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Vasco M. Tanner
Brigham Young University, Provo, UT

STUDIES IN THE WEEVILS OF THE WESTERN UNITED STATES, NO. III: NEW SPECIES FROM UTAH[1]

VASCO M. TANNER
Professor of Zoology and Entomology
Brigham Young University

EUPAGODERES UTAHENSIS Tanner, new species

Body oblong oval, moderately robust. Rostrum with deep transverse impression at base, median sulcus sharply defined, with distinct foveae near the anterior and posterior ends. Lateral sulci deep, rather long, converging behind until they meet the median sulcus at the transverse impression, surface covered with bluish and lead black scales; the front smooth with no trace of punctures. The scrobes deep and extending obliquely below the eyes; the first joint of the funicle twice as long and a third wider than the second joint. The anterior end of beak as wide, 2 mm, as it is long from the transverse impression to the end. Prothorax cylindrical, sides slightly arcuate, apex and base truncate ¼ wider than long. Median line indistinctly impressed, disk with rather deep closely set evenly distributed punctures, surface lead black except for a triangular spot on each side of the median line, and lateral vittae which are pale bluish scales. Elytra oval, broadest behind the middle, 3 1/3 times as long as the prothorax; more than ½ as wide as long; striae fine, feebly punctured, intervals flat, setae very sparse and minute; surface with bluish and lead black scales with alternate intervals darker, giving a definite vittate appearance. Legs and under surface plumbeous, tibiae not denticulate within. Length prothorax to apex of elytra, male 7.5 mm; female 9.5 mm.

TYPE LOCALITY: St. George, Washington County, Utah. Two specimens, male and female, holotype and allotype, taken in copula by the writer in June, 1929, now in the writer's collection at Brigham Young University.

Utahensis belongs between *geminatus* Horn and *varius* Lec. It may be distinguished from *geminatus* by the fovaelate medium sulcus which joins two deep lateral sulci at the distinct transverse impression; also by the shape and color of the prothorax, in *geminatus* the prothorax is widest at the base and "clothed with whitish scales with a broad plumbeous stripe on each side." In *varius* the medium sulcus of the beak is broad and vague and the thorax and the elytra are not vittate. The general facies of *utahensis* serves to distinguish it from any other described species of this genus.

EUPAGODERES HARDYI Tanner, new species

Form oval, elongate. Rostrum with transverse impression, the median sulcus distinct but not deeply impressed, lateral sulci practically obsolete. The beak 1.5 times as long as wide, being only 1 mm wide. The scrobes are shallow and narrow; the first joint of the funicle twice as long as the second one; the front

(1) Contribution No. 77.

and beak finely punctured. Thorax cylindrical, widest at the middle, deeply punctured on the top and sides and covered with small chocolate brown scales throughout without setae. The elytra wider just back of the middle, being 3.3 mm. wide and 5.2 mm long. The striae are distinct, with definite punctures, intervals slightly convex with decumbent short brown setae; covering small brown and plumbeous scales without any pattern. The color of the body, legs and antennae is dark brownish. Total length of the body from prothorax to tip of elytra 7.1 mm.

Type locality: North Fork of Provo Canyon, Utah County, Utah, elevation 6300 feet. Collected by D. Elmo Hardy. Type in the writer's collection at Brigham Young University.

Hardyi is closely related to *geminatus* but its elongate form, brownish solid color of the body, head and legs, the distinct striae and slightly convex intervals separates it from other species of this genus.

Dorytomus rubidus Tanner, new species

Oblong, flat above, sides parallel, integument rufo-testaceous throughout, vestiture, fine and whitish in color not obscuring the punctures of the thorax and intervals of the elytra, longer on the legs and venter where it arises from the conspicuous punctures. Head and beak with deep close punctures from which arise decumbent whitish setae; short channel between the eyes, beak carinate on upper third, glabrous on anterior third, beak 1 mm long; scrobes from anterior fourth to beneath the eyes, first article of the funicle as long as the second and third combined, front deeply punctured. Prothorax 1 1/3 wider than long, sides practically parallel, slightly rounded at the base, no distinct constriction at the apex, unformally and deeply punctured. Elytra 1/2 wider at the base than the thorax, sides parallel 2.2 mm long; intervals rounded, separated by deep close set punctures, intervals as wide as the punctures, small white setae arise in the punctures and slightly subdue the shining red surface of the integument; beneath deeply punctured, each puncture with a short white decumbent setae, the legs deeply punctured, but with longer setae; tooth on anterior femora distinctive, length 3 mm.

Type locality: St. George, Washington County, Utah. Holotype in the writer's collection at Brigham Young University.

Rubidus according to Col. Casey's key runs to *squamosus* Lec. but is easily distinguished from this species by its distinctive prothorax. In *rubidus* there is no distinct constriction at the apex and the sides are parallel; also the sides and dorsum are deeply punctured but sparsely covered with setae; *squamosus* is constricted at the apex, not so deeply punctured, being covered with squamiform setae. In *rubidus* the first joint of the funicle is shorter than in *squamosus*. *Rubidus* is much more deeply and closely punctured on the entire body than the specimens of *squamosus* from Kansas and Colorado, that are before me.