

FOUR NEW EASTERN SPECIES OF DRUG-STORE AND DEATH-WATCH BEETLES

(COLEOPTERA: ANOBIIDAE)

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During the course of a study on the Anobiidae of Ohio the following new species were discovered:

***Euceratocerus gibbifrons* n. sp.**

Figure 1

Male.—Elongate, parallel, 2.9 times longer than wide; reddish brown with a darker tinge, center of pronotum and elytral suture paler, suture more broadly so apically, femora and tarsi light reddish brown, tibiae darker, antennae reddish yellow; pubescence very short, greyish, moderate in density, recumbent, hairs of pronotum a little longer and somewhat bristling.

Head densely, finely granulate, a distinct, large, rounded protubérance in center of front, vertex feebly, finely sulcate posteriorly; eyes rather large, separated by about one-third more than vertical diameter of eye as seen from front; antennae nearly 0.6 length of body, segments 3 to 10 produced laterally, ramus of third segment shorter than segment, those of segments 4 to 10 a little longer than corresponding segment, last segment three times longer than wide; last segment of maxillary palpi elongate, rather pointed, broadly rounded at inner angle, about 2.5 times longer than wide; last segment of labial palpi similar but more elongate.

Pronotum a little wider than elytra at base, densely covered with both small and moderate sized granules, larger granules uniform in density, more produced at center and inclined backwards, disk a little more prominent at middle posteriorly, median line impressed on anterior slope, side margins finely, irregularly serrate.

Elytral striae fine, feebly punctured, intervals nearly flat, surface finely, rather densely granulate, lateral two striae more distinctly impressed and with larger punctures.

Tarsi slender, a little shorter than or much shorter than tibiae, those of last pair of legs longest.

Length: 4.0 mm; width: 1.4 mm.

Described from a single specimen (male, holotype) from the Charles Dury collection, in the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History, it is labeled "Ky. near Cinc. O." There is no date or collector given.

This species can be separated from *E. hornii* Lec., the other member of the genus, by color, protubérance of front of head, and antennal characters of male. *E. hornii* Lec. is black, front just slightly protuberant, last antennal segment of male is over six times longer than wide, and rami of segments 4 to 8 are obviously longer than corresponding segments. This species is reddish brown with a darker tinge, front is distinctly protuberant or gibbous (the character from which the specific name is derived), last antennal segment of male is three times longer than wide, and rami of segments 4 to 8 are not longer than corresponding segments.

Fall (1905) referred to this specimen but was doubtful of its status. Apparently he did not notice the obvious antennal differences between it and *E. hornii* Lec. The drawing in his paper which is labeled as the antennae of the male of *E. hornii* Lec. was probably made from this specimen, for the antennae of his male type do not agree with the drawing, but are as described in the previous paragraph. I am indebted to Ralph Dury for loan of material, and to Dr. P. J. Darlington Jr. for comparison of the type of *E. hornii* Lec.

***Euvrilletta brevis* n. sp.**

Figure 2

Elongate, parallel, about 2.4 times longer than wide; dark reddish brown to light reddish brown, base of elytra darker, suture lighter than remainder, appendages reddish yellow; pubescence yellowish, fine, very short, moderate in density, recumbent.

Head finely, very densely punctured, punctures varying somewhat in size, vertex feebly, smoothly carinate; eyes moderate in size, separated by a little less than 1.5 times their vertical diameter; antennae 11 segmented, serrate, nearly half as long as body, segments 3 to 8 rather similar in size and shape, triangular, becoming a little broader, eighth as broad as long, last three segments elongate, as long as six preceding united, ninth and tenth elongate, triangular, about as broad as eighth, ninth segment a little shorter than two preceding united, eleventh segment elongate, three times longer than wide, narrower than preceding segments, tip narrowly rounded; last segment of maxillary palpi elongate, nearly two times longer than wide, inner angle widely, evenly rounded, tip pointed, last segment of labial palpi very similar but broader, about 1.5 times longer than wide.

Pronotum transverse, 1.75 times wider than long, nearly evenly convex, pubescence changing in direction, surface very finely, evenly, not densely granulate, very small, dense punctures just visible, a short, feeble, longitudinal carina at base, center somewhat flattened.

Elytra finely, not deeply striate, striae finer apically, intervals nearly flat, surface very finely, transversely rugose.

Front coxae contiguous; middle coxae distinctly, not widely separated, mesosternal process raised, truncate, terminating between coxae; metasternum finely, densely punctured, punctures varying in size; abdomen very finely, densely punctured; first segment of middle and hind tarsi as long as three following.

Length: 4.0 to 4.2 mm; width: 1.7 mm.

Described from three specimens collected in Adams Co., Ohio, June, 1941, by C. R. Neiswander. One holotype and two paratypes deposited in The Ohio State University collection. It is probable that all are males.

This species can be separated from the other two members of the genus by relative length of ninth antennal segment and size of eyes. The ninth antennal segment of *E. xyletinoides* Fall is nearly as long as four preceding united, that of *E. texana* Van Dyke is as long as 2 to 3 preceding united, in this species it is shorter than two preceding united. The eyes of *E. xyletinoides* Fall are small, separated by a little less than two times their vertical diameter and those of *E. texana* Van Dyke are large, separated by slightly more than their vertical diameter. The eyes of this species are moderate in size, separated by a little less than 1.5 times their vertical diameter.

It is not in complete agreement with the generic characters of *Euvrilletta* given by Fall (1905). It agrees in that antennal funicle is rather feebly serrate, its outer segments are about as long as wide, and elytra are feebly striate. However, it differs in the following respects; last three segments of antennae are elongate-triangular, not elongate and nearly parallel, last segment of maxillary palpus is elongate, inner angle widely, evenly rounded, not triangular with inner angle narrowly rounded, and middle coxae are distinctly separated, not subcontiguous.

Catorama rotundum n. sp.

Figure 3

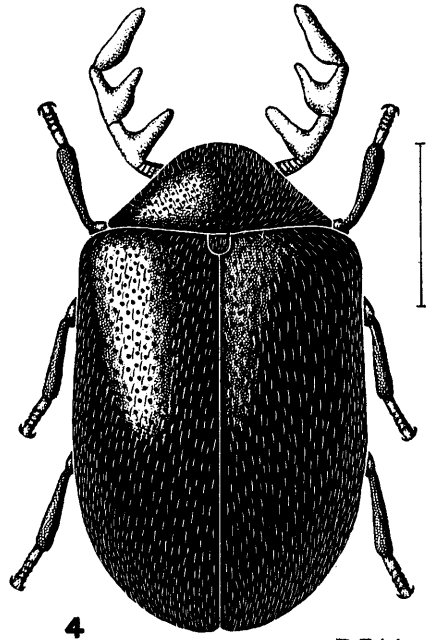
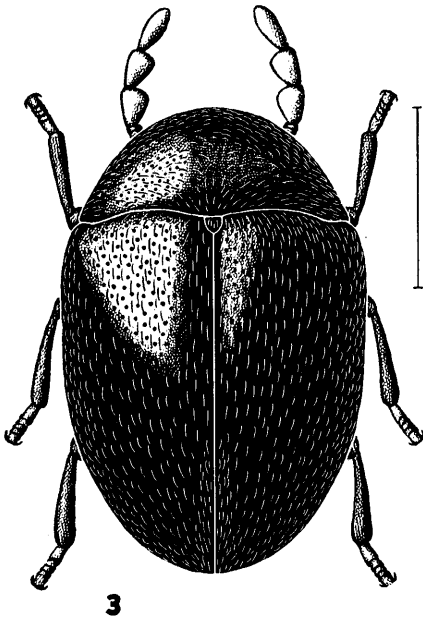
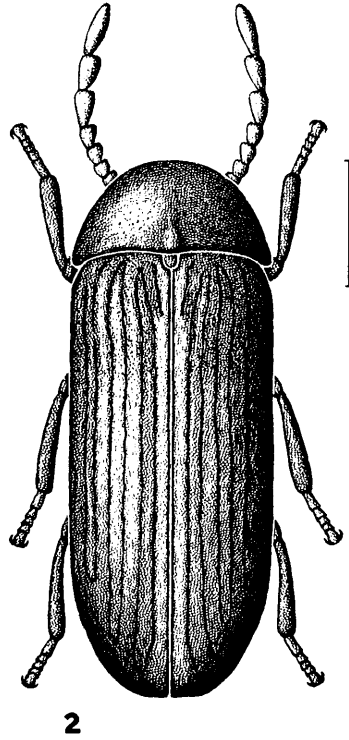
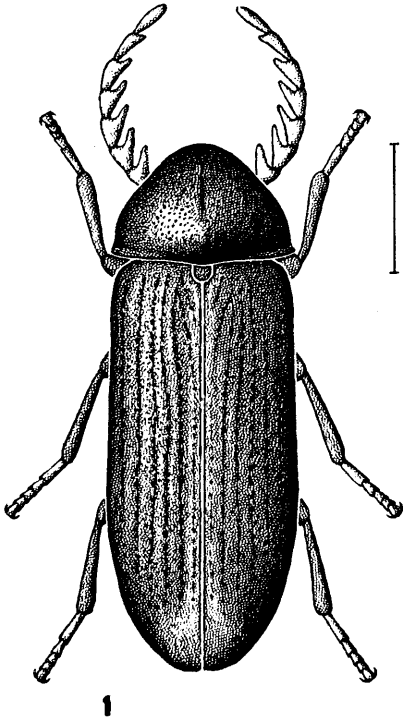
Robust, 1.6 times longer than wide; body greatly, evenly convex in profile; elytra black, shining, pronotum dark reddish brown, shining, lightest at center, head reddish brown, under surface reddish black, abdominal sutures darker, legs reddish brown, tarsi and antennae reddish yellow; pubescence fine, short, moderate in density, rather sparse on elytra.

Head very finely, densely, evenly punctured, larger punctures lacking; eyes small, separated by three times vertical diameter; fourth segment of antennae somewhat produced internally, eighth segment triangular, 1.3 times longer than wide, outer angle broadly rounded; last segment of maxillary palpi elongate, triangular, a little over two times longer than wide.

Pronotum finely, densely punctured, punctures rather finer and sparser at center, larger punctures lacking.

Elytral punctation dual, smaller punctures becoming smaller, sparser apically, nearly absent at apex, larger punctures rather small at base, moderate in size and rather sparse over rest of elytra, continuing to apex.

Front tibiae bisulcate; middle tibiae grooved; metasternal punctures dual, larger punctures moderately numerous at center, becoming much sparser laterally, reaching sides.



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FIGURE 1. *Euceratocerus gibbifrons* n. sp., ♂.

FIGURE 2. *Euvrilletta brevis* n. sp.

FIGURE 3. *Catorama rotundum* n. sp.

FIGURE 4. *Dorcatoma foveatum* n. sp.,

(Line represents 1 mm.)

Length: 2.7 mm; width 1.7 mm.

Described from one specimen (holotype) collected in Fairfield Co., Ohio, August 15, D. J. and J. N. Knull. Deposited in The Ohio State University collection

It is closest to *C. nigritulum* (Lec.) and can be separated by a number of characters. Eyes of *C. nigritulum* (Lec.) are large, separated by a little over two times their vertical diameter as seen from front. Body is moderately convex in profile, and length is 1.7 to 2.4 mm. Eyes of this species are small, separated by three times their vertical diameter. Body is highly convex in profile (hence the specific name) and length of one known specimen is 2.7 mm.

***Dorcatoma foveatum* n. sp.**

Figure 4

Oval, moderately elongate, about 1.6 to 1.8 times longer than wide; black, moderately shining, legs more or less reddish, tarsi and antennae, except basal segment, reddish yellow; pubescence short, somewhat sparse, recumbent, greyish.

Head very finely, densely punctured, punctures separated by own diameters or less, except at center of front where they are sparser; eyes of male separated by about 1.5 times their vertical diameter, those of female separated by about 1.66 times their vertical diameter; antennae of male with eighth and ninth segments branched, ramus of eighth segment nearly straight, a little longer than segment itself, ramus of ninth segment sinuate, not or but slightly longer than segment itself, tenth segment broadest near base, inner angle slightly curved inwardly, tip broadly rounded; last segment of maxillary palpi elongate-triangular, less than two times longer than wide, outer edge oblique; last segment of labial palpi broadly triangular, as wide as long, outer edge sinuate.

Pronotal punctures much as those of head but slightly larger.

Elytral punctures confused, distinctly larger and sparser than those of head and pronotum, separated by from one to two times own diameters, two nearly complete striae at sides, a shorter basal, third stria present.

Metasternum very deeply, broadly foveate anteriorly at center, finely, longitudinally sulcate posteriorly, a short, shallow, oblique impression usually present each side of sulcus immediately behind fovea, surface finely punctured at middle and posteriorly, much larger and denser punctures in front at each side; abdominal punctures fine, rather dense, becoming finer, usually sparser posteriorly, fifth abdominal segment of female flat or concave, that of male convex posteriorly.

Length: 2.6 to 3.2 mm; width 1.4 to 2.0 mm.

Described from 18 specimens, (eight males, ten females). Holotype (male), allotype, and 14 paratypes reared from fungi by W. E. and C. A. Triplehorn at Slaterville, New York, April 30, 1956. Holotype, allotype and ten paratypes in The Ohio State University collection, four paratypes in authors collection. Two additional paratypes in W. C. Stehr collection at Ohio University. One is labeled Athens, Ohio, May 11, 1934, W. C. Stehr, and the other Columbia Cross Roads, Pa., July 21, 1932, R. M. Leonard, both specimens are females. My thanks to Dr. C. A. Triplehorn for contribution of specimens and W. C. Stehr for loan of material.

It is very similar in most respects to *D. dresdensis* Herbst, but can be separated from it by form of metasternum. Metasternum of *D. dresdensis* Herbst is deeply sulcate throughout most of its length, however, in this species it is deeply, broadly foveate anteriorly (hence the specific name). Also the ramus of ninth antennal segment of male of *D. dresdensis* Herbst is S shaped, and longer than segment itself. Ramus of ninth antennal segment of male of this species is sinuate, not S shaped, and not or but slightly longer than segment itself.

I am indebted to J. N. Knull for many helpful hints during preparation of this paper and to Dr. D. J. Borror for taxonomic assistance.

REFERENCE

- Fall, H. C. 1905. Revision of the Ptinidae of Boreal America. Trans. Am. Entomol. Soc. 31: 97-296.