

Gen. 13.—*Aphis*.

190. polanisiæ, Oestlund, 1886, Report 42.

P. S.—Since the above was in print, my friend, Dr. Horváth, has been so good as to reply to a letter of mine and furnish me with the following references :

CLAVIGERUS, Szépliget, 1883. Rovarászati Lapok, I, p. 4 ; type *salicis*, Kalt.

BRADYAPHIS, Mordvilko, 1894-5. Faun. Anat. Aphid., p. 46 ; type *antennata*, Kalt.

SYMDOBIUS, Mordv., op. c., 54 ; type *oblongus*, Heyd.

Neither of these papers is mentioned in the "Zoological Record" or in the "Bericht der Entomologie," the one being in Russian and the other in Magyar. The now defunct "Rovarászati Lapok" existed for a single year only (1883) and should not be confused with the current "Rovartani Lapok." The title of the Russian work is given me by Dr. Horváth as "K. Faunye i Anatomii sem. Aphididæ Privisliavskago Kraja. Varshava, 1894-5."

## TWO NEW ONCIDERES, WITH NOTES ON SOME OTHER COLEOPTERA.

BY CHAS. SCHAEFFER, MUSEUM OF THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A fine large *Oncideres*, which agrees very well with the description of Thomson's *tessellatus*, was sent me lately for identification by Prof. Snow, who collected this fine addition to our fauna in S. Arizona this year. The occurrence of this species in our fauna gives me the opportunity to make known another large *Oncideres* from Texas, apparently new, which belongs with *tessellatus* to the sub-genus *Lochmæocles*. Following. I give also a new synoptic table, as I never derived great satisfaction from the one given by Dr. Hamilton,\* who suppresses *putator*, but allows *Texana* to remain. My material is not very extensive, but to me *putator* seems to be more distinct than *Texana*, though an extensive series from intermediate localities may show that they are only extreme forms of *cingulata*.

Thorax as wide behind the lateral tubercle as before, ♂ with antennal tubercles prolonged at apex into distinct porrect horns. (Sub-genus *Lochmæocles*.) . . . . . 1.

\*Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., XXIII, p. 140.



- Thorax narrower behind the lateral tubercle than before, ♂ without porrect horns. (Sub-genus *Oncideres*.) . . . . . 2.
1. Light brown, not very densely clothed with uniform brownish cinereous hairs; elytra ornamented with a number of small rounded ochreous spots, base with from 4 to 6 small blackish granulations, the elytral punctures covered by the pubescence . . . . . *cornuticeps*.  
Black or piceous, more densely covered with white pubescence, especially the under side; elytra with a number of reddish yellow spots, at sides about middle, a more or less distinct oblique fascia of denser white hairs, the fascia without reddish-yellow spots, basal third of elytra with a number of black shining granules, the punctures below these glabrous, shining, not covered by pubescence . . . . . *tesselatus*.
2. Large robust species, elytra with a number of round, slightly elevated, shining black spots, which are at base granuliform . . . . . *pustulatus*.  
Smaller species, elytra without black denuded spots, but with a number of small, rounded, cinereous or yellowish spots, formed by denser pubescence . . . . . 3.
3. The small pubescent spots at middle of elytra white, head, base of elytra and legs densely covered with ochreous pubescence; form narrower and more elongate than *cingulata* . . . . . *quercus*.  
The small pubescent spots at middle of elytra yellow or ochreous, pubescence of head not dense, yellowish or luteous, legs not very densely pubescent with cinereous hairs and, if at all, very sparsely intermixed with yellow hairs . . . . . 4.
4. Disk of thorax with 3 denuded shining spots, placed transversely, lateral spine small, though distinct; elytra coarsely, densely punctate, with a number of granules at base, colour black or blackish-brown . . . . . *putator*.  
Disk of thorax without 3 denuded spots, sometimes with a small glabrous median line; elytral punctuation more sparse, without or with at most very few granules at base . . . . . 5.
5. Tubercles at sides of thorax distinct, colour dark brown, median fascia of elytra white (in fresh specimens) . . . . . *Texana*.  
Tubercles at sides of thorax absent or very feeble, colour reddish-brown or luteous, median fascia cinereous . . . . . *cingulata*.



