

sides straight and parallel. (Fig. 1.) The eye area is wider than long, the front row of eyes covers the whole width of the head, and the small, middle eyes are nearer the upper pair than the front row. The leg of the first pair is not much thicker than the others in either sex, and the tibia has on the under side three pairs of long spines. The mandibles have no teeth under the claw. The male palpi have the tibia as long as wide, with a long process extending half the length of the tarsus and having a sharp tooth in the middle of the upper edge. (Fig. 23, 3.) The palpal organ is oval and thick, extending back at the base over part of the tibia. (Fig. 23, 3 and 4.) The tube is at the tip and is short and curved in a half circle. (Fig. 23, 4.) The epigynum has two small, semi-circular openings behind which the round spermathecae show through the skin. (Fig. 23, 2.)

Simpson summit, 7,000 ft., near Banff; a smaller species, *C. montanus* Banks, is found on Mt. Washington, N. H., above the trees.

### ON SOME NEW OR NOTEWORTHY COLEOPTERA FROM THE WEST COAST OF FLORIDA.—III.

BY W. S. BLATCHLEY, INDIANAPOLIS, IND. /

(Continued from page 240.)

#### ***Elytroleptus floridanus* Lec.**

One example of this rare form was beaten from oak on March 23. It was described from Florida in 1862, and Schwarz records the taking of a single specimen at Haulover.

#### ***Plectomerus dentipes* Olivier.**

Three examples of this small and well-marked Longicorn have been taken by beating oak in November and December.

#### ***Zagymnus clerinus* Lec.**

Schwarz records this species as very rare in the stems of dry palmetto leaves. Five specimens have been taken at Dunedin, three on pine lumber in October and December, the others at electric porch light in June. Two of the five are wholly black, one of them being 19 mm. in length. The others are typical in hue, the head and thorax red and the elytra maculate, the length 13-15 mm.

August, 1917

**Cryptocephalus nanus** Fab.

One specimen by beating in a wet hammock, March 27. LeConte records\* it from Arkansas and Florida. No other Floridian record is known to me.

**Cryptocephalus calidus** Suff.

One specimen beneath chunk near pond. Not before recorded definitely from Florida.

**Pachybrachys stygicus** Fall.

Occurs frequently on huckleberry foliage and flowers in autumn and spring. Fall's types were from a number of localities in Florida and Alabama.

**Pachybrachys characteristicus** Suff.

Fall also records this from several localities in Florida.\*\* One specimen was secured at Dunedin in a wet hammock.

**Monoxia batisia**, sp. nov.

Elongate-oblong, feebly convex. Fuscous-black, above thickly clothed with short, prostrate, silken yellow pubescence, the blackish ground colour showing in a narrow median line on head and thorax and in some irregular spots and short curved lines along the inner portions of, and some rows of minute dots along the sides of each elytron; antennae and legs reddish-brown, more or less annulate or tinged with fuscous; under surface fuscous, very sparsely and finely pubescent. Head with a broad, shallow but distinct median impression. Thorax nearly twice as wide as long, not narrower at apex than base, sides broadly curved and rounded into the base, which is distinctly, obtusely emarginate at middle, front angles obtusely rounded; disc finely and closely punctate and with a vague median impression and another each side. Elytra one-third wider and five times as long as thorax, sides parallel for three-fourths their length, then curved into the rounded apex; disc more or less uneven, finely, densely and deeply reticulate-punctate. Male with tarsal claws bifid one-third their length, the last ventral broadly and deeply emarginate. Female with claws simple, last ventral truncate or nearly so. Length, male, 3.5 mm.; female, 4-4.3 mm.

\*Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., VIII, 1880, 201.

\*\*Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., XLI, 1915, 376.

