



5-30-1959

New species of bark beetles (Coleoptera: Scolytidae), mostly Mexican. Part V

Stephen L. Wood
Brigham Young University

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/gbn>

Recommended Citation

Wood, Stephen L. (1959) "New species of bark beetles (Coleoptera: Scolytidae), mostly Mexican. Part V," *Great Basin Naturalist*. Vol. 19 : No. 1 , Article 1.

Available at: <https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/gbn/vol19/iss1/1>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Western North American Naturalist Publications at BYU ScholarsArchive. It has been accepted for inclusion in Great Basin Naturalist by an authorized editor of BYU ScholarsArchive. For more information, please contact scholarsarchive@byu.edu, ellen_amatangelo@byu.edu.

The Great Basin Naturalist

PUBLISHED BY THE
 BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY, PROVO, UTAH

VOLUME XIX

May 30, 1959

No. 1

NEW SPECIES OF BARK BEETLES (COLEOPTERA: SCOLYTIDAE), MOSTLY MEXICAN. PART V

Stephen L. Wood¹

In this paper five new species of scolytid beetles are described as new, one in the genus *Pseudopityophthorus* Swaine, from Mexico, and four in the genus *Dendroterus* Blandford, from Mexico and Texas. In addition, three species of *Pseudopityophthorus* known previously from the United States are recorded from Mexico for the first time. Seven of the eight species reported here were collected by the writer while with the 1953 expedition of the Francis Huntington Snow Entomological Museum (University of Kansas, Lawrence), the eighth species was received from the U. S. National Museum.

Pseudopityophthorus Swaine

Pseudopityophthorus pulverulus Blackman.—Collected 30 miles southwest of El Salto, Durango, Mexico, on July 23, 1953, 8400 feet, from *Quercus* sp., by S. L. Wood; and 14 miles northeast of Nochixtlan, Oaxaca, Mexico, on July 5, 1953, 6700 feet from *Quercus* sp., by S. L. Wood.

Pseudopityophthorus yavapaii Blackman.—Taken 15 miles northwest of Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico, on July 29, 1958, from *Quercus* sp., by S. L. Wood.

Pseudopityophthorus opaciollis Blackman.—Collected 35 miles southwest of El Salto, Durango, Mexico, on July 23, 1953, at an elevation of 8400 feet, from *Quercus* sp., by S. L. Wood.

Pseudopityophthorus tenuis, n. sp.

This species is very similar to *asperulus* (Leconte), differing principally by the absence of a transverse impression on the lower half of the frons, in the male by the presence of a small brush of hair on the upper part of the head, and in the female by the presence of a small, sharply elevated median carina.

Male.—Length 1.3 mm., 3.0 times as long as wide; body color black.

Frons flattened, gradually elevated toward epistomal margin;

¹ Zoology and Entomology Department contributions No. 105, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah; Scolytoidea contribution No. 17.

surface finely punctured; vestiture consisting of a sparse epistomal brush, a few fine setae on lower lateral margin of frontal area, and about a dozen (two dozen in one paratype) coarse long setae on median third above upper level of eyes. Eye and antennae as in *asperulus*.

Pronotum and elytra as in *asperulus*, except the punctures of elytral striae even more strongly reduced.

Female.—Similar to male except: frons with a very narrow median carina beginning at upper level of eyes and extending a third of the distance to epistomal margin; the transverse impression and median prominence on lower third of frons present in *asperulus* absent in this species.

Type Locality.—Eleven miles northeast of Jacala, Hidalgo, Mexico.

Host.—*Quercus* sp.

Type Material.—The male holotype, female allotype and 11 paratypes were collected at the type locality on June 22, 1953, at an elevation of 5100 feet by S. L. Wood. These specimens were taken from the same branch as *Micracisella knulli* (Blackman) and *Micracis truncatus* Wood.

