

TWO NEW NORTH AMERICAN BUPRESTIDAE WITH NOTE  
(COLEOPTERA)

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In my studies of the Buprestidae, the following species appear to be worthy of record. Type material in collection of author.

***Trachykele fattigi* n. sp.**

Figure 2

*Male*.—Elongate, robust; dark bronze throughout; elytra with irregular black depressed areas beginning in front of middle and extending to apical fourth.

Head convex; surface irregular, with median carina on front and deep depression above clypeus, densely, irregularly, coarsely punctured; antennae extending to beyond hind angles of pronotum when laid along side, serrate from fourth segment, scape stout, second segment about twice as long as wide, third shorter than fourth, fifth and following segments including eleventh, gradually decreasing in length.

Pronotum much wider than long, widest about middle, wider at base than at apex; sides broadly rounded in front, strongly expanded about middle, acutely rounded to base; anterior margin sinuate, median lobe broad; basal margin truncate; disk uneven, with deep median depression in front of scutellum and a broader one back of apex, both connected by smooth area, one deep basal depression each side, a broad transverse depression each side on basal half and a lateral depression back of apex; surface densely, irregularly coarsely punctured. Scutellum not visible.

Elytra at base narrower than widest part of pronotum, wider than pronotum back of base; sides strongly rounded at base, subparallel to apical third, then broadly rounded to truncate apices; disk uneven, with three transverse basal depressions on each elytron, irregular sparsely punctured black depressions starting in front of middle and extending to apical fourth; surface densely, irregularly, coarsely punctured.

Surface beneath coarsely, densely punctured including first segment of abdomen, following segments densely, finely punctured, a smooth area each side on first four abdominal segments; last visible sternite truncate at apex.

Tarsi not quite as long as tibiae; first segment of hind tarsus much longer than second, second longer than third, third longer than fourth.

Length 15.8 mm., width 5.4 mm.

Described from a specimen collected from juniper (*Juniperus*) at Stone Mountain, Ga., April 10, 1951 by Lucine Harris, Jr.

This species should stand next to *T. blondeli blondeli* Mars. The dark bronze color, more broadly rounded elytral apices and arrangement of the dark depressed areas of elytra will distinguish it from the above species. A. Descarpentries kindly compared a specimen of *blondeli blondeli* with Marseul's type. I am indebted to the late P. W. Fattig for presenting me with this beetle.

