

"Latimer Co., Okla., 15.VI-1931, R. D. Bird." Paratypes, six males and two females, all from Oklahoma and all collected by Dr. Ralph D. Bird. Paratypes are deposited in the collection of the Academy of Sciences in San Francisco, the Canadian National Collection, the University of Oklahoma and that of the author.

In the key to the *Typocerus* in Part I of "The Lepturini of America North of Mexico," *oklahomensis* comes near *brunnicornis* but the apices of the elytra and general appearance are more like *zebratus* and *badius* than any of the other species of *Typocerus*. *Oklahomensis* differs from these latter in the finely punctate pronotum, the disc of which is rather densely covered with golden hairs. It also has the testaceous marking of the base of the elytra in the form of a broad band. I have seen one specimen from Florida which seems to be this species.

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STORED-GRAIN BEETLES IN WESTERN WASHINGTON  
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE TENEBRIONID,  
*CYNÆUS ANGUSTUS* LeC.

(Coleoptera)

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On July 28, 1939, in a flour mill at Seattle, Washington, the following species of beetles were taken: *Necrobia rufipes* DeG., *Dermestes cadaverinus* Fab., *Læmophlæus* (*Cryptolestes*) *ferrugineus* Steph., *Læmophlæus* (*Cryptolestes*) *pusillus* Schön., *Cynæus angustus* LeC., *Tribolium castaneum* Hbst., *Tribolium confusum* Duv., *Tenebrio obscurus* Fab., *Tenebrio molitor* L., *Ptinus tectus* Boisd., *Sitophilus granarius* L., *Sitophilus oryzae* L.

Of these, the *Necrobia rufipes* DeG. is not a normal inhabitant of the mill, having been released from an empty ship that had docked at the mill the previous day, having just carried a load of copra from the Philippine Islands to Mexico.

The most interesting find was the single specimen of the tenebrionid, *Cynæus angustus* LeC., taken in meal on the floor of the mill. This species is cited by Leng (Cat. Col. Am. n. of Mex. 1920, p. 234) from Arizona and California and, in addition, is represented in the collection of the United States

National Museum by specimens from Texas and Colorado (C. F. W. Muesbeck *in litt.*). In California it occurs about the base of yuccas, according to a letter from Dr. F. E. Blaisdell, to whom I am indebted for the identification of my material. My first Washington specimen was collected at Seattle, May 19, 1928, by a student. My attention was first directed to the species a decade later by a series of over 30 specimens taken in April, 1938, in a house in Seattle. At the same time a specimen was given to me by Mr. Joseph Bruzas, found about a log by one of his high school students at Bothell, just north of Seattle. Two specimens were collected by my students near Seattle in May, 1939, and a single specimen was taken in the laboratory at the University on August 1, 1939. Finally, I have a specimen secured at night at Naches in eastern Washington, July, 1939, in company with *Tenebrio molitor* L. and other night flying insects. In view of my twelve years' experience in collecting beetles in Washington, these records look as though we had to do with a recently introduced and rapidly multiplying species and one of possible economic importance.

The identification of this species among the Ulominæ is not difficult with the aid of Horn's key and descriptions (Tr. Am. Philos. Soc. XIV (II), 1870, p. 363-364, 369), where the failure of the hind angles of the pronotum to overlap the humeri apparently gets one by the second dichotomy. In the later revisions of this key (LeConte and Horn, Class. Col. N. A. 1883, p. 381; Bradley, Man. Gen. Beetles Am. n. of Mex. 1930, p. 192-193), however, the second dichotomy involves the base of the pronotum being "margined" or "not margined" and is invalid. *Gnathocerus*, *Cynæus*, *Tharsus*, *Alphitobius* (in part), and *Hypophlæus*, among those genera said to have the base of the pronotum not margined, possess a distinct margin, and *Eutochia*, in which the base of the pronotum is said to be margined, has one species (*picea* Melsh.) with it unmargined and the other (*crenata* LeC.) with it margined.

A noteworthy character of *Cynæus angustus* LeC., which it has in common with *Tharsus*, is the prominent canaliculation of at least the posterior portion of the elytral epipleuræ. In other genera in which the epipleuræ are abbreviated behind, they are either more or less flattened (*Uloma*, *Metaclisa*, *Eutochia*) or are narrow and vaguely canaliculate (*Hypophlæus*).



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