Swept in numbers, January 29—April 2, from the foliage of the fleshy-leaved seaside plant, *Batis maritima* L., which covers large tracts along the inner borders of the mangrove swamps on Hog Island, opposite Dunedin. With the exception of *puncticollis* Say, 7–8.5 mm. in length, this is the only *Monoxia* definitely known from east of the Mississippi River, though LeConte, in 1865,\* mentioned one of his types of *obtusa* (now placed as a synonym of his *debilis*\*\*\*) as having been found at Andover, Mass. Horn in his "Galerucini" states,\*\*\* however, that this locality "is much more than doubtful." From *debilis* *M. batisia* may be known by the much more distinct median impression of head, different form of thorax with the basal margin distinctly emarginate and by the much deeper emargination of the last ventral of male.

In this connection it may be mentioned that Fabricius in 1801†, described from Carolina a *Galeruca atomaria*, the status of which is in doubt. His description, based mainly on colour, is as follows:

"*atomaria*, G.—Pallida, elytrorum sutura, atomisque ferrugineis. Statura parva *G. tenellæ*. [3.2–4 mm.] Antennæ ferrugineæ. Caput ferrugineum, vertice nigro. Thorax marginatus, pallidus, immaculatus. Elytra lævia, pallida, sutura, quæ tamen apicem haud attingit, puncto maiori distincto in medio atomisque ferrugineis. Corpus pallidum."

Habitat in Carolina Mus. D. Bosc.

LeConte (loc. cit. 205) states that "this was probably a species of *Monoxia*," and it was so listed by Gemminger & Harold. It is possible that this is the species I have described as *M. batisia*, but it cannot be so determined from the brief description of Fabricius.

### ***Haltica nana* Crotch.**

One specimen swept from low herbage, October 26. Horn‡ gives its range as South Carolina to Florida.

\*Proc. Phil. Acad. Nat. Sci., 222.

\*\*Since *obtusa* was described first on the same page, it should be made the name of the species, with *debilis* as the synonym.

\*\*\*Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., XX, 1893, 86.

†Syst. Eleut. I, 490.

‡Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., XVI, 1889, 221.

***Haltica marevagans* Horn.**

Taken in some numbers by sweeping the sea purslane, *Sesuvium maritimum* Walt., along a dredged ditch on Hog Island. Feb. 5—March 25. Horn, (loc. cit., p. 226) states that it occurs along the sea coast region from Florida to New Jersey.

***Chaetocnema brunnescens* Horn.**

This handsome little bronzed-brown species was swept from the sea-blite, *Batis maritima* L. on Hog Island, February 27, a dozen or more being taken. As pointed out by Horn\* its peculiar colour and distinctly punctured head make it easily known. His types were taken by Schwarz at Key West (who also took a series at Punta Gorda) and we can find no other published record.

***Blapstinus aciculus*, sp. nov.**

Elongate-oval, feebly convex. Above piceous-black, very finely alutaceous, subopaque, sparsely clothed with minute prostrate brownish-yellow hairs; beneath piceous, legs and antennae dark reddish-brown. Head almost flat, finely, sparsely and evenly punctate, the clypeus broadly emarginate. Antennae gradually enlarged toward apex, second joint one-half the length of third, the latter slightly longer than fourth. Thorax subquadrate, one-fourth wider than long, sides subparallel from base to apical third, then gradually converging to the apical angles which are obtuse; hind angles rectangular, base feebly bisinuate; disc finely, evenly and rather sparsely aciculate punctate. Elytra at base but slightly wider than thorax, sides very feebly diverging to behind the middle, then broadly curved to apex; striae rather deep, their punctures fine and well separated; intervals convex, each with numerous minute punctures, each one of which bears a very fine hair. Under surface of abdomen finely and sparsely punctate, that of prosternum reticulate-punctate. Male with three basal joints of front tarsi rather widely dilated and spongy pubescent beneath, first three segments of abdomen widely and shallowly concave, the fifth with a broad, rounded concavity at middle. Length 4.5 mm.

