

Legs—The legs are of the following lengths: First, .18 mm.; Second, .21 mm.; Third, .23 mm.; Fourth, .24 mm.; Fifth, .26 mm.; Sixth, .27 mm.; Seventh, .31 mm.; Eighth, .31 mm.; Ninth, .36 mm. The Claws are small. The two basal joints of all the legs bear short, scale-like hairs which are simple on the upper legs. The next to the last and the last legs bear double hairs of a peculiar type on the two basal joints. The relative lengths of the leg joints are as follows, beginning with the shortest joint: First leg: 3-(1-2-4)-5. Second leg: 5-(1-3-4)-6. Third leg: 5-(1-2-3-4)-6. Fourth leg: 5-(1-2-3)-4-6. Fifth leg: 5-(2-4)-3-1-6. Sixth leg: 5-3-(1-4)-2-6. Seventh leg: 5-(3-6)-(1-2-4). Eighth leg: 5-3-(1-2)-4-6. Ninth leg: (1-2-3)-4-5.

Distinctive Features: The anal plate has six central points. There are four club-shaped hairs on the under side of the first body division back of the head, but none like them farther back. The last two legs have jointed scales or spines on the first two basal segments. Many of the more caudal legs have appendages that have a tendency to branch.

The *type* is a male in the Pomona College Collection. This was compared with others from the same locality. Specimens were received from H. B. Mills, Ames, Iowa. Specimens from other parts of Iowa sent by Mills were all of this species. Some of these were immature. They were collected during October, November and December, 1932. They seem nearest to *P. caudaspinosus*.

Two New Arizona Coleoptera (Buprestidae and Cerambycidae).

By J. N. KNOLL, Hummelstown, Pennsylvania.

Agrilus parapubescens n. sp.

Form slender, aeneous, beneath cupreous, more shining than above, sides of pronotum, humeral depressions of elytra and disk of elytra along suture near apex, clothed with white recumbent pubescence; front cupreous.

Head convex, median depression not evident; surface granulate, becoming rugose on occiput; clothed with white recumbent pubescence; antennae short, reaching to slightly beyond middle of pronotum, serrate from the fifth joint.

Pronotum wider than long, wider in front than at base; when viewed from the side the marginal and submarginal carinae are broadly arcuate in front and are not united at any point; a

third short carina starting near the apex runs parallel to the marginal carina to beyond the middle of the pronotum; disk moderately convex, an oblique lateral depression extending to the lateral margin on each side, prehumeral carinae long and prominent; surface transversely rugose, punctate between rugae. Scutellum transversely carinate.

Elytra wider than the pronotum at base, slightly wider back of middle than at base; sides constricted in front of middle, expanded behind middle, obliquely narrowed to tips which are separately rounded and serrulate; disk flattened along sutural margins which are elevated; surface densely imbricate-punctate, each puncture containing a recumbent hair.

Abdomen beneath sparsely finely punctate, first and second segments only slightly flattened; pygidium carinate, carina not projecting. Prosternum broadly rounded, a dense median line of pubescence extending from pronotum to first abdominal segment; ventral portions of pro-, meso- and metasternum with dense patches of recumbent white pubescence.

Anterior and middle tibiae mucronate on inner margin at apex. Posterior tarsi about as long as the tibiae, first joint as long as the three following joints. Tarsal claws similar on all feet, cleft, inner portions not turned inward.

Length 4 mm.; width 1 mm.

Described from a single male labeled Wilcox, ARIZONA, June, 1933, D. K. Duncan, collector. *Type* in writer's collection.

According to Fisher's key,¹ this species would run to *A. pubescens* Fisher. It is quite distinct from all of the other forms in this group by the general appearance and the presence of the extra carinae parallel to the lateral carinae.

Elaphidion (Anoplium) hoferi n. sp.

Slender, light brown in color, resembling *A. cinerescens* Lec. in size, color and general appearance.

Head with large, irregularly placed punctures; eyes prominent, coarsely granulate; antennae of male extending to slightly beyond the apex of elytra when laid back over dorsal surface, those of female not quite reaching tips, scape stout, second joint very short, third joint longer than fourth, fifth joint longer than fourth, sixth joint shorter than fifth, joints six to ten gradually decreasing in length, last joint longer than tenth; joints three and four with short spines; antennae coarsely punctured, pubescence fine, short, scattered long flying hairs.

¹ W. S. Fisher, U. S. National Museum, Bull. 145, pp. 1-347, 1928.

Pronotum slightly broader than long, of about equal width at base and apex, widest in the middle; surface covered with a network of intervening lines which tend to form large shallow punctures, each of these large punctures containing a small puncture from which arises a moderately long hair. Scutellum densely pubescent.

Elytra about three times as long as broad; sides nearly parallel to apical fourth, then broadly rounded; apices truncate; surface densely coarsely punctured, punctures becoming smaller toward apex; a moderately long hair arising from each depression.

Ventral surface lighter in color than above; punctures of abdomen small, not prominent.

Length 6.5 mm.; width 2 mm., paratypes varying to 8 mm. in length and 2.5 mm. in width.

The female differs from the male in length of antennae and by having a wider thorax.

Described from five specimens labeled Tucson, ARIZONA, June 4, G. Hofer collector. Male *type* and *paratypes* in writer's collection.

The species comes close to *A. cinerescens* Lec. and undoubtedly stands under that name in some collections.

A Summary of the Sucking Lice (Anoplura).

By G. F. FERRIS, Stanford University, California.

For several years the writer has been engaged upon a series of papers which have been intended—when and if completed—to constitute a systematic monograph of the Order Anoplura, the sucking lice. Thus far six parts¹ have been published, these completing the systematic review of all but a small number of genera and about twenty species. The remaining portions of the series are either entirely ready for publication or in condition to be rounded up rapidly but will probably not appear in print for some time to come owing to the existing financial situation. Because of the prospects of delay it seems justifiable to present a general summary of the results which appear from this study.

First as to the status of the Order. At one time the two

¹ Stanford University Publications, University Series, Biological Sciences, Vol. 2. Six parts, 470 pages, 276 figs.



Knull, Josef Nissley. 1934. "Two New Arizona Coleoptera (Buprestidae and Cerambycidae)." *Entomological news* 45, 68–70.

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