Dendroterus Blandford

Dendroterus Blandford, 1904, *Biologia Centrali-Americana* 4(6):233; Hopkins, 1914, *Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus.* 48:120 (type designated).

Plesiophthorus Schedl, 1940, *Ann. Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Biologicas (Mexico)* 1:243 (new synonymy).

The genus *Dendroterus* was established to include two monotypic Mexican species, *mexicanus* from Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, and *sallei* from Vera Cruz, V. C. All subsequent references to the genus are to Blandford's two specimens. Hopkins (1914) designated *mexicanus* as the type species. Schedl's monobasic genus *Plesiophthorus* was based on a single specimen from Omilteme, Guerrero, named *perspecus*; since then *luteolus* Schedl, *californicus* Schedl, and *striatus* (Leconte) all from California and Baja California, have been added. The principal means of distinguishing the two genera has been the segmentation of the antennal funicle; it was considered to be four segmented in *Dendroterus* and three segmented in *Plesiophthorus*. Examination of three of the described *Plesiophthorus* and the four additional species presented below indicates that segmentation of the funicle is variable and cannot be relied upon to separate species, not to mention its use as a generic character. Blandford also referred to the difficulty of distinguishing funicular segmentation "even with a high magnification."

Generally speaking the funicle is three segmented, however, in two of the species described below, *decipiens* and *confinis*, some of the specimens (usually females) may have four, or in one case five, distinct segments. All degrees of fusion of the third and fourth segments can be seen. In one instance a female with only three segments had the second and third partly fused along one side. In view of the variability of this feature and the wide range of characters

exhibited in species of this group, it is necessary to place the name *Plesiophthorus* Schedl in synonymy under the older name *Dendroterus* Blandford.

Dendroterus mundus, n. sp.

This species is very similar to *striatus*, *californicus* and *luteolus* in the general sculpture of pronotal disc and elytral declivity, in the type of vestiture, and in the sexual differences of the frons. It differs, however, in the smaller size, in the more strongly convex lower half of the male frons and the more strongly convex female frons with a corresponding less strongly impressed area below the transverse carina, and in having the declivital interstitial punctures subequal to those of the striae.

Male.—Length 1.7 mm., 2.6 times as long as wide. Body color light brown.

Frons strongly, evenly convex above epistoma and from eye to eye, coarsely closely granulate-punctate to upper level of eyes, sparsely punctured above this level; pubescence rather sparse, short, and coarse. Eye deeply emarginate; finely granulate. Antennal funicle three-segmented, pedicel longer than combined lengths of segments two and three; club large, about twice as long as funicle, almost circular in outline, the sutures straight except recurved at extreme side margins.

Pronotum 1.2 times as long as wide; sides straight and subparallel on posterior two-thirds, anterior margin rather broadly rounded and armed by about twelve coarse, low, subcontiguous teeth; summit indefinite, located at center; asperities coarser on anterior third, gradually blending into the granulate posterior areas of disc; posterolateral areas almost smooth and shallowly, coarsely punctured; the fine, raised lateral and posterior lines not present. Pubescence hairlike, short, suberect.

Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide; the sides straight and subparallel on basal three-fourths, abruptly, very broadly rounded behind; striae not impressed except the first, the punctures rather coarse and deep; interstriae narrower than striae, the punctures in more or less uniseriate rows, very close, about half the diameter of those of striae, distinctly impressed. Declivity rather steep, flattened; striae narrower than on disc, one, two and part of three impressed, the punctures much smaller and less definite; interspace one slightly elevated, one, two and lower part of three convex, the punctures subequal to those of striae and in less definite rows than on disc. Vestiture rather abundant, short; consisting of fine semierect striae hairs and slightly longer and coarser erect interstitial setae; not longer on declivity, very slightly longer on sides.

Female.—Similar to male except: frons with a broad, arching carina at upper level of eyes.

Type Locality.—Tehuizingo, Puebla, Mexico.

Host.—Unknown tree.