Described from four males taken December 22-24 beneath dried cow dung in a sandy lane. Allied to *humilis* Casey, but body broader and form and sculpture of thorax, and secondary sexual characters very different. Specimens have been sub-

\*Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., XVI, 1889, 260.

mitted to Mr. Fall and Col. Casey, and both say it is unlike any species known to them.

**Arrhenoplita ferruginea** Lec.

A colony of 20 or more adults of this interesting Tenebrionid were taken on Jan. 25 from a woody fungus on the side of an oak log. Larvæ and pupæ were also present. Described from Louisiana, Schwarz lists it as rare at Enterprise, Fla., in company with *Boletotherus bifurcus* Fab.

**Helops cisteloides** Germ.

I can find no mention of this species in any of the published lists of Florida beetles. Horn in his "Tenebrionidæ"\* gives the "Gulf States" as its habitat. About Dunedin it is quite frequent during the winter months, a score or more being taken from between the bundles of a stack of shingles, and others at porch light.

**Mycetochares puncticollis**, sp. nov.

Elongate, slender, subparallel. Black, very sparsely clothed with a fine, prostrate, brownish-yellow pubescence; elytra each with a large oval reddish-yellow humeral spot; antennæ, labrum, tibiæ and tarsi pale brownish-yellow, femora and under surface piceous. Eyes rather large, separated by twice their width. Thorax nearly twice as wide as long, basal foveæ two, small; sides broadly curved, hind angles obtuse; surface, as well as that of head, finely, very densely and evenly punctate. Elytra as wide at base as thorax, disc without trace of striæ, very finely and closely rugosely punctate. Under surface minutely and sparsely punctate. Front coxæ separated by a prosternal process. Length 3.8 mm.

Described from a single specimen sifted from dead leaves, March 8. Allied to *fraterna* Say but differs from it and all other described species by the fine, dense punctuation of thorax. The pale spot of elytra is oblong-oval and confined to the humerus, whereas in *fraterna* it is much larger and placed obliquely between humerus and suture.

**Anthicus convexulus** Casey.

Single specimens were swept from huckleberry on March 20 and April 8. Described from South Carolina.

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\*Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc., XIV, 1870, 936.

**Eleminus ashmeadi** Casey.

Four examples have been taken at Dunedin, February 23—April 11, by sweeping ferns in a wet hammock, and another at Sanford on March 28. The unique type of Casey was from St. Nicholas, Florida.

**Zonantes schwarzi** Casey.

A specimen of this well-marked, little Anthicid was beaten from the flowers of the Virginia willow, *Itea virginica* L., in a wet hammock on March 27. Only the type, described from Biscayne Bay, Fla., has heretofore been recorded. From Casey's description\* the Dunedin specimen differs somewhat in colour, the median black bar of elytra being broken at the suture, while the legs are pale except the femora which are black at base.

**Sandytes ptinoides** Schz.

This species occurs on ferns and other foliage in wet hammocks. Two specimens have been taken near Dunedin, one December 17, the other March 12. It is recorded from New Smyrna and Enterprise by Schwarz as very rare.

**Gnathium francilloni** Kirby.

Four specimens taken by sweeping low vegetation along the margin of a pond, October 26. No previous published Florida record can be found.

**Nemognathus nemorensis** Hentz.

One specimen taken with the preceding. "Tampa, very rare," is Schwarz's record.

**Nemognathus vittigera** Lec.

Ft. Myers, Sarasota and Dunedin, one specimen from each locality; March 4—June 10; the one on the latter date at porch light, the others on flowers of thistle. Le Conte gives its range\*\* as Illinois, Missouri and Texas.

**Alloxaxis pleuralis** Lec.

Six specimens at porch light; June 10—July 5.

**Alloxaxis floridana** Horn.

Also at porch light, nine specimens having been taken in June and July. It is very probable that this will prove to be only a

\*Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci., VIII, 1895, 783.

