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A NEW SUBSPECIES OF ENOCLERUS FROM THE GREAT
BASIN REGION OF THE WESTERN UNITED STATES
(COLEOPTERA: CLERIDAE)

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Enoclerus eximius trullionis Barr, new subspecies

Similar in size, form and structure to *eximius*; pronotum with a rather broad, transverse, triangular black area on disk, pubescence of this black area consisting of numerous, long black hairs, remainder of pronotum densely clothed with long gray hairs, intermixed with a few, long black hairs; elytra with a broad, black band covering basal third, very slightly prolonged posteriorly at suture, this black band densely clothed with rather long, erect black hairs, scutellar area rather densely clothed with long, erect gray hairs, remainder of markings and pubescence as in *eximius*. Length: Male, 8.5 mm; female, 10.5 mm.

Holotype, male, from Reno, Nevada, May 25, 1941; *allotype*, female, from same locality, June 1, 1941. Both specimens collected by Ira La Rivers and deposited in the writer's collection. Thirteen paratypes from the following localities: Reno, Nevada, May 1939, (La Rivers); May 25, 1941, (La Rivers); Shell Canyon, Ruby Mountains, Nevada, July 11-12, 1913, (J. R. Slevin); Mountain City, Nevada, July 16, 1939, (La Rivers); "Nevada"; Wallowa Mountains, Baker County, Oregon, July 7, 1922, (Van Dyke); Pocatello, Idaho, June 18, 1941, (G. P. Mackenzie); Tuttle, Idaho, May 29, 1938, (D. E. Fox); Snowville, Utah, April 28, 1931, (G. F. Knowlton); Beaver Canyon, Utah, June 1923.

Paratypes in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences, U. S. National Museum, I. La Rivers, G. P. Mackenzie and the writer.

Trullionis is undoubtedly confused in many collections with *eximius eximius*; however, it presents several differences in color and pubescence which readily separate it from this typical subspecies. The broad, black basal band on the elytra and the broadly triangular, black discal area on the pronotum of *trullionis* are its most conspicuous characters and no intergradation toward the three, black, sub-basal elytral spots and the two, black pronotal spots of the typical *eximius* have

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been seen. Apparently this subspecies is restricted to the Great Basin Region and probably represents a geographical replacement of *eximius eximius*, which rather commonly occurs in the coastal ranges, valleys and the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountain Ranges of the Pacific States and southern British Columbia. Several specimens of typical *eximius* have been seen from localities well outside of this range, however; these include: Walker River, Mono County, California, June 25, 1937; Aspen Grove, Mount Timpanogos, Utah, July 6, 1935; Logan, Utah, June 7, 1933. (T. O. Thatcher); and Teton National Park, Wyoming, July 1937.

Champlain² records *Enoclerus eximius* from the Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona, but no material from this region has been seen by the writer.

² Boving, A. G. and A. B. Champlain, 1920, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 57: 631.