
**NEW SPECIES OF ANCYLOTELA FROM MEXICO
AND THE UNITED STATES WITH A KEY TO
THE KNOWN SPECIES¹**

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ABSTRACT

The new species described are *A. lateralis*, which occurs from southwestern Sonora to Oaxaca; *A. subcostata* from Michoacan; *A. nelsoni* from Oaxaca, *A. sonorae* from Sonora; and *A. knulli*, which is distributed over much of southeastern California and western Arizona and ranges into southeastern Nevada, northern Baja California and northwestern Sonora. The lectotype of *A. barberi* (Skinner) is redescribed. A key to all the known species of the genus is presented.

Species of the genus *Ancylotela* as it is now recognized have long been of interest to coleopterists mainly because of their general rarity but perhaps also because of the lack of knowledge about them. The

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genus shows a type of discontinuous distribution that is only rarely encountered in other groups of animals restricted to the New World. One species is known from southern South America and the other 21 species have, for the most part, localized distributions in North America. As perhaps would be expected for such a group, many of the species have had a somewhat tortuous taxonomic and nomenclatorial history. The type species *A. oculata* from South America was described by Waterhouse in 1882 but apparently has not been re-collected until recently. North American species were first described in the South American genus *Tyndaris* by Horn (1885) and Skinner (1903). Kerremans (1907) in his monograph of the Buprestidae apparently saw no reason to depart from this classification and thus failed to consider the possibility of relating the North American species of *Tyndaris* with *Ancylotela*. Fisher (1919) recognized the distinctiveness of this North American group and proposed the new genus *Paratyndaris* to accommodate the species. Subsequently, new species were added to this genus by Fisher (1933, 1939), Fall (1934), Knull (1937, 1938, 1941), and Parker (1947). In 1955, Cobos, following the proposal of Lesne (1937), synonymized *Paratyndaris* and *Ancylotela*. This synonymy has been accepted by Nelson (1962, 1964-1965), who has provided some ecological and distribution information for several North American species, and by Helfer (1970) in his key to the California genera of Buprestidae. Although I have not been able to confirm this synonymy to my complete satisfaction, I am following it for the present.

The latest published key is that of Knull (1937) in which he treated only the species occurring in the United States.

In this paper, five new species of *Ancylotela* are described, one previously known species is redescribed, and a key to all the species of the genus is presented. The use of numerous taxonomic characters, some variable, for many species in the key is intended to provide a better and more comparative understanding of these species. I have not offered a classification of the species because of a limited amount of study material and the inaccessibility of most type specimens at this time. It is hoped however, that this stimulus will result soon in a comprehensive revisional study of the genus.

I am grateful for several kinds of assistance received during the course of this study. Those individuals and organizations listed as recipients of paratypes have provided me with study material; J. M. Davidson, formerly of the University of Idaho, J. N. Knull, Ohio State University, and R. L. Westcott, Oregon State Department of Agriculture, have reviewed the key and offered valuable comments; G. H. Nelson, Kansas City College of Osteopathy and Surgery, has assisted me with some reference material; and D. H. Rentz, Philadelphia Academy of Science, has allowed me the opportunity of studying the lectotype of *A. barberi*.

Ancylotela lateralis Barr, new species

MALE. Medium size, moderately robust, faintly shining, blackish, elytra with a small red spot on lateral margin at about basal fourth and with lateral and apical areas broadly but inconspicuously blue, sides of abdominal sternites faintly blue. *Head* rather finely, sparsely punctured; front slightly convex, densely clothed with stout, semi-recumbent white hairs; epistoma with front margin broadly, shallowly, arcuately emarginate; antennae rather stout, extending nearly to middle of pronotum, serrate commencing with sixth segment. *Pronotum* nearly one and one-third times broader than long, broadest at about middle; front margin broadly arcuate; sides in dorsal view broadly arcuate; lateral margins narrowly impunctate, in side view nearly straight, oblique, except distinctly emarginate in front of hind angles; hind margin very feebly bisinuate without a medium lobe; disk strongly convex with a faint indication of a narrow median depression at base; surface coarsely, densely asperate on basal half, somewhat transversely asperate on apical half, becoming coarsely, densely punctured laterally, densely but inconspicuously clothed with short, subrecumbent white hairs, hairs becoming more conspicuous laterally. *Scutellum* ovate, narrowly depressed at middle; surface very finely sculptured, glabrous. *Elytra* slightly narrower than width of pronotum; humeri distinct; sides when viewed from above subparallel from humerus to basal third, then slightly broadened to about apical third, then gradually narrowing to the separately rounded apices; lateral margins when viewed from the side obtusely angulate at base, moderately lobed below humerus, strongly constricted at about basal third, then broadly sinuate to apex, without serrations behind middle; paired, subapical teeth on lateral margin acuminate, sutural tooth well developed, acuminate, elevated tooth of sutural ridge conspicuous, broadly acute, apices extending slightly beyond sutural tooth, broadly rounded, double margined with lower margin finely, irregularly serrate; striae distinct and evident throughout, strial punctures rather small, interstrial spaces slightly convex, not toothed or roughened, punctures densely placed and slightly smaller than strial punctures except on sutural interspace where they are much smaller, second interstrial space more strongly convex from behind humerus; humeral lobe densely punctured, with an indistinct submarginal carina; surface densely but inconspicuously clothed with short, subrecumbent, pointed white hairs. *Ventral surface* densely clothed with short, subrecumbent, coarse white hairs; thoracic sternites coarsely, densely punctured; abdomen extending slightly beyond elytra, first sternite coarsely, densely punctured, more strongly so at middle, second sternite coarsely, densely punctured, hind margin broadly, arcuately emarginate except for a very slight impunctate median lobe, third and fourth sternites more finely, sparsely and shallowly punctured, hind margin broadly, arcuately emarginate, second, third and fourth sternites with hind margin feebly notched or

