

A NEW GENUS AND A NEW SPECIES OF PEDILID BEETLE (COLEOPTERA, ANTHICIDAE, PEDILINAE) FROM PUERTO RICO

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This appears to be the first record of a Pedilid beetle from Puerto Rico. The new genus is a member of the tribe Eurygeniini and the distinguishing features are entire eyes and reduced tempora (fig. 1). This will lead to couplet 8 of my key to the genera of Eurygeniini (Abdullah, 1962). The following couplets are added to the key to distinguish the new genus.

1. Last antennal segment four times or more longer than the penultimate segment *Bactrocerus* LeConte
Last antennal segment not more than two times longer than the penultimate segment 2
2. Antennae serrate in males, filiform in females; wing with the anal cell open; parameres with more than ten pairs of spines; south-western United States *Leptoremus* Casey
Antennae filiform in both sexes; wing with the anal cell closed; parameres with less than ten pairs of spines (fig. 9); Puerto Rico *Neoeurygenius*, new genus

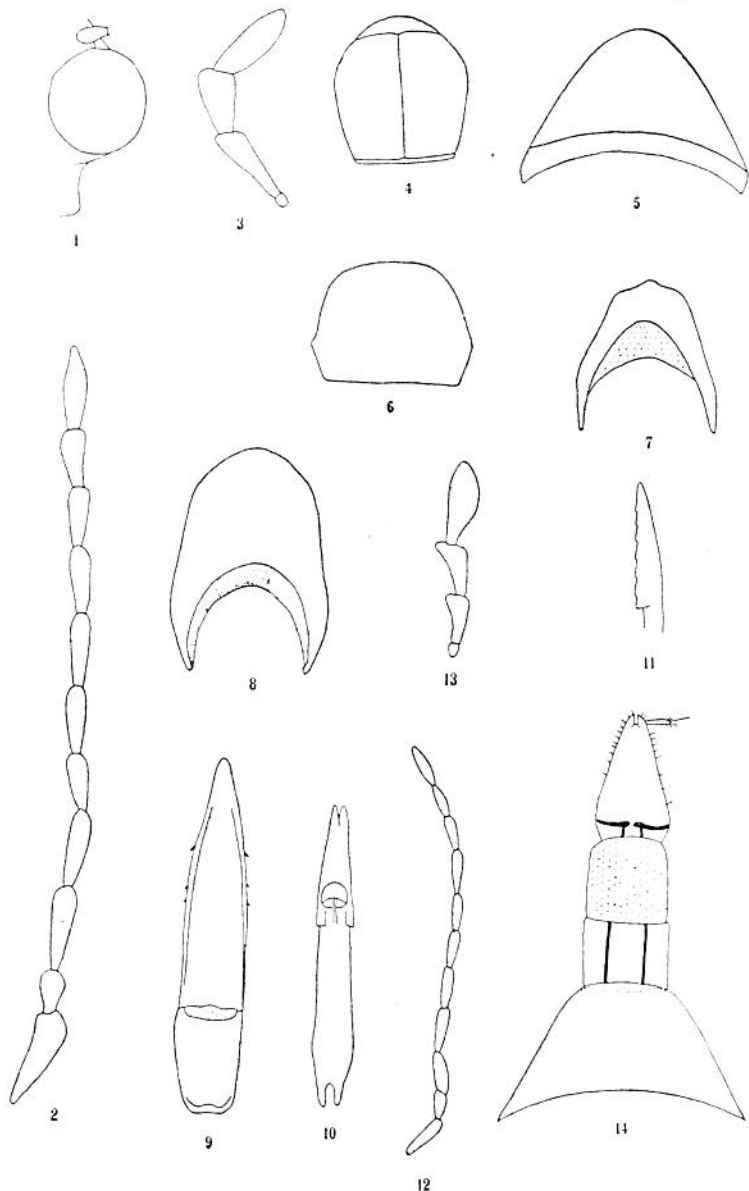
Neoeurygenius Abdullah, new genus

Pubescence slightly dimorphic, with microscopic white spots on elytra.

Head widest across eyes; tempora reduced; vertex without a median sulcus; frontoclypeal area separated from vertex by a very small depression; neck wide; eyes entire, only weakly sinuate near antennal insertions; coarsely-faceted. Labrum entire; mandibles nearly twice as long as wide; molar lobe very small, with weak transverse ridges; prostheca small, not hairy. Maxillae with well-developed lacinia. Maxillary palp nearly filiform, apical segment more or less sublaterally truncate. Labium small; mentum short; labial palpi nearly cylindrical.

Prothorax longer than wide; produced into an apical flange; margined at base; widest subapically before middle, converging posteriorly; not campanulate. Front coxal cavities visibly (=externally) open, but internally closed behind. Mes-episterna meeting in front of mesosternum. Metasternum not spinous. Wing with anal (=wedge) cell closed. Punctures (on head, pronotum and elytra) coarse. Legs without ctenidia or accessory spines; tibial spurs thick; hind coxae not contiguous (as in Anthicinae).

Seventh abdominal sternite entire in both sexes, not laterally produced. Parameres with 3-5 pairs of spines, without ridges on



Figs. 1-14.—1, Male head (portion); 2, male antenna; 3, male maxillary palp; 4, male pronotum; 5, male seventh sternite; 6, male seventh tergite; 7, male eighth sternite; 8, male eighth tergite; 9, male tegmen, ventral view; 10, male median lobe, ventral view; 11, apex of male median lobe, lateral view; 12, female antenna; 13, female maxillary palp; 14, female seventh sternite, eighth sternite (underneath), and apex of ovipositor, ventral view.

ventral surface. Median lobe serrate along sides (longitudinally) and at basal ends (transversely) of blades. Ovipositor with reduced baculi; slender, long styli borne on sides of coxites.

Type of the genus: *portoricensis*.

Neocurygenius portoricensis Abdullah, new species

(Figs. 1-14.)

Holotype. Male, U.S.A., Puerto Rico, Ensenada, November 13, author's no. 359, in the British Museum (N.H.).

Colour: dark brown; head, pronotum and scutellum blackish-brown; eyes light brown with small dark patches; antennae and labial palpi partly rufous.

Vestiture: pubescence sparse, not completely concealing surface sculpture below; decumbent; white; irregularly, microscopically clustered on elytra, responsible for maculations.

Sculpture reticulate on pronotum.

Head broadly triangular; nearly as long as wide; slightly narrower than pronotum at its widest portions; moderately densely, coarsely punctate. Labrum narrow. Mandibles entire at apex. Maxillary palpi with first segment smallest; fourth (=apical) segment only slightly longer than third (fig. 3). Labial palpi small. Eyes convex, large, separated by a distance less than their width above, hairy. Antennae filiform; first and last (=eleventh) segments nearly equal, largest; second segment smallest; last segment slightly longer than penultimate segment (fig. 2).

Pronotum finely (weakly) medially sulcate; coarsely, densely punctate; shape as in figure 4. Scutellum rounded at apex. Wing with cross-veins between $2dA_2$ and $2dA_3$ incomplete, and between $3dA_1$ and $3dA_2$ absent (subject to variation within a species in other genera, such as *Stereopalpus*): lower margin fringed with small hairs. Elytra weakly nucleated, rounded at apex. Legs finely pubescent; empodium minute.

Abdomen: seventh (=fifth visible) sternite as in figure 5; seventh tergite entire, with a characteristic base (fig. 6); eighth sternite with three weak apical lobes, central lobe more pronounced; large basal portion membranous (fig. 7); eighth tergite entire, small basal portion membranous (fig. 8). Aedeagus as in figures 9-11. Parameres (not sharply) tapering at apex; with three pairs of dorso-lateral spines, placed near the middle. Basal-piece longer than wide, weakly emarginate at base. Area between basal-piece and parameres membranous. Median lobe subapically serrate; lateral longitudinal serrations weak and broad (fig. 11), teeth at basal ends of blades sharp, minute and more numerous; median struts very short.

Measurements in mm.: total length=5.5. Antennal length: total=2.50; segments I-XI: 0.30, 0.14, 0.27, 0.25, 0.22, 0.18, 0.23, 0.23, 0.23, 0.18, and 0.27 respectively. Maxillary palp: total=0.75; segments I-IV: 0.07, 0.25, 0.20, and 0.23 respectively.

Head: width across eyes = 1.17; dorsal interocular distance = 0.36. Pronotum: length = 1.35; width at apex = 0.50; maximum width = 1.20; width at base = 0.90. Front tarsus: total = 0.91; segments I-V: 0.24, 0.18, 0.10, 0.08, and 0.31 respectively. Middle tarsus: total = 1.09; segments I-V: 0.33, 0.18, 0.18, 0.08, and 0.32 respectively. Hind tarsus: total = 1.15; segments I-IV: 0.50, 0.25, 0.08, and 0.32 respectively. Hind tibial spur = 0.12.

Allotype. Female, same locality, author's no. 358, in the British Museum (N.H.) collection. Differs from the male (holotype) as follows: Antennae slightly smaller, shape as in figure 12. Maxillary palpi as in figure 13. Seventh abdominal sternite entire; eighth sternite slightly, broadly emarginate; eighth tergite weakly, narrowly emarginate. Ovipositor sparsely hairy near apex (fig. 14). Measurements in mm.: Total length = 5.5. Antennal length: total = 2.21; segments I-XI: 0.30, 0.13, 0.22, 0.20, 0.20, 0.19, 0.18, 0.21, 0.19, 0.14, and 0.25 respectively. Maxillary palp: total = 0.66; segments I-IV: 0.05, 0.20, 0.18, and 0.23 respectively. Head: width across eyes = 0.90; dorsal interocular distance = 0.33. Pronotum: length = 1.17; width at apex = 0.55; maximum width = 0.99; width at base = 0.81. Elytron: length = 3.5; maximum width = 0.75. Front tarsus: total = 0.80; segments I-V: 0.24, 0.14, 0.13, 0.05, and 0.24 respectively. Middle tarsus: total = 0.91; segments I-V: 0.32, 0.16, 0.14, 0.06, and 0.23 respectively. Hind tarsus: total = 0.92; segments I-IV: 0.37, 0.20, 0.08, and 0.27 respectively. Hind tibial spur = 0.13.

