

NEW GENERA AND A NEW SPECIES OF NEW WORLD
CLERIDAE (COLEOPTERA)¹

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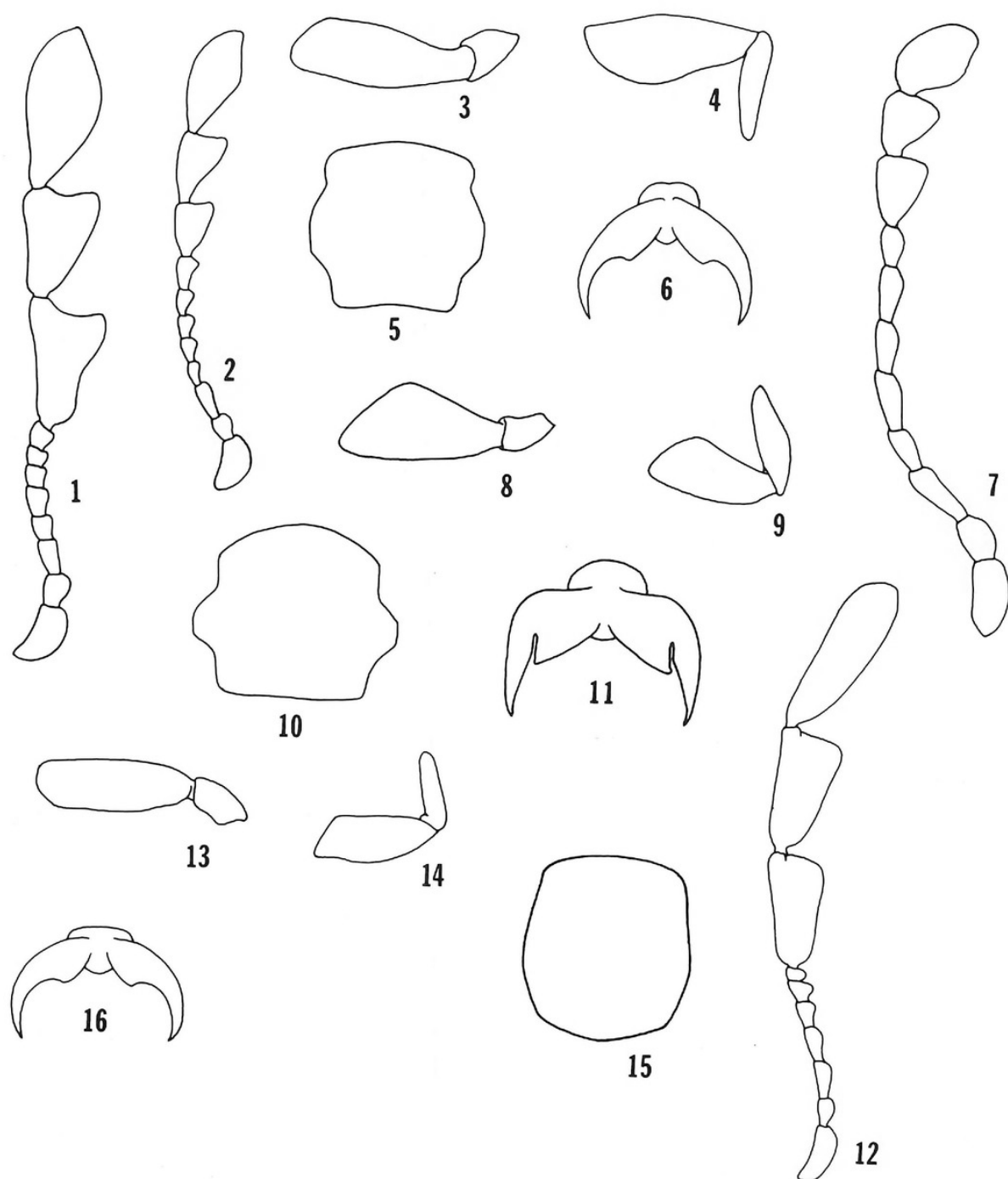
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In preparing for the coverage of the Cleridae in the new Catalogue of North American Coleoptera it has become apparent that a number of generic name changes will be necessary before a satisfactory listing of the species can be accomplished. In this paper, which deals with several groups of the Enopliini, two new generic names are provided for two North American species and a North American genus formerly in synonymy is resurrected. Also, a new generic name is provided for some South American species, which in turn will now allow for a more realistic arrangement of another genus, several species of which occur in North America.