toothed near sides, fifth sternite subtriangular, sublateral area with a strongly developed roughly sculptured ridge, disk subflattened, sparsely irregularly punctured, terminating in a broad, slightly upturned process, process narrowly rounded at apex. *Legs* with femora and tibiae microsculptured; tarsi with plantulae evident on segments 1 to 4; hind margin of metacoxae slightly emarginate. *Length* 5.8 mm.

FEMALE. Differs from the male by having the hind margin of the second abdominal sternite broadly and shallowly emarginate. *Length* 6.2 mm.

Holotype, male, allotype, female (California Academy of Sciences), and 13 male and 15 female paratypes from 3 miles west of Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, Mexico, July 20, 1965 (G. H. Nelson), on dead limbs of *Acacia pennatula* (S. & C.) Benth. and on *Prosopis chilensis*.

Additional paratypes: 1 ♀, 2 mi W of Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, Mexico, July 6, 1968, 200 ft (C. D. Johnson); 1 ♀, 6 mi S of Rio Mexcala, Highway 95, Guerrero, Mexico, August 5, 1965 (G. H. Nelson); 1 ♀, 9 mi E of Capirio, Michoacan, Mexico, July 6, 1970 (E. Fisher, P. Sullivan); 2 ♀, 13 mi S of Guamuchil, Sinaloa, Mexico, July 21, 1965; 1 ♀, Mozucari Dam, nr Alamos, Sonora, Mexico, July 15, 1958 (R. L. Westcott); 1 ♂, 10 mi W of Alamos, Sonora, Mexico, July 20, 1965; 13 ♂, 11 ♀, 15 mi E of Navajoa, Sonora, Mexico, July 17, 1958 (R. L. Westcott), July 20, 1964 and 1965, July 29, 1966, July 30, 1965 (D. S. Verity). Paratypes in the collections of Northern Arizona University, G. H. Nelson, D. S. Verity, R. L. Westcott and W. F. Barr.

This species, which appears to occupy an extensive range along the west coast of Mexico, is most closely related to *A. coursetiae* (Fisher), which is known only from Arizona. The two species may be separated most readily by the shape and coloration of the hind margin of the third abdominal sternite and by the nature of the elytral markings as indicated in the key.

Some variation has been noted in the paratypic series. The red marking on the lateral margins of the elytra varies from a small rounded spot located immediately behind the humeral lobe to a large, elongate and sinuate maculation that extends anteriorly over the entire humeral lobe to the front margin of the elytra; a few specimens have the blue coloration at the sides of the elytra indistinct or reduced; also, the base color of the elytra is a distinct dark purplish in some specimens, especially those from Sonora. Specimens range from 4.4 to 7 mm in length.

Ancylotela subcostata Barr, new species

MALE. Large size, moderately robust, somewhat shining, black, front of head and ventral surface with purplish reflections, elytra with a small, irregularly elongate reddish marking on lateral margins immediately behind humeral lobe. *Head* densely clothed with coarse, subrecumbent white hairs; vertex roughened and finely punctured;