Paratypes. Three males and three females. All are from the same locality except one male which comes from Guayanilla in Puerto Rico and is at the California Academy of Sciences. The specimen is 6 mm. in length and the tegmen is dorsal to the median lobe. Eyes are black, legs are blackish-brown, and other parts of the body are reddish-brown. A male (author's no. 360), 5 mm. in length, in the British Museum, is similar to the holotype but has at least seven spines on the parameres. Another male (author's no. 357), in the British Museum, has the head missing and is similar to the previous specimen in characters of the aedeagus. A 7 mm. long specimen with the abdomen missing is probably a female and is in the Paris Museum. The insect is reddish-brown in general but eyes are black in centre and brown around margins. A female specimen at Harvard University is nearly 8 mm. in length. Eyes are black and apical segment of maxillary palpi is rather sub-cultriform. Finally, a paratype (female) with damaged head and prothorax is in the Chicago Natural History Museum.

Remarks

The two sexes could be easily separated by the shape of pygidium which is apically entire in males and emarginate in females.

Similarities to other genera in the tribe Eurygeniini are as follows: eyes are also entire in *Pergetus*, *Stereopalpus*, *Duboisius*,

Egestria, *Bactrocerus*, *Leptoremus* and *Eurygenius* but not in *Mastoremus* or *Retocomus*; tempora are reduced in *Bactrocerus*, *Leptoremus*, *Eurygenius*, and *Mastoremus* (but not in others); pronotum is likewise not campanulate and has sculpture on surface in *Duboisius*; anal cell of wings is similarly closed in *Bactrocerus*, *Egestria* and *Pergetus*; but the aedeagus is characteristic in *Neoeurygenius*.

Reference

ABDULLAH, M. (1962). A key to the genera of Eurygeniini, with redescription of the genus *Bactrocerus* and description of a new genus. *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, 5 (9): 595-600.

NOTES ON LARVA OF *Heliothis armigera* HÜBN. (LEP., NOCTUIDAE)

On the 17th February 1963 a Noctuid larva was found dead inside a tomato, and I instinctively thought of *Heliothis armigera* Hübn. I compared it with the coloured plate illustrating this species in the *Proc. S. Lond. ent. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 1960, but due to the condition of the larva I could not be absolutely certain of its identity. However, Mr. G. Haggett kindly examined my specimen and confirmed the identification.—P. J. GENT, 3 Irthlingborough Road, Wellingborough, Northants.

Ennearthron spp. (COL., CISIDAE) IN CHESHIRE.

On March 14th, 1963, I found a large colony of *Ennearthron affine* Gyl., a chiefly southern species, breeding in an unidentifiable hard fungus on a dead beech log in Dunham Park, Cheshire. This capture constituted a new record for the faunal area of Lancashire and Cheshire. It is interesting to note that the only other British member of the genus, *E. cornutum* Gyl., was only known from this locality (Fowler, W. W., 1890, *Coleopt. of the British Islds.*, 4: 214) in the faunal area, although I have as yet failed to find it there. However, Mr. P. Skidmore and myself did find this species at Toft Hall, Cheshire, on April 14th, 1963, in a fungus (which appeared to be *Polyporus radiatus*) on an old oak tree.

Our thanks are due to the Earl of Stamford and Mr. E. G. M. Leicester-Roxby for allowing us to collect on their respective estates.—COLIN JOHNSON, Dept. of Entomology, Manchester Museum. April 21st, 1963.

NEW CORNISH LOCALITIES FOR WATER BEETLES

Platambus maculatus Linnaeus and *Rantus bistriatus* Bergstrasser in East Cornwall, and a new Cornish locality for *Agabus brunneus* Fabricius (Col., Dytiscidae).

On the 12th September 1962 while collecting in a small stream near Helland I took three specimens of *P. maculatus*, together with one larva of this beetle. Pools on Bodmin Moor produced five *R. bistriatus*—both of these discoveries appear to constitute new county records. While working a stream near Porth Towan (West Cornwall) on 14th September I took three specimens of *A. brunneus* which has not apparently been reported from Cornwall since Keys first discovered it on the Lizard in 1919.—A. EVE, Dept. of Zoology, University of Khartoum, Sudan.