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A new species of *Araeoschizus* (Coleoptera – Tenebrionidae)

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A NEW SPECIES OF ARAEOSCHIZUS
(Coleoptera-Tenebrionidae)

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Araeoschizus airmeti Tanner, new species

Form robust, moderately convex, uniform dark red-brown in color; head large, longer than wide, widest at anterior third, the sides from the antennae slightly converging and arcuate to the basal angles, which are definitely rounded, the base broadly truncate, the occiput definitely impressed at the extreme base; surface above and beneath coarsely and densely punctate and moderately shining, the fulvous squamules conspicuous on all parts of the body, especially on the margins and ridges of the head, prothorax, and elytra; eyes divided and elongate, with five facets below on each side and nineteen on each side above; prothorax widest anteriorly, where the sides are evenly rounded, thence strongly converging down to the base and apex, base one-half as wide as the anterior third, sides with dense erect fringe which extends to the apex and base, being slightly clumped at the base, the surface with a broad shallow sulcus from the base to the apex, long erect squamules along the base, being parted at the sulcus, punctation similar to head surface but more closely set than beneath; elytra one-third longer than wide, twice as wide as the prothorax, oval, the sides strongly rounded at the base but only gradually behind, five strongly elevated ridges on each elytron, between the third, fourth, and fifth ridges are two deeply punctured series of the intervals separated by a scarcely elevated line of squamiferous punctures similar to those of the ridges, these scarcely elevated lines do not reach the base and do not extend much beyond the declivity at the apical end, the deep punctures of the intervals do extend to the apex although they are smaller and more closely set; abdomen shining, finely punctured with sparse setae except on the apical sternite and posterior margins of the other sternites which bear similar yellowish squamules, as are found on other parts of the insect; legs with a covering of decumbent vestiture, femora with a small acute denticle beneath beyond the middle, the posterior femora are less denticulate than the anterior ones, yet a small denticle is present.

Length 4.5 to 4.9 mm; width 1.6 to 1.7 mm.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nampa, Canyon County, Idaho. Collected in April, 1944 by Elliot LeRoy Jack Airmet, a student of Entomology at this institution, and in whose honor the species is named. One other specimen of the series was collected in the Juniper Hills near Rexburg, Idaho in May, 1919, by Ernest Quayle. The type and thirteen paratypes in the entomological collections at Brigham Young University.

REMARKS: This is the largest tenebrionid of this genus thus far reported. Its size, body proportions, denticles of the femora, and

(1) Contribution No. 109.

punctation of the elytra serve to separate it from Col. Casey's *duplicatus* and Horn's *armatus* with which it is closely related. This species was found associated with ants. In February, 1924, I collected specimens of *regularis* Horn at Saint George, Washington County, Utah in the nests of ants of the genus Aphaenogaster.

Some Corrections in Hesperotettix

Since the publication of my paper on "The Genus Hesperotettix in Utah" (Great Basin Naturalist, Vol. III, No. 1, 1942) I have submitted all my specimens of *Hesperotettix pacificus* Scudder to Morgan Hebard for determination and he has determined them to be *Hesperotettix viridis termius* Hebard. It is a serious oversight that I did not submit my material for determination before publication. I really thought I had done so, but this particular species had escaped. The discussion in the paper referred to, which comes under the heading *Hesperotettix pacificus* Scudder, should really be headed *Hesperotettix viridis terminus* Hebard. The synonymy for *pacificus* should, of course, be omitted.

The spelling for *H. viridis termius* Hebard is erroneous in the paper. It should be *t-e-r-m-i-u-s* and not *t-e-r-m-i-n-u-s*.—W. W. Henderson.