\*\*Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., VIII, 1880, 215.

pale variety of the preceding. Horn's unique type was from Biscayne Bay.

**Paragraphus setosus** Blatch.

This genus and species were founded\* on a single specimen taken in the axils of a thistle on Hog Island. Especial attention was given to the search for additional examples during the past winter. On December 27, the first visit to that portion of the island where the type was found, more than 40 thistles were chopped up, and 71 examples of *Agraphus bellicus* Say taken from their axils, as well as a number of *Tanymecus lacena* Hbst., but no *Paragraphus*. On January 29 another trip was made. The two species mentioned were still found but in diminished numbers, and after a long search a single example of the *Paragraphus* rewarded my efforts, so that now two are in my collection. Both the type and its mate were taken within 50 yards of one another, and within that distance of the Gulf beach on the western side of the island and about the middle of its length.

**Conotrachelus maritimus**, sp. nov.

Oval, robust. Dark reddish-brown, vertex and elytra thinly clothed with short, scale-like prostrate reddish hairs; elytra each with a small spot of similar white hairs at the bases of the third and fifth intervals, and a minute tuft of mixed white and reddish scales near apex of third interval. Beak as long as thorax, male, as head and thorax, female, finely carinate above, striate on sides, coarsely and densely punctate. Thorax almost naked, bell-shaped, about as wide as long, sides broadly rounded, much narrowed in front, base bisinuate; disc with a trace of a very fine median carina, coarsely, very densely and deeply reticulate-punctate, each puncture enclosing a prostrate, oblong reddish scale. Elytra oval, nearly twice as wide at base as thorax, sides straight from base to middle, then strongly converging to the obtuse apex; striæ feebly impressed, each marked with a row of small, rounded punctures, each puncture partly closed by a prostrate, oblong scale; third, fifth and seventh intervals slightly elevated, all the intervals with a row of very short, erect black bristles, those on the declivity more evident and in part paler. Under surface and femora coarsely and densely punctate, each

\*Rhynchophora of N. E. Amer., 1916, 110.

puncture scale-bearing like those of thorax. Femora armed with a small obtuse tooth; claws with a long acute one. Length 3.5-3.8 mm.

A compact and prettily marked little species, described from nine specimens taken singly or in pairs, February 17-22, beneath chunks of dead stems of saw palmetto along the borders of a thinly wooded tract one mile north of Dunedin, on the margin of Clearwater Bay. None of them were more than 50 feet from the edge of the water at high tide. The species belongs to Group III of the genus *Conotrachelus* as treated in the Rhynchophora of N. E. America. In some of the specimens the elytra are in part faintly mottled with minute patches of isolated white scales.

#### ***Anchonus duryi* Blatch.**

This peculiarly sculptured Cossonid was described\* from specimens taken at Sarasota and West Palm Beach. It is also in the National Museum from St. Petersburg, 21 miles south of Dunedin. Single specimens were taken during the winter, January 24 and February 17, both under the same conditions and in the same locality as the *Conotrachelus* above described.

Since the second paper of this series appeared in the July Canadian Entomologist, Mr. E. A. Schwarz has called my attention to the fact that the name *Ischyryus tripunctatus* has been preoccupied by Crotch (1873) for a Santo Domingo species. The species I described under that name may, therefore, be known as *Ischyryus dunedinensis*.

Mr. Schwarz also cited me to a paper by H. G. Hubbard (Psyche, Vol. IV p. 215) on *Hypotrachia spissipes* Lec., in which the female is first described and the habits of both sexes given from specimens observed at Crescent City, Fla.

In addition to the localities given for *Chlorophorus annularis* Fab., Schwarz adds China, Japan and the Philippines, where it breeds in bamboo, a plant which has been introduced extensively in and about Dunedin. He states that; 'Unless the beetle becomes established in the bamboo debris wherever the plant is grown in this country, it should not be included in our lists.'

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\*Rhynchophora, p. 521.