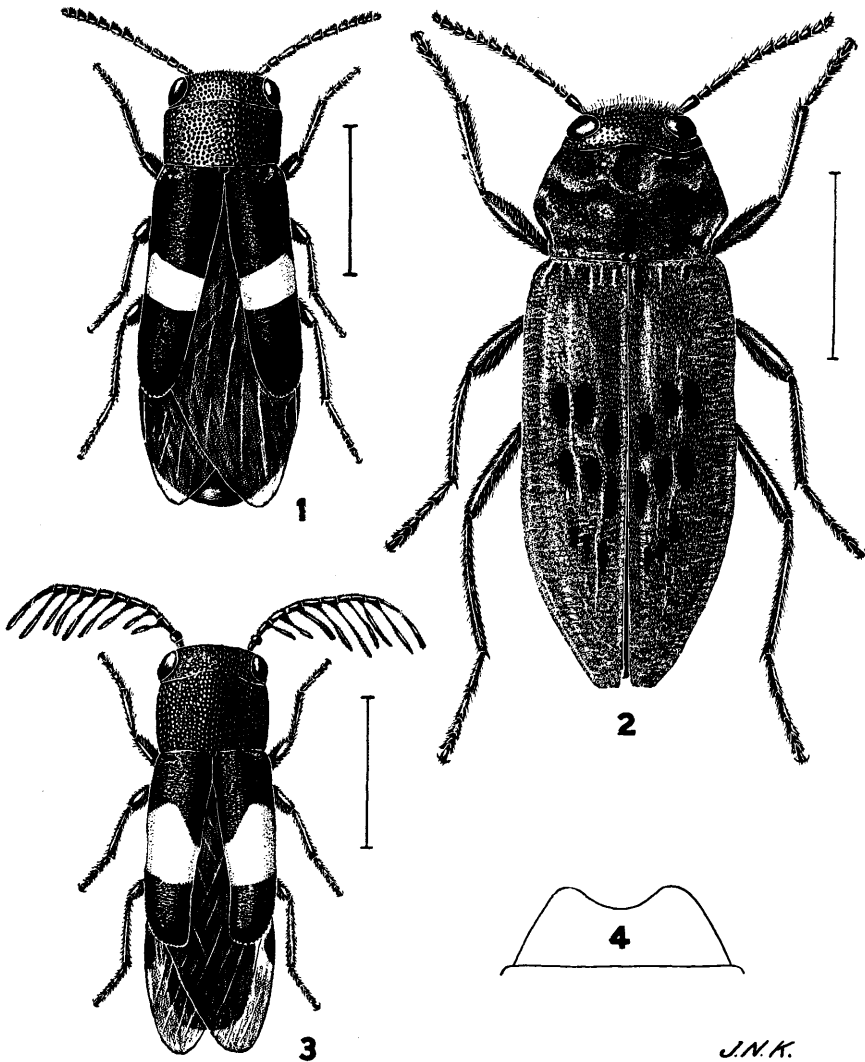
***Hesperorhipis jacumbae* n. sp.**

Figures 1, 3, 4

*Male*.—Narrow, elongate; head and pronotum dark blue; elytra dark purple, each elytron with a large white area about middle, with anterior margin extending forward diagonally from suture to outer margin, curved backward near margin, margin on the rear extending from sutural margin diagonally forward to outer margin; beneath dark blue; mouth parts, outer portions of legs and antennae dark brown.

Head convex, slightly impressed on upper part of front; surface coarsely reticulately punctured; antennae extending past middle of elytra when laid along side, flabellate, rami beginning with third segment, scape stout, second segment wider than long, wider than scape.

Pronotum wider than long, about as wide at base as at apex; anterior margin sinuate, median lobe prominent, basal margin slightly sinuate; sides subparallel, disk convex; surface roughly reticulately punctured. Scutellum transverse, depressed.



1. *Hesperorhipis jacumbae* n. sp. ♀, (line equals 1 mm.).
2. *Trachykele falligi* n. sp. ♂, (line equals 5 mm.).
3. *Hesperorhipis jacumbae* n. sp. ♂, (line equals 1 mm.).
4. Last visible sternite of number 3, enlarged.

Elytra back of base slightly wider than pronotum, elytron wider at base than at apical third, short, three entire visible ventral abdominal segments extending beyond apices; sides subparallel near base, constricted about middle, wider back of middle then broadly rounded to apices; lateral

margins serrulate from basal fourth; sutural margins converging posteriorly, sinuate back of middle; disk slightly convex, posterior portion of white area on each elytron depressed, giving apical fourth a tumid appearance; surface of dark part rugose, punctures indistinct, white area much smoother; wings extending beyond apex of abdomen

Abdomen beneath shining, coarsely punctured, last visible abdominal deeply emarginate. Side of metasternum with a large pubescent depression. First segment of hind tarsus as long as two following combined, third and fourth segments lobed beneath.

Length 2.6 mm., width .8 mm.

*Female*.—Head and pronotum shining; dark blue; pronotum with a brassy tinge; elytra dark purple, shining blue at base, with obliquely transverse white area about middle; beneath dark blue; abdomen with brown areas.

Head less coarsely sculptured than male; antennae not flabellate, serrate from fifth segment, scape stout, second segment longer than wide, wider than scape, third shorter than scape, following segments gradually decreasing in length.

Elytra short, three visible ventral abdominal segments extending beyond apices; sides of each elytron converging toward apex, not sinuate on sutural margin.

Metasternum without depression. Last visible sternite rounded, densely pubescent at apex.

The males of this species are close to *H. hyperbolus californicus* Knull. It lacks the brilliant blue on head, pronotum and base of elytra on *hyperbolus hyperbolus* Knull and *californicus* and ventral surface is less coarsely sculptured. The white area on elytron is more extensive than on *albofasciatus* Fall. The emargination of last sternite is deeper and not as wide as it is in *mirabilis mirabilis* Knull and *mirabilis albopennis* Knull. The elytra of the latter two forms are much shorter.

Genus *Hesperorhipis* as defined by Fall (1930) appears to correspond to *Xenorhipis* to some extent. The large hairy depression on side of metasternum which Fall states is lacking in *Hesperorhipis* is present on the genotype and was evidently overlooked by the describer. I have considered the species with third segment of antennae ramose and with posterior coxal plates triangular in ♂ as belonging in *Hesperorhipis*.

#### **Mastogenius antennatus** Caz.

This species should be added to our Catalogue of Coleoptera of America North of Mexico. Specimens are at hand from Long Key, Fla., May 15, 1939, D. J. and J. N. Knull and Monroe Co., Fla., April 28, 1953, N. J. and E. L. Sleeper.

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