Boschella, new genus

Enopliini, *Head* subquadrate; eyes moderate in size, finely faceted, broadly, rather deeply emarginate behind antennal insertion; antenna (Figs. 1 and 2) 11-segmented, segment 1 enlarged, slightly less than twice as long as the subglobular segment 2, segments 3 and 4 somewhat elongate, segments 5-8 compact, subglobose, segments 9-11 forming a loose club, segments 9 and 10 abruptly enlarged, subequal, elongate-triangular, somewhat flattened, male with apical angle of inner margin slightly prolonged, acute, segment 11 elongate with apical half of inner margin slightly emarginate; maxillary palpus with last segment subcylindrical (Fig. 3), labial palpus with last segment elongate-triangular (Fig. 4). *Pronotum* (Fig. 5) convex, coarsely punctate, disk broadly flattened, usually with a faint longitudinal ridge or tumescence on either side of middle; margins entire, lateral and hind margins slightly ridged; lateral margin rather abruptly, broadly expanded at middle; front and hind angles broadly rounded. *Elytra* elongate, subcylindrical, covering abdomen; surface coarsely, densely punctate, mostly serially arranged; epipleuron indistinct, narrow, extending to middle of elytron. *Anterior coxal cavities* broadly open behind, proepimeron narrowly triangular behind cavity, transversely extending to about outer hind cavity. *Legs* rather slender; fore tibia not serrate along front margin or apically toothed; tarsal segment 1 narrow, plantula distinct, segments 2 and 3 apically expanded with well developed, rounded plantula; pretarsal claws rather large, with a slight basal lobe (Fig. 6).

Type of genus: *Enoplium fasciatum* LeConte.



Figs. 1-16. Figs. 1-6, *Boschella*: 1, antenna of male; 2, antenna of female; 3, maxillary palpus, last two segments; 4, labial palpus, last 2 segments; 5, outline of pronotum in dorsal view; 6, pretarsal claws. Figs. 7-11, *Exochonotus*: 7, antenna; 8, maxillary palpus, last two segments; 9, labial palpus, last two segments; 10, outline of pronotum in dorsal view; 11, pretarsal claws. Figs. 12-16, *Parapelonides nigrescens* Schaeffer: 12, antenna; 13, maxillary palpus, last two segments; 14, labial palpus, last two segments; 15, outline of pronotum in dorsal view; 16, pretarsal claws.

Boschella is erected to receive the Californian species currently listed in Corporaal's Catalogue of the Cleridae as *Corinthiscus fasciatus* (LeConte) and its synonym *C. trilobatus* (VanDyke). However, the affinities of this genus are not with *Corinthiscus* s.s., but rather with the *Pelonium* section of that genus and with the genus described here as *Exochonotus*. *Boschella* can be recognized by a combination of features which include the finely faceted eyes, the non-lobed first and second segments of the antennal club, the entire front margin of the fore tibia, the narrow and shortened elytral epipleura and differently shaped last segment of the maxillary and labial palpi.

This genus is dedicated to a friend and colleague, the late Robert van den Bosch of the University of California who effectively carried the banner of Biological Control with dedication and forthrightness during his productive career.

Exochonotus, new genus

Enopliini, *Head* subquadrate; eyes moderate in size, coarsely faceted, broadly, moderately emarginate behind antennal insertion; antenna (Fig. 7) 11-segmented, segment 1 enlarged, slightly more than twice as long as subcylindrical segment 2, segments 3–8 filiform, segments 9–11 forming a loose club, segments 9 and 10 moderately enlarged, subequal, elongate-triangular, indistinctly flattened, segment 11 subovate to elongate in outline; maxillary palpus and labial palpus with last segment triangular (Figs. 8 and 9), maxillary palpus larger. *Pronotum* (Fig. 10) convex, coarsely punctate; disk subflattened or irregularly contoured; margins entire, lateral and hind margin slightly ridged; lateral margin angulately lobed at middle; front and hind angles subrectangular. *Elytra* elongate, subcylindrical, covering abdomen; surface coarsely, densely punctate, serially arranged; epipleuron distinct, narrow, extending from base to near apices. *Anterior coxal cavities* open behind, proepimeron narrowly triangular behind cavity, transversely extending to midpoint of cavity. *Legs* rather slender; fore tibia not serrate along front margin or apically toothed; tarsal segment 1 narrow, plantula distinct, segment 2 slightly wider, plantula distinct, segment 3 expanded, ovate, with plantula rounded apically; pretarsal claws rather large, with a slight basal tooth or a distinct basal lobe (Fig. 11).