front subflattened, very finely and sparsely punctured; epistoma with front margin rather broadly and deeply, arcuately emarginate; antennae slender, extending to about apical third of pronotum, serrate commencing with fifth segment. *Pronotum* approximately one and one-seventh times broader than long, broadest at middle; front margin broadly arcuate; sides in dorsal view broadly arcuate; lateral margins narrowly impunctate, in side view very feebly obliquely arcuate; hind margin bisinuate with median lobe rather narrow, broadly notched and impressed at middle; disk strongly convex with a narrow median depression extending from base to about middle; surface nearly glabrous medially, densely clothed with subrecumbent, coarse white hairs towards all margins, densely microreticulate and finely, sparsely asperate becoming coarsely, densely punctured towards sides, median depression not asperate. *Scutellum* subtriangular, acuminate posteriorly, feebly convex; surface microreticulate, glabrous. *Elytra* subequal in width to pronotum; humeri not conspicuous; sides when viewed from above subparallel from humerus to near middle, then gradually arcuately narrowing to the separately rounded apices; lateral margins when viewed from the side obtusely rounded at base, strongly lobed below humerus, moderately constricted behind humerus, broadly arcuate to apex, coarsely dentate behind basal third; paired subapical teeth on lateral margin distinct, acute, sutural tooth inconspicuous, subrectangular, tooth of sutural ridge well developed, strongly elevated, acute, apices extending well beyond sutural tooth, bi-margined, upper margin terminating in a more or less acute tooth, lower margin narrowly rounded and minutely serrate; striae distinct and evident throughout, strial punctures rather coarse and deep, interstitial spaces not toothed or roughened, punctures rather sparsely placed, slightly smaller than strial punctures, second, fourth, sixth and eighth interstitial segments distinctly elevated and broadened, other spaces narrow and subflattened; humeral lobe finely, densely punctured; surface conspicuously clothed with short, subrecumbent, coarse white hairs on subflattened interstitial spaces except for a broadened sutural vitta of hairs, elevated interstitial spaces tending to be glabrous. *Ventral surface* densely clothed with short, subrecumbent, coarse white hairs, pubescence tending to obscure punctation laterally on thoracic sternites and on abdominal sternites; thoracic sternites densely and rather coarsely punctured; abdomen more finely and densely punctured except for coarse punctures at middle of first sternite and a narrow impunctate band along hind margin of second, third, and fourth sternites, second sternite with hind margin broadly, shallowly, arcuately emarginate on either side of a very conspicuous dark brownish median lobe, lobe extending to near middle of third sternite, surface of lobe densely microsculptured, third sternite with hind margin broadly, shallowly, arcuately emarginate except for a faint indication of a impunctate median lobe at middle, fourth sternite with hind margin broadly, shallowly, arcuately emarginate, second, third, and

fourth sternites with hind margin very feebly toothed near sides, fifth sternite subconvex, lateral margins broadly, sinuately narrowing to a broadened upturned terminal process, process narrowly notched at apex, disk with a short sublateral carina on either side joining on terminal process. *Legs* with femora and tibiae finely, sparsely punctured; tarsi with plantulae evident only on fourth segment; hind margin of metacoxa broadly feebly arcuate. *Length* 8.3 mm.

FEMALE. Unknown.

Holotype, male (California Academy of Sciences), from 9 miles east of Capirio, Michoacan, Mexico, 800 ft, July 6, 1970 (E. Fisher, P. Sullivan).

A. subcostata shows a relationship with *A. acaciae* (Knull) in the form of the pronotum, the elytral markings, and in the nature of the humeral lobe and apical teeth of the elytra. It is readily recognized, however, by the characteristic elevated interstitial spaces and linearly arranged pubescence of the elytra.

Ancylotela nelsoni Barr, new species

FEMALE. Large size, moderately robust, faintly shining, blackish, elytra purplish with a rather narrow, elongate reddish marking extending from middle of humeral lobe to about basal third on lateral margin with a broad, irregular bluish fascia at about middle extending from lateral margin to near suture. *Head* feebly convex; vertex finely, densely punctured; front more sparsely punctured and with narrow impunctate area on upper portion at middle, rather densely clothed with short, subrecumbent, fine white hairs; front margin of epistoma very broadly and shallowly, arcuately emarginate; antennae robust, extending to about apical fourth of pronotum, serrate commencing with sixth segment. *Pronotum* approximately one and one-fourth times broader than long, broadest in front of middle; front margin broadly arcuate; sides in dorsal view broadly arcuate; lateral margins in side view oblique, subtruncate except narrowly arcuate in front of hind angles, ventral side of lateral margin broadly impunctate on apical three-fourths, narrowly impunctate on basal fourth; hind margin very slightly arcuate; disk strongly convex on basal half; surface appearing finely, densely, more or less uniformly punctured, indistinctly pubescent except near sides, sides with short, subrecumbent, fine pale hairs densely concentrated but not obscuring surface. *Scutellum* elongate, ovoid, smoothly and longitudinally grooved along middle; apex narrowly rounded; surface glabrous, lateral areas microsculptured. *Elytra* subequal in width to pronotum; humeri moderately distinct; sides when viewed from above appearing slightly constricted at about basal fourth, then very broadly, arcuately narrowing to separately rounded apices; lateral margins when viewed from side obtusely angulate at base, strongly lobed below humerus, scarcely constricted behind humerus, then broadly feebly arcuate to apex, finely, sparsely serrate behind middle; paired subapical teeth

on lateral margin distinct, acute, sutural tooth acute, tooth of sutural ridge not conspicuously elevated or developed, acute, apices extending only slightly beyond sutural tooth, bi-margined with each margin broadly, irregularly pointed or narrowly rounded at middle; striae distinct, but somewhat obscured by irregular, densely placed punctures at base between humeri, striae punctures small, indistinct, interstitial spaces convex, second, third, fourth, