

FIVE NEW SPECIES OF PTINID BEETLES.

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In arranging the collection of Ptinidae of the United States National Museum and the Branch of Forest Insects, Bureau of Entomology, a few apparently new species were encountered. As most of these were reared in connection with the work on insects infesting forest trees, they are here described in order to have the names available for use in economic papers.

This paper is a contribution from the Branch of Forest Insects of the Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture.

The types of all the new species are in the United States National Museum.

PITNUS HUESANUS, new species. (Schwarz MS.)

Black, head and prothorax alutaceous, dull; elytra shining. Front narrow, distance between the antennal foveae about equal to the width of the first antennal joint; occiput with a shallow longitudinal groove. Eyes small, truncate beneath and situated close to the base of the antennae. Prothorax slightly longer than wide, sides parallel and broadly arcuate, with a median transverse constriction, which is better defined at the sides; surface rather coarsely but not closely punctured and with scattered short, pale, recumbent hairs. Elytra oblong-elliptical, twice as wide as the prothorax and scarcely more than two times as long, punctate-striate, the punctures coarse and closely placed, and each bearing at its anterior margin a short, stout, recumbent hair, which lies across the puncture; interspaces not as wide as the strial punctures, with a series of short, stout, white hairs, which are more erect than those of the striae. Surface beneath sparsely punctured, feebly shining and sparsely clothed with fine recumbent white hairs, which are more numerous on last abdominal segment. Length, 1 mm.

Habitat.—Key West, Florida. Described from three specimens collected during February and March by Mr. E. A. Schwarz on *Icthyomethia piscipula*.

Type.—Cat. No. 21428, U.S.N.M.

This species resembles *Pitnus pygmaeus* Gorham very closely in form and color, but can be distinguished from that species at once

by the elytra intervals having a series of white hairs, while in *pygmaeus* they are entirely glabrous. The specimens have been in the collection under the above manuscript name, which has been retained for them.

OLIGOMERUS ARBUTI, new species.

Slender, subcylindrical, brown. Head rather strongly deflexed. Eyes round, moderate in size. Antennae 11-jointed; joint 1 large, about twice as wide and three times as long as 2; joints 2 and 3 subequal, longer than wide, the second wider than third and more oval; joints 4 to 8 subequal, slightly wider than long; joints 9 to 11 subequal, the ninth about equal in length to the three preceding, triangular, slightly longer than wide, the eleventh oblong, and two and one-half times as long as wide. Prothorax with side margins entire, narrowly margined, edge not serrate; front angles distinct, rounded; posterior angles very broadly rounded and not well defined; disk evenly rounded, not gibbose; surface finely granulate and sparsely clothed with short, prostrate reddish-brown pubescence. Elytra equal in width to the prothorax, one and three-fourth times as long as wide, feebly striate, the striae not noticeably punctured, but are interrupted by the granulation which causes them to have the appearance of a series of long dashes; surface finely thickly granulate and sparsely clothed with fine, prostrate reddish-brown pubescence. Front coxae contiguous. Middle coxae narrowly but evidently separated, the mesosternum acute posteriorly and reaching to the middle of the coxae. First joint of posterior tarsi equal in length to the three following joints united; third and fourth joints emarginate at tip. Length, 3 to 3.5 mm.; width, 1.5 mm.

Habitat.—Placerville, California. Described from three specimens recorded under Bureau of Entomology Number Hopk. U. S. 11719*b*, collected February 16, 1914, by Mr. J. J. Sullivan on dead Manzanita (*Arbutus*, species).

Type.—Cat. No. 21427, U.S.N.M.

This species differs from all other North American species, except *obtusus* LeConte, by having 11-jointed antennae, and from which it is easily distinguished by not having the prothorax gibbous and the elytral striae less coarsely punctured.

ERNOBIUS CONICOLA, new species.

Rather robust, uniform brown in color in both sexes, shining, clothed with rather long conspicuous, recumbent yellow pubescence. Head granulate-punctate; eyes large, the width of the front between them not more than one and three-fourths times their vertical diameter in the male, and about twice their vertical diameter in the female. Antennae 11-jointed, nearly as long as the body in the male, and somewhat shorter in the female; all joints longer than wide ex-

cept the second, which is about as wide as long; in the male joints 3 and 4 nearly equal and only slighter longer than 2; 5 and 6 subequal, nearly twice as long as the fourth; 7 and 8 subequal, about one and one-half times as long as 6, the eighth fully three times as long as wide and about three-fourths the length of the ninth; the ninth distinctly shorter than the seventh and eighth united and fully five times as long as wide; ninth and tenth subequal; eleventh a little longer than tenth. In the female joints 3 and 4 subequal, about twice as long as wide; 5 to 8 subequal, three times as long as wide; 9 to 11 subequal, the ninth distinctly shorter than the seventh and eighth united. Prothorax as wide as the elytra, strongly transverse; sides rather strongly arcuate and broadly margined, front angles rounded, hind angles not defined; surface quite densely granulate-punctate, disk with a moderately deep impression on each side of the middle, about equal distance from median line and lateral margin. Elytra parallel, about twice as long as wide, punctuation nearly as dense but slightly finer than that of the prothorax. Metasternum and abdomen finely and densely punctured. Prosternum short before the coxae. Middle coxae separated. Basal joint of tarsi subequal in length to the next two united. Sixth ventral strongly rounded and not at all emarginate at apex. Length 5.5 to 6 mm.

Habitat.—Pacific Grove (type), and Point Lobos, California. Described from 19 specimens recorded under Bureau of Entomology number Hopk. U. S. 12579*b*, collected October 5, 1914, by Mr. J. M. Miller and reared from cones of *Cupressus macrocarpa*; and under Hopk. U. S. 13264*e*, material collected by Mr. Miller August 14, 1915, and reared from larvae feeding on scales and tissues of green and dry cones of *Cupressus macrocarpa*.

Type.—Cat. No. 21426, U.S.N.M.

This species resembles *Ernobius punctulatus* LeConte, but is easily distinguished from that species as well as any other known species in our fauna by the ninth joint of the antennae being distinctly shorter than the two preceding joints united in both sexes. The pubescence is also denser and more golden than in that species.

ERNOBIUS CALIFORNICUS, new species.

Rather elongate, uniform brown in both sexes, shining, clothed with moderately long, recumbent yellow pubescence, not nearly so long and dense as in *conicola*. Head granulate-punctate; eyes moderately large, the width of the front between them about two times their vertical diameter in the male, and about two and one-half times their vertical diameter in the female. Antennae 11-jointed, half the length of the body in the male, a little shorter in the female; in the male joints 2, 6, and 7 subequal, nearly twice as long as wide;

3 to 5 subequal and a little longer than the seventh; 8 about as wide as long; 9 to 11 subequal, about six times as long as wide, the ninth subequal to the five or six preceding united. In the female joints 2 to 8 about subequal, the eighth slightly shorter than the others; 9 to 11 subequal, the ninth as long as the three preceding united. Prothorax as wide as the elytra and distinctly twice as wide as long; sides strongly arcuate and broadly margined, front angles rounded, hind angles not defined; surface densely granulate-punctate in the male, not quite as densely in the female, distinctly transversely impressed across the middle of disk in the female, and with only shallow depressions on each side of the median line in the male. Elytra parallel, about twice as long as wide, punctuation slightly finer than that of the prothorax, except near the base. Metasternum and abdomen finely and densely punctured. Prosternum short before the coxae. Middle coxae contiguous. Basal joint of tarsi subequal in length to the next two united. Sixth ventral deeply cleft in the male, and in the female with a deep, broadly rounded emargination at apex. Length, 4 to 5 mm.

Habitat.—Mutau Creek, Ventura County, California. Described from 16 specimens recorded under Bureau of Entomology number Hopk. U. S. 2778, collected June 4, 1904, by Dr. A. D. Hopkins, and reared from bark and outer wood of branches of recently killed *Pinus jeffreyi*.

Type.—Cat. No. 21425, U.S.N.M.

This species resembles *E. fissuratus* Fall and *E. montanus* Fall, but seems clearly distinct. From the former it differs in having a distinctly wider prothorax and the sixth ventral segment more broadly emarginate in the female; from *montanus* it may be separated by its granulate-punctate head and prothorax, and by having the pubescence longer and sparser.

ERNOBIUS CHAMPLAINI, new species.

Very elongate, black in both sexes, the tibiae and tarsi paler, pubescence short and sparse and of a cinereous color. Head across the eyes equal in width to the basal portion of the prothorax; surface finely, densely granulate-punctate; the eyes only moderately large, the width of the front between them about two times their vertical diameter in the male and about three times their vertical diameter in the female. Antennae 10-jointed, about one-half the length of the body in the male, somewhat shorter in the female; in the male joint 2 oval, distinctly wider than 3; 3 to 5 subequal, about two times as long as wide; 6 and 7 subequal, about as wide as long; 8 to 10 nearly subequal, about six times as long as wide, the eighth as long as all the preceding joints united. In the female joint 2 oval, only a little wider than 3; 3 to 7 about subequal in length, the seventh slightly

shorter than the rest; 8 to 10 subequal, about three times as long as wide, the eighth about as long as the four preceding united. Prothorax narrower than the elytra, trapezoidal in form; the sides not margined, nearly straight and converging a little anteriorly, hind angles sharply defined, front angles scarcely defined; surface rather densely punctured but not distinctly granulate, with a well-defined transverse median impression. Elytra about twice as long as wide, distinctly wider at the posterior third, punctures rather fine and dense. Prosternum rather long before the coxae. Middle coxae contiguous. Legs very slender, first tarsal joint subequal to the next three united. Sixth ventral segment rounded at apex in both sexes. Length, 4 to 4.5 mm.

Habitat.—Waldo Canyon, Colorado. Elevation, 8,200 feet. Described from five specimens, two males and three females, recorded under Bureau of Entomology number Hopk. U. S. 10061*b*, collected December 31, 1914, by Mr. A. B. Champlain and reared from dead limbs of *Pinus flexilis*.

Type.—Cat. No. 21424, U.S.N.M.

This species is very closely allied to *E. trapezoideus* Fall, but is distinguished from that species by being entirely black, with the exception of the tibiae and tarsi in both sexes, by the head across the eyes not being wider than the prothorax, smaller eyes, and by the different arrangement of the antennal joints.