Type of genus: *Lebasiella varipennis* Spinola.

In addition to the type species which is transferred from *Cregya*, *Pelonium tuberculatum* Pic and *P. lobaticolle* Lesne are included in *Exochonotus*. They are transferred from *Corinthiscus* where they have been placed in Corporaal's Catalogue.

This genus which is restricted to South America shows similarities with *Boschella* in antennal structure, general body form, the entire front margin

of the front tibia and in the serially arranged punctation of the elytra. They differ in the form of the last segment of the maxillary and labial palpi, the nature of the elytral epipleura and in the size of the facets of the eyes. *Exochonotus* shows an intermediate condition with respect to the toothing of the pretarsal claws. A slight toothed condition exists on some specimens examined whereas the others have the claws basally lobed.

Pelonides Kuwert

Pelonides Kuwert, 1894, Ann. Ent. Soc. Belg. 38:8.

This North American genus has been incorrectly associated with the South American genus *Pyticara* by several clerid workers over the years and most recently was listed as a synonym of that genus in Corporaal's Catalogue of the Cleridae. After studying nearly all the type specimens of the assigned specimens, I can only conclude that *Pelonides* must be regarded as a distinct genus and one that is not related to *Pyticara*. This is indicated by the antennae which are 10-segmented and have the first two segments of the club lobed in *Pelonides* and are 11 segmented and have the segments of the club parallel-sided in *Pyticara*. Also, the pretarsal claws are feebly lobed in *Pelonides* and basally toothed in *Pyticara*; the front tibia has the anterior margin entire in *Pelonides* and serrate in *Pyticara*; and the epipleura is weakly reflexed in *Pelonides* and strongly reflexed in *Pyticara*.

The following names, as listed in Corporaal's Catalogue under *Pyticara*, are recognized as belonging to *Pelonides*:

1. *granulatipennis* (Schaeffer)
2. *humeralis* (Horn)
 militaris (Chevrolat)
 perroudi (Pic)
3. *quadripunctata* (Say)
 quadrinotata (Haldeman)
4. *scabripennis* (LeConte)
5. *similis* Knull

Parapelonides, new genus

Enopliini, *Head* subquadrate; eyes small, finely faceted, deeply emarginate behind antennal insertion; antenna (Fig. 12) 10-segmented, segment 1 enlarged, twice as long as subglobular segment 2, segments 3–5 nearly filiform, segments 6 and 7 shorter and slightly thicker, segments 8–10 forming a loose club, segments 8 and 9 abruptly enlarged, subequal, subflattened, subtriangular, segment 10 slightly longer than segment 9, narrowly ovate; maxillary and labial palpus with last segment subcylindrical (Figs. 13 and 14). *Pronotum* (Figs. 15 and 17) subovate in dorsal view, strongly convex;

