

TWO REMARKABLE BLIND BEETLES FROM
NORTHEASTERN OREGON

(Carabidæ, Leiodidæ)

BY MELVILLE H. HATCH

Late in June of 1933 my good friend, Mr. M. C. Lane of Walla Walla, Washington, was on his vacation collecting beetles in the dense evergreen forest back of Seaside, on the coast of Clatsop County in extreme northwestern Oregon. He was after "big game." And he got it.

The previous September Mr. Lane had taken in the same locality a single specimen of the remarkable blind pterostichid, *Anilloferonia* Van Dyke, but he had not recognized his prize until he got home. Now he was back after more. He found them!

In small rodent tunnels under twelve or fourteen inch logs sunk two-thirds of their diameter in the damp forest floor, the remnants of a long deserted lumber camp, Mr. Lane took a series of the *Anilloferonia*, which proved to be distinct from Van Dyke's species described from Mt. Adams. What is more extraordinary still, he found in the same situation two specimens of an undescribed blind genus of Leiodidæ, the first blind representative of this family to be discovered outside of the highly specialized trimerous Scotocryptini, which are confined to the nests of bees in the Neotropics. Accompanying the pterostichid and the leiodid were two specimens of the scarabacid, *Ægilia* (*Leptægialia*) *montana* Brown, not blind, but of the same rufo-testaceous color as the others. In addition, specimens of the burrowing *Pterostichus* (*Leptoferonia*) *longicollis* LeC. were abundant, but for the most part occurred at a lesser depth than the more noteworthy species.

ANILLOFERONIA Van Dyke

(Pan-Pac. Ent., II, 1926, p. 115)

Eyes wanting*; form parallel; basal pronotal impressions single; sides of pronotum with a single seta in front of middle; elytra without dorsal punctures; metepisternum short; apterous. Testaceous; antennæ extending beyond base of pronotum; pronotum very nearly as long as wide, with base and apex nearly

*Along the anterior margin of each ocular area in our specimens is a small white spot of uncertain nature. Perhaps it is a rudimentary eye, although there is no clear evidence of facets in connection with it.

equal in width, the sides feebly arcuate; elytra nine-striated, the striae impressed and very finely and not closely punctate; scutellar stria absent; side pieces of meso and metasterna and first two abdominal sternites somewhat punctate.

- A. Sides of pronotum arcuate in anterior half, straight, slightly convergent and not sinuate posteriorly; hind angles barely obtuse; basal impressions single, not well defined; basal area of pronotum obscurely punctate; humeri rounded; prothorax below apparently not punctate; length 5.5 mm. Washington (Mt. Adams, 4000 feet).....*testacea* Van D.
- AA. Sides of pronotum feebly arcuate anteriorly, thence feebly sinuate and nearly parallel in about basal sixth, the hind angles narrowly rectangularly to subacutely rounded; basal impressions linear, well defined, distinctly punctate; humeri dentate; no ocellate seta-bearing puncture at base of second stria; prothorax below on either side evidently sparsely punctate; three basal protarsal segments broader in male than in female; male with and female without a small flat opaque area in middle of posterior portion of last abdominal sternite; length 5-6 mm. Oregon (Seaside).....*lanei* Hatch sp. nov.*

Typhloleiodes subterraneus Hatch gen. et sp. nov.

Typhloleiodes Hatch, gen. nov.

A new genus of Leiodidæ apparently related to *Hydnobius*, but distinguished therefrom by the absence of eyes and a truncate labrum. Body not contractile; head moderate, without antennal grooves beneath; labrum short, truncate; antennæ with five segmented club, the eighth segment smaller than the ninth and seventh; pronotum subrectangular, transverse; procoxæ transverse, prominent, with evident trochantin; procoxal cavities not or very narrowly closed behind; mesocoxal widely separated from elytral epipleuræ; metacoxæ separated; tarsi five segmented; tibiæ along outer margin more or less minutely spinose, without a dorsal carina. Type: *T. subterraneus* sp. nov.

Typhloleiodes subterraneus Hatch, sp. nov.