*Oncideres cornuticeps*, n. sp.—Short, robust, nearly of the same form as *pustulatus*; colour very light brown, pubescence fine, not coarse, permitting the shining surface of elytra to be seen, brownish-cinereous intermixed with denser ochreous pubescence above, forming numerous small spots on elytra and two on disk of thorax; the latter are situated on each side of the median glabrous space. Antennal tubercles prolonged at apex into distinct porrect spines. Thorax broader than long, as broad behind as before the distinct lateral spine; disk slightly uneven, with a few punctures at base and on side tubercles, at middle a small glabrous space, which is obsolete towards apex. Elytra slightly narrowing to apex from the shining humeral tubercle, which is situated at side, a little below the base; punctuation sparse and nearly uniform throughout, the punctures only slightly smaller towards apex, and are not glabrous, but covered by the pubescence, at base are about 4 or 6 small shining granules on each elytron. Abdomen shining, more densely clothed with longer hairs than the upper surface, each segment with two denuded round spots on each side. Length, including the frontal horns, 20 mm. One male labelled Texas in collection Dietz.

*Lypsimena tigrina*, Skinner, Ent. News, XVI, p. 291.—The description of this beetle is unsatisfactorily short and insufficient, and does not give any idea of the general form and other important characters, especially troublesome if the species is placed in a wrong genus, which I believe is the case here.

In Lepidoptera, where the species differ very little in shape, etc., colour and markings are considered important in separating species, but in Coleoptera, where, with very few exceptions, the species in a genus differ from each other either in general form, form of thorax and elytra, structure or sculpture of the under side, head, antennæ, legs, or some other character, colour and markings are considered secondary.

I cannot find among my Arizona material a *Lypsimena*, but have taken a few specimens of an *Estola*, which I think is the same as the Doctor's *L. tigrina*. It is a longer and less robust insect than the Lower Californian *sordida*, but agrees with it in all generic characters, except that the lower lobe of the eyes is longer, which we find in some Mexican species also. The armed thorax removes it from *Lypsimena* at once, besides other characters.

The linear black dashes on the elytra are subject to variation, they have a tendency to become longitudinally confluent, and the four post-



median ones also transversely confluent, forming in some specimens a black fascia of irregular outline.

The size and markings of my insect agree with the Doctor's description, and I have no doubt that this is the species, but in case it should prove different I propose the name of *Estola picta* for it.

*Byrsopolis lanigera*, Bates.—Dr. Skinner, l.c., records the occurrence of this species. I have taken several specimens of this species, but the description of *Byrsopolis Chihuahue* fits our insect better. *B. lanigera* has the clypeus "sinuatim angustato, apice quadratim sublobato, reflexo, truncato," anterior angles of thorax "nullo modo productis," basal margin subinterrupted, all characters which my specimens do not possess, while *B. Chihuahue* has the clypeus "triangularis, lateribus leviter sinuatis, apice medio acuminato-reflexo," anterior angles of thorax "subacutis," basal margin "omnino integro." Our insect has all these characters, and I had identified it as that species already.

*Cymatodera tricolor*, Skinner, l.c.—I have taken several specimens of this species, but in all my specimens the "head and outer third of the thorax" is not dark green, but black or blackish. The colour of the head and thorax is variable. I have one specimen which has the head and thorax reddish-testaceous, and another specimen has the head and the greater part of thorax black, with only the base narrowly reddish.

My specimens are mounted on cards yet, otherwise I would give here the abdominal, antennal and other characters, so important in this troublesome genus, which are passed in silence in the description.

*Clerus bimaculatus*, Skinner, l.c.—This species is variable in regard to colour. The abdomen is not brown as described, but red, very bright in fresh specimens, and the upper side and legs in some specimens black or piceous, with the apical part of thorax and base of elytra brownish. The under side is reddish, with the metasternum infuscate at middle in some specimens. The spots on the elytra are bright yellow when alive, but changing after death in most specimens to reddish, only in two or three of my specimens the spots remained yellow, but not as bright. The apex of the elytra is clothed with cinereous pubescence, as in *moestus*, but having on each side a spot formed by black hairs.

*Polycesta Arizonica*, n. sp.—Similar to *velasco*, but smaller, thorax not as broad, and only the alternate elytral intervals costate. Head slightly convex, nearly flat in the clypeal region, coarsely and densely punctate, a short costiform smooth median line. Thorax transverse,



arcuately narrowing to apex, broadest at about basal third, base before the scutellum impressed; surface coarsely punctate, the punctures well separated on the disk, but denser and confluent in the apical region at sides, on the median line from apex to base is a narrow, smooth space, with a fine impressed line at middle, which is very distinct at base, gradually finer and disappearing entirely near apex. Elytra as wide as the thorax at base, nearly parallel to slightly behind the middle, then arcuately narrowing to apex, which is obtusely rounded and coarsely serrate; elytral intervals alternately elevated into distinct costæ on the disk, more feebly at sides, the costæ sparsely punctate; the intercostal space slightly convex at middle, very coarsely punctate, the punctures more or less transversely confluent, in addition there are at middle a row of smaller punctures, representing the punctures of the costate intervals. First ventral suture straight, last ventral segment of male broadly arcuate at apex, at middle produced into a lobe-like projection, which is carinate on its ventral surface, last ventral segment of female narrowing to apex, which is slightly truncate. Length of male, 15 mm.; of female, 20 mm.