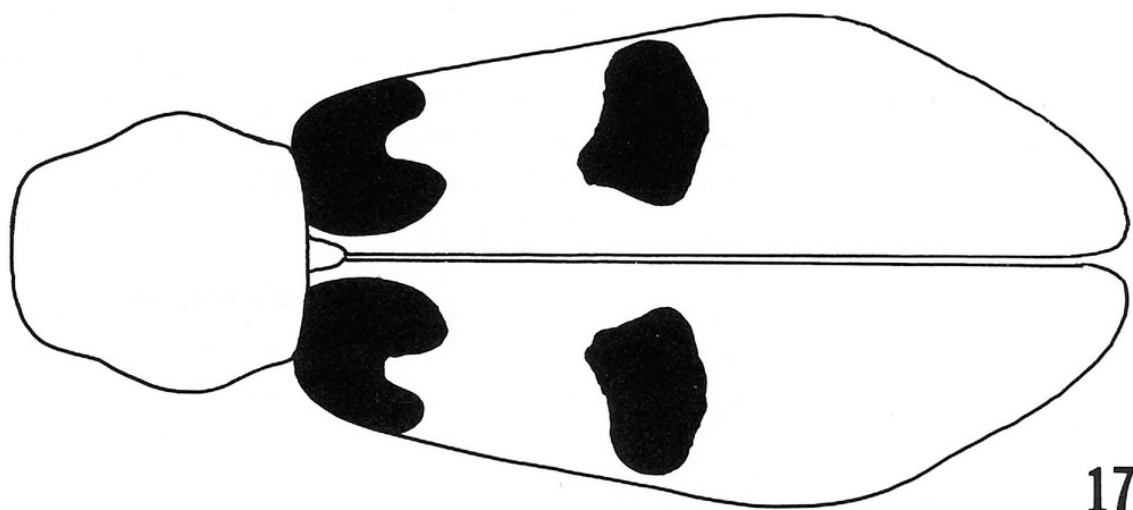


Fig. 17. *P. beckeri* Barr, pronotum and elytra.

margins entire, lateral and hind margins slightly ridged; lateral margin arcuate to slightly lobed at middle; front and hind angles broadly rounded. *Elytra* subovate, broadest behind middle, covering abdomen; coarsely punctate; epipleuron distinct, rather narrow, broadest below humeri, gradually narrowing to area of greatest elytral width near the apical fourth. *Anterior coxal cavities* narrowly open behind, proepimeron narrowly triangular behind cavity, transversely extending at least to midpoint of cavity. *Legs* rather slender; fore tibia not serrate along front margin or apically toothed; tarsal segment 1 narrowed, plantula inconspicuous, segments 2 and 3 apically expanded with well developed rounded plantula; pretarsal claws small with a slight basal lobe (Fig. 16).

Type of genus: *Enoplium nigrescens* Schaeffer.

Parapelonides is allied to *Pelonides*. The two genera are separated by the first and second segments of the antennal club being slightly triangular in *Parapelonides* and apically lobed in *Pelonides*, by the elytra being densely punctate in *Parapelonides* and entirely or in part granulose in *Pelonides* and by the pretarsal claws being conspicuously smaller in *Parapelonides*.

The genus is represented by two species, *P. nigrescens* from southern Texas and adjacent Mexico which is transferred from *Pyticara* and the following undescribed species.

***Parapelonides beckeri*, new species**

(Fig. 17)

Female: Somewhat shining; yellow-orange, elytra with a pair of irregular black markings at base and a pair of transverse, black discal spots in front of middle, antennae and legs black except trochanters and basal half of upper and lower surfaces of fore femora yellowish. *Head* rather densely,

irregularly punctate, moderately clothed with short, suberect brown hairs; front broadly subdepressed at middle. *Pronotum* densely punctate laterally, less densely punctate medially, densely clothed with short, suberect brown hairs; lateral margins somewhat lobed at middle. *Elytra* with punctations serially arranged, rather coarse, deep, becoming obsolete at apical fourth, rather densely clothed with erect and suberect, short tawny hairs and with a few longer hairs at sides; lateral margins feebly bisinuate along apical fourth; apices broadly rounded. *Ventral* surface impunctate, indistinctly pubescent; metasternum strongly convex. *Legs* with femora impunctate, tibiae densely, irregularly punctate. *Length*: 4 mm, width 1.8 mm.

Holotype, male (Canadian National Collection), from 12 mi west of Olan-chito, Honduras, Jan. 1949, E. C. Becker.

Parapelonides beckeri, the second known species of the genus, is readily separated from the other, *P. nigrescens*, by several features. Most obvious with this new species the elytra have two pairs of dark spots rather than a pair of broad dark vittae; the elytral punctations are serially arranged rather than being irregularly and densely placed; the sides of the pronotum are slightly lobed at the middle rather than being evenly arcuate; and the middle and hind legs are mostly blackish rather than being distinctly bicolored.

This species is named after the collector of the type specimen, Dr. Edward C. Becker, Curator of the Canadian National Collection, in acknowledgment of the many favors he has extended me over the years.

Footnote

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