

## COLLECTING NOTES ON COLEOPTERA.

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While collecting at Brownwood, Texas, in the latter part of May, 1904, I secured half a dozen three- and four-inch sections of a Mesquite tree, about three inches in diameter, that had been cleared from land the preceding fall. The sections were infested with Coleopterous larvæ, and were put into a breeding box to see what would develop. The first transformation into imagoes was in July, when a small Ptinid, *Trogoxylon Californicum*, Lec., began to emerge in numbers. A little later three or four specimens of a small Cucujid, *Lathropus vernalis*, Lec., emerged. In August a dozen specimens of *Sinoxylon Texanum*, Horn, had transformed, their cells being in the white wood part of the Mesquite. After emergence, a number of these bored holes straight into the wood their full length, or deeper. At this time also appeared three or four Clerids, *Elasmocerus terminalis*, Say, pupating like the *Sinoxylon*, in the white wood near the bark. August 4 the first specimen of *Cyllene crinicornis*, Chev., emerged; two or three September 18, and two or three others the first week in October. About fifty per cent. of the larvæ of this species died before entering the pupal state. The larvæ channelled through all parts of the wood. Two or three parasitic Hymenoptera emerged up to November. The *Trogoxylon* continued to thrive and transform until extreme cold weather. Examinations of the wood in April and May, 1905, showed the *Trogoxylon* still at work in the white wood, and every examination during the summer and fall showed live and dead insects of this species.

Some time during July four more specimens of the Longicorn, *Cyllene crinicornis*, transformed, and were found dead, and two or three dead *Sinoxylon Texanum* and one *Elasmocerus terminatus*, Say, were also found.

The capture of two or three specimens of *Hilipus squamosus*, Lec., on spice wood near Galena, Kansas, by Mr. Eb. Crum, has been recorded. This fine Curculionid was described from specimens taken from under pine bark in Georgia. It has also been taken in Kentucky, but it is rather unexpected to find the species in Kansas.

Dr. G. H. Horn, in his "Halticini," 1887, describes *Crepidodera longula*, and says: "Collected at McPherson, Kansas, on Willows, by William Knaus." The Doctor was slightly in error. The type specimen was collected near Osage City, in June, 1883, by myself, and occurs from  
May, 1906



Central Kansas east. I have taken at McPherson two or three specimens of an *Epitrix* that seems to be new. It is closely related to *cucumeris*, but is larger, thorax more robust, and elytra and thorax almost entirely ferruginous or testaceous.

At Alomogordo, N. M., and El Paso, Texas, the 14th to 20th of June, 1905, the common *Aphodius* was *pumilus*, Horn, one of the smallest in the genus. Among other things, I sent specimens of this species to Mr. Chas. Dury, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He wrote me that he was glad to see the little fellows, as he had collected the type specimen from which Dr. Horn wrote his description more than twenty years ago, about half a mile north of Las Cruces, N. M. One specimen was all he could find, and this he gave to Dr. Horn.

*Aphodius larrea*, Horn, is recorded as being taken by Mr. G. W. Dunn on the plant, *Larrea Mexicana*, near El Paso, Texas. I took four specimens of this *Aphodius* at El Paso, June 18th, 1905. They were not on *Larrea*, but were taken where *Aphodius* with normal appetites would be expected to be found.

*Canthon vigilans*, Lec., is recorded as being from Kansas, but I never saw a specimen from this State until I took a single one at McPherson. They are rare in Kansas, this State evidently being the northern limit of range.

*Cælestethus alternatus*, Fall, is described by the author in his revision of the *Ptinidæ*, from three specimens, two of which were taken by Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell with the locality Wootens, N. M. Last June I took two specimens of this species by beating, near Cloudcroft, on the summit of the Sacramento Mountains, nine thousand feet above sea level. Wootens is down Fresno Canon about four miles, and is two thousand feet lower in altitude.

June 14th to 17th, 1905, a new *Dichelonycha*, *testaceipennis*, Fall (MS.), occurred plentifully from Cloudcroft to Wootens, being easily secured by beating scrub oak, young pines and firs, wild roses and willows. I collected over the same ground two years before, and at the same time in the month, but did not see a single *Dichelonycha*.

This season I took several specimens of a fine large Embaphion, which will be described as new by Dr. F. E. Blaisdell, under the name of *contractum*, on the summit near Cloudcroft, N. M. Two seasons before I collected over the same ground on the same dates (June 12th to 17th) as this year, but did not see an Embaphion.



At Alamogordo, N. M., on the flat east of the town, I took, June 13th, 1905, along an overflow stream from an irrigation ditch, a single specimen of what I thought was *Cicindela rectilatera*, Chd. Last December, while looking over the material taken at the above place, I turned this specimen over and noticed that the last ventral segment was reddish testaceous. This is different from the typical *rectilatera*, and I soon ascertained that the insect was *Cicindela flavopunctata*, Chevr., recorded heretofore in the United States only from Nogales, Arizona, on the Mexican border. My specimen is a female, and when compared with females of the sub-species *rectilatera* (placed as a sub-species of *flavopunctata* by Dr. Walther Horn in his "Index," published February, 1905), from Texas, it is lighter brown in colour, the elytral suture is more coppery, the head, thorax and body are not so robust, and the last abdominal segment is bright reddish testaceous. As establishing the north-eastern range of this species, it may be noted that Alamogordo is eighty-seven miles north-east of El Paso, Texas, on the Rio Grande, the boundary line between the United States and New Mexico.

The F. H. Snow expedition from the University of Kansas to south-east Arizona, in August, 1905, was fortunate in securing a large series of the heretofore rare *Cicindela pimeriana*, Lec., east of Douglas, on the Mexican boundary. This species, while almost identical in colour with *unicolor*, Dej., and in form with *Hornii*, Schp., is easily recognized despite the rather meagre description we have of it. It is longer than *unicolor*, thorax slightly longer, anterior angles more prominent, constricted at base and apex slightly more than *unicolor*, with median depression deeper. Elytra gradually widening from base to near apex, being almost identical in shape with the body of *Hornii*, except that it is a little smaller and flatter. Labrum white in both sexes, antennæ more slender than in *unicolor*, with basal joints less hairy. Front of head equally hairy in both sexes. Elytra smoother and more shining than in *unicolor*. Colour varying from purple to green. Humeral dot and transverse dash of median band of elytra occasionally present. Upon request, Mr. Eugene G. Smyth, of Topeka, Kansas, examined the elytra of *pimeriana*, and reports as follows: "Under strong power of the microscope, the elytral tips show decidedly serrulate—minutely and beautifully serrulate. The elytral tips of *pulchra* and *scutellaris*, examined under the same power, are entirely smooth. Comparing the surface of elytra of the three species: *scutellaris*, surface smooth, scarlet to crimson, iridescent in all lights, impunctate, or with shallow green punctures anteriorly; *pulchra*, very smooth,



crimson to violet, iridescent only in certain lights, impunctate at apex, strongly punctate anteriorly, the punctures brilliant crimson; *pimeriana* smooth, uniform green, iridescent in certain lights, strongly punctate throughout, as in *fulgida*, the punctures being vivid violet towards apex, more brassy towards humerus. The apparent bluish colour of *pimeriana* is probably due to the combination of green and violet, as there is not the slightest trace of blue to be seen under the microscope."

The late M. L. Linell, in Proceedings of the National Museum, No. 1096, pages 726-7, describes *Lachnosterna alpina* from four male specimens, taken near Alta, Utah. Last December Mr. Tom. Spalding gave me two specimens of this insect, which he obtained by digging, at an altitude of about 10,000 feet, on November 26th, near Alta. They were male and female, and as the original description was made from males, some notes and comparisons with the male may be of interest.

Male: length, 17 mm.; width, 9 mm. Female: more robust; length, 18 mm.; width, 10 mm. Antennal club a little more than half the length of the stem. Punctuation of thorax not so dense as that of the male, but punctures deeper. Punctuation of head dense and deep. Hairs on metasternum not so long or numerous as in male. Pygidium sparsely punctured, with punctures deeper than in male. Hind tarsi shorter and more slender than those of the male. Penultimate segment of abdomen strongly margined. The genital structure is very close to that of *dubia*; the pubic process is almost identical with that of *dubia*, except that it is smaller, slightly flatter and the truncated tips slightly arcuate, with the bristles at the tip and on front surface more numerous and not so long as in *dubia*. The superior plates the same as in *dubia*.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE HAWAIIAN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY for the year 1905. Honolulu, April 3, 1906. 36 pages, two plates.

The group of able and enthusiastic Entomologists now resident in Honolulu have organized a Society and published their first year's proceedings in pamphlet form. While the papers and discussions naturally deal with local species, there is much in them of general interest; the most important article is Mr. Van Dine's "Notes on a Comparative Anatomical Study of the Mouth-parts of Adult Saw-flies," illustrated with two plates. We heartily wish abundant success and continued prosperity to this new Society and its members,



Knaus, Warren. 1906. "Collecting notes on Coleoptera." *The Canadian entomologist* 38, 145–148. <https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent38145-5>.

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