Palmerlee, Cochise Co., Arizona. Beaten from branches of live oak.

This species is near *velasco*, but is smaller, has a narrower thorax and different elytral sculpture. The last ventral segment of the females is variable, in some the apex is subacute and has a well-defined costa, in others it is more broadly rounded, and the costa is hardly visible. The same can be said of the male, though there is never as much variation as in the female.

In Entomol. News, Vol. XVI., p. 73, Mr. Fall restores *elata* to specific standing on an apparent good character. This species is separated from *Californica* in the table given by the last ventral segment produced into a lobe at middle (angulate in *Californica*), and from the remarks the female does not differ much in this respect from the male. I have seen quite a number of specimens of *elata*, consisting of both sexes, and find that the lobed last ventral is only peculiar to the male, and not alone in this species, but also in *velasco* and *Arizonica*. Unfortunately, I have only three specimens of *Californica*, all female, but have no doubt that the male of *Californica* has the last ventral segment formed as in *elata*. The so-called median carina of thorax is in one of my specimens of *Californica* as distinct as in *elata*, in another specimen faintly seen, and cannot be relied upon for the separation of the two. If, as I suspect, the male of *Californica* has the same abdominal character as *elata*, there



remains only the difference in sculpture and the more or less distinct concave front. The last abdominal segment of the females in all of our species is variable, hardly two specimens of the same species are exactly alike, some have the apex subacute, others obtusely truncate, the ventral surface may or may not be carinate.

*P. angulosa*, Duv., which was overlooked by Mr. Fall in his table, has a peculiar male character, consisting of a densely-punctured and densely-pubescent oval spot on the first abdominal segment at middle, and is the only species (except *Californica* ?) which has the last segment simple, without lobe-like prolongation at middle. The species can be further distinguished from the rest of our species by the distinct rows of large rounded punctures on the elytra and the strongly-angulated thorax.

The description of *P. obtusa*, Lec.,\* fits *angulosa* better than *velasco*; the finding of it in Philadelphia was undoubtedly accidental. Based on the characters mentioned above, the following synoptic table for our North American species of *Polycesta* is presented below :

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| First ventral suture at sides strongly arcuated.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1.                   |
| First ventral suture straight throughout.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 3.                   |
| 1. Thorax with broad median and smaller lateral impressions, sculpture of elytral intervals punctate, and more or less coarsely rugose, apex of last ventral of male produced at middle into a lobe-like projection, first ventral without pubescent spot.....                 | 2.                   |
| Thorax with broad median, but without lateral impressions, elytra with well-defined rows of relatively large punctures, apex of last ventral of male not produced at middle, but first ventral segment with a densely-punctured and densely-pubescent oval spot at middle..... | <i>angulosa</i> .    |
| 2. Front flat near the clypeal region, the punctuation of elytral intervals more evident, not coarsely transversely confluent.....                                                                                                                                             | <i>Californica</i> . |
| Front concave near the clypeal region, sculpture of elytral intervals coarsely transversely confluent.....                                                                                                                                                                     | <i>elata</i>         |
| 3. Elytral striæ deeply impressed and somewhat coarsely punctate, all the intervals more or less distinctly costate, last ventral of male at apex prolonged at middle into a lobe-like projection.....                                                                         | <i>velasco</i> .     |
| Elytral striæ not impressed, only the alternate intervals costate, the intercostal space coarsely and transversely confluent punctate; last ventral of male at apex produced at middle.....                                                                                    | <i>Arizonica</i> .   |

\*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sciences, Phil., 1858, p. 68.



Schaeffer, Charles. 1906. "Two new Oncideres, with notes on some other Coleoptera." *The Canadian entomologist* 38, 18–23.

<https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent3818-1>.

**View This Item Online:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/22120>

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent3818-1>

**Permalink:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/825>

**Holding Institution**

MBLWHOI Library

**Sponsored by**

MBLWHOI Library

**Copyright & Reuse**

Copyright Status: NOT\_IN\_COPYRIGHT

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.