned discussed briefly the organization and work of the Division of Cotton Insect Investigations. There are four projects: boll weevil, pink bollworm, thurberia weevil, and miscellaneous cotton insect investigations. The latter includes the bollworm, cotton leaf worm, cotton flea hopper, tarnished plant bug and other mirids; stink bugs, aphids, thrips and other insects injurious to cotton. The Division maintains headquarters at Washington and has eleven field stations in cooperation with the State Agricultural Experiment Stations at Florence, S. C.; Tifton, Ga.; Gainesville, Fla.; State College and Stoneville, Miss.; Tallulah, La.; College Station, Port Lavaca, and Presidio,



Saylor, Lawrence W. 1938. "A new Phyllophaga from Nevada." *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington* 40, 129–131.

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