Type Material.—The male holotype, female allotype and 11

paratypes were collected at the type locality on July 13, 1953, at an elevation of 3700 feet; and six paratypes were taken at Matamoros, Puebla, Mexico, on July 3, 1953, at an elevation of 3700 feet, by S. L. Wood. In both cases the specimens were taken from star-shaped galleries in the cambium region of large, cut limbs of a broadleaf tree. One additional paratype was taken at light at Ocosingo Valley, Chiapas, Mexico, on July 27, 1950, by L. J. Stannard.

The holotype, allotype and some paratypes are in the Snow Entomological Collection; other paratypes are in the U. S. National Museum and the collection of the writer.

Dendroterus texanus, n. sp.

This species is quite different from other known species in the genus. It is distinguished by the absence of secondary sexual characters on the frons, and by the smooth surface of the pronotal disc between the coarse punctures.

Male.—Length 2.7 mm., 2.8 times as long as wide; body color dark brown.

Frons rather weakly convex from eye to eye, epistomal margin gradually elevated; surface almost smooth with rather coarse, abundant subgranulate punctures; vestiture sparse, short, hairlike. Eye deeply emarginate; finely granulate. Antennal funicle three segmented, the pedicel almost equal in length to the combined lengths of segments two and three; club oval, the sutures straight except recurved at extreme side margins.

Pronotum 1.1 times as long as wide; widest at base, the sides feebly arcuate and converging very slightly toward the rather narrowly rounded anterior margin; anterior margin armed by eight rather large, subcontiguous teeth, the median ones slightly longer; summit near middle, indefinite; surface of disc very minutely reticulate between the coarse, deep, abundant punctures, posterior areas devoid of granules; lateral and basal lines not present. Vestiture fine, semierect, hairlike, of moderate length.

Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide; sides straight and subparallel on basal two thirds, gradually, rather narrowly rounded behind; striae not impressed, the punctures rather coarse, deep; interstriae as wide as striae, almost smooth, the punctures fine, about equal in number to those of striae. Declivity moderately steep, convex; striae one and two slightly impressed, the punctures greatly reduced in size, but deeply and distinctly impressed; interspace one slightly elevated, the punctures as on disc but some very feebly granulate. Vestiture consisting of minute, inconspicuous strial hairs, and moderately long, erect interstitial hairlike setae; not longer on declivity.

Female.—Similar to the male; distinguished externally only by the segmentation of the abdomen.

Type locality.—Presidio, Texas.

Host.—*Jatropha spathulata*.

Type Material.—The male holotype, female allotype and 116

paratypes were collected at the type locality on May 16, 1947, from *Jatropha spathulata*, by J. H. Russell.

The holotype, allotype, and some paratypes are in the U. S. National Museum; other paratypes are in the collection of the writer.

Dendroterus decipiens, n. sp.

This species evidently is allied to *mexicanus* Blandford as evidenced by the pubescent frons and by the occasionally four segmented funicle of the female; however, it is smaller, lacks the raised median line on the pronotal disc and has rather different sculpturing on the elytral declivity.

Male.—Length 1.8 mm., 2.5 times as long as wide; body color very dark brown.

Frons evenly, rather strongly convex from eye to eye, although somewhat flattened along the bisinuate epistomal margin; surface almost smooth between rather coarse, close, moderately deep punctures; pubescence scanty except along epistomial margin. Eye deeply emarginate; finely granulate. Antennal funicle evidently four-segmented, the pedicel equal to combined lengths of segments two to four; club subcircular, the sutures straight, except recurved at the extreme side margins.

Pronotum 1.1 times as long as wide; widest just behind middle, the sides weakly arcuate, anterior margin rather broadly rounded and armed by ten coarse, subcontiguous teeth: summit at center, indefinite; anterior asperate region gradually blending into the coarsely, closely granulate posterior area on disc, almost smooth between rather coarse, close, deep punctures in posterolateral areas; lateral and basal lines absent. Vestiture semierect, hairlike, of moderate length.

Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide; sides straight and subparallel on basal three-fourths, rather abruptly, very broadly rounded behind; striae not impressed except the first, the punctures rather small, distinct but not deep; interstriae wider than striae, smooth, the punctures almost as large as those of striae and slightly less numerous and less distinctly impressed. Declivity very steep; interstriae two flat, rather strongly impressed, one and three slightly elevated and armed by several moderately large granules, a few smaller granules in lateral areas; striae not impressed, the punctures reduced in size. Vestiture consisting of fine, rather short, recumbent striae hair, and longer, erect, rather coarse interstitial setae, perhaps coarser but not longer on declivity.

Female.—Similar to male except: frons flattened from eye to eye, more finely, closely punctured and ornamented by a brush of long, fine incurved yellow setae, those at center of brush somewhat shorter; antennal funicle variable (usually) four-segmented; and second declivital interspace bearing a few minute granules.

Type Locality.—Three miles northwest of Tequila, Jalisco, Mexico.

Host.—Unknown tree.

Type Material.—The holotype, allotype and eight paratypes were collected at the type locality on July 19, 1953 at an elevation of 4000 feet, by S. L. Wood. They were taken from star-shaped gallery systems in the cambium region of a cut tree in a semi-desert region; they were associated with *Schedlarius mexicanus*.

The holotype, allotype and some paratypes are in the Snow Entomological collection. other paratypes are in the collections of the U. S. National Museum and of the writer.

Dendroterus confinis, n. sp.

This species evidently is very closely allied to *mexicanus*. It is of the same size and the female fits the very general description of *mexicanus* in most respects; however, it lacks the pronotal elevation and the declivity is not vertical nor strongly punctured.

Male.—Length 2.5 mm.. 2.5 times as long as wide, body color almost black.

Frons strongly convex from eye to eye above epistomal margin; a large transverse epistomal elevation just above epistomal brush, almost obsolete on median third, strongly and abruptly elevated in lateral areas; surface coarsely granulate-punctate; vestiture fine and inconspicuous except along epistomal margin. Eye deeply emarginate; finely granulate. Antennal funicle three-segmented, the pedicle about equal to combined lengths of segments two and three; club subcircular, the sutures straight.

Pronotum 1.1 times as long as wide; widest at middle, the sides feebly arcuate, rather broadly rounded in front; anterior margin armed by ten poorly developed teeth; summit at center, indefinite; the surface rather coarsely, closely punctured immediately behind summit, gradually becoming coarsely granulate toward basal and lateral areas. Vestiture fine, short, semierect, hairlike.

Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide; sides almost straight and subparallel on basal three-fourths, abruptly, very broadly rounded behind; striae not impressed, the punctures moderately coarse, deep; instristriae wider than striae, surface smooth, the punctures about two-thirds as large as those of striae and slightly less abundant. Declivity very steep; interspace two moderately impressed, one moderately, three very feebly elevated; strial and interstitial punctures reduced in size and depth, and of about equal size. Vestiture of small fine curved strial hair, and rows of longer, rather coarse, erect interstitial setae; not longer on declivity.

Female.—Similar to male except: frons flattened below upper level of eyes, more finely, closely granulate, and ornamented by a brush of rather long yellow hair; and the transverse epistomal elevation absent.

Type Locality.—Fourteen miles northwest of Magdalena, Jalisco, Mexico.

Host.—Unknown tree.

Type Material.—The male holotype, female allotype, and eleven paratypes were collected at the type locality on July 19, 1953 at an

elevation of 3500 feet, by S. L. Wood. The beetles were collected from star-shaped galleries in the cambium region of the ten-inch bole of the host tree. The uprooted tree had reddish peeling bark; the leaves were compound with three leaflets in each leaf.

The holotype, allotype and some paratypes are in the Snow Entomological Museum, other paratypes are in the collections of the U. S. National Museum and of the writer.