Uniform rufo-testaceous, shining; head transverse, finely sparsely regularly punctate, the frontal and epicranial sutures faintly indicated, the region in front of the frontal suture transversely strigose, the vertex alutaceous except for the ocular areas which are strigose, the anterior edge very finely margined; labrum short truncate, the surface behind the middle of the front margin elevated to form a prominent tooth; antennæ setose, not quite

*Type male, allotype female, and two paratypes (in Hatch collection): Seaside, Ore. (June 28, 1933. M. C. Lane col.) Paratypes same data as type, in Lane collection. One paratype, same data as type but dated September 4, 1932, in Lane collection.

extending to the base of the pronotum, the five segments of the club opaque and pubescent, the six basal segments devoid of short pubescence, the eighth segment narrower and shorter than either the ninth or seventh; pronotum as wide as elytra, its side margins continuous with the elytra and similarly evidently beaded; pronotum about three-fourths as long as broad, the apex nearly three-fourths as wide as the base, the sides arcuate convergent in front of middle, behind the middle the sides are subparallel and feebly sinuate in basal third, hind angles rounded, the base very finely beaded, the disc alutaceous, finely sparsely regularly punctate with a few larger punctures arranged as follows: five along either side margin, one close to the front margin on either side of the middle, two or three in a longitudinal series about midway between the side margin and the middle, one on either side of the middle towards the apex and a transversely arranged pair on either side of the middle towards the base; elytra not alutaceous, more shining and more coarsely punctate than head and pronotum, the punctures extremely faintly aggregated into about twenty longitudinal series, the alternate series very faintly impressed, the entire strial arrangement so feeble that at first glance or in certain lights no evidence of longitudinal series may appear; elytral epipleura wide, shining, transversely strigose, impunctate except for a series of punctures along the inner margin; pro-, meso-, and metasterna carinate at middle, sparsely coarsely punctate and alutaceous; prothoracic epipleurae smooth and sparsely punctate towards outer margin, alutaceous or finely strigose within; abdominal sternites five, sparsely coarsely punctate and alutaceous; trochanters small, the metatrochanters less than one-fourth the length of the metafemur; femora obliquely finely strigose, punctate, shining; tibiae finely spinose along outer margin, the protibiae straight along outer margin, arcuate along inner margin, the apex nearly half as wide as the tibia is long and about five times as wide as is the tibia at its base; basal segment of the protarsus elongate oval, nearly as long as the rest of the tarsus exclusive of the claws, nearly two-fifths as wide as long, the under surface concave and set with whitish spongy pubescence; length 3.1-3.75 mm.

Type and paratype: Seaside, Ore. (June 28, 1933. M. C. Lane col.), in Hatch collection.

If these specimens are males, as the protarsi would appear to indicate, the genus they represent becomes anomalous in the tribe Leiodini (*sensu* Reitter, Hatch, etc.), being the only one with strongly sexually dimorphic protarsi and a five segmented male abdomen.

Acknowledgments are due to Mr. M. C. Lane for the privilege of studying this noteworthy material, for the use of his observa-

tions on the type of *Anilloferonia testacea* Van D., and for his generosity in permitting me to retain the types for my collection. I regard the two specimens of *Typhloleiodes* as by far the choicest beetles in my entire cabinet.

**MONILLIPATROBUS HATCH A SYNONYM OF
PSYDRUS LeC. (CARABIDÆ)**

BY MELVILLE H. HATCH

Monillipatrobus punctatus Hatch (Pan-Pac. Ent. IX, 1933, pp. 118-119) is a synonym of *Psydrus piceus* LeC., as pointed out to me by Mr. M. C. Lane and Dr. Fritz van Emden and established through a comparison with the LeConte type through the courtesy of Mr. P. J. Darlington, Jr. My error was due to the fact that all recent descriptions of *Psydrus* (Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., IX, 1881, pp. 124, 131; LeConte and Horn, Class. Col. N. Am., 1883, pp. 21, 26; Dupuis, Gen. Ins., 123, 1911, p. 1; Bradley, Man. Gen. Beetles Am. n. of Mex., 1930, p. 26) refer to the scrobe of the mandible as without a setigerous puncture, when the fact is that such a puncture is present, even in LeConte's type. Moreover, the first three of these authors as well as LeConte, Class. Col. N. Am. 1861-1862, pp. 17, 29, 30, describe the first four segments of the antennæ as glabrous, whereas in reality no more than the basal segment is properly so described, and even it bears a certain number of short as well as long setæ. A brief reference to Horn's table (l.c., p. 124) will show why I placed the beetle in Pogonini. Sloan (Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1923, p. 247), followed by Bradley, placed the genus, together with *Nomius*, in Pterostichini, in part on the basis of the presence of a plica on the under surface of the elytra, said to be absent in Pogonini (Trechini).

Nomius and *Psydrus* are closely allied. They are distinguished from the Pterostichini by the punctate mandibular scrobe and small metatrochanters and from the Pogonini by their submonilliform antennæ. They may be distinguished from each other as follows:

- A. Eyes large, the head narrowed directly behind them, without appreciable postocular tempora; antennal segments one to four without or with only a very few of the numerous fine setæ that beset the other segments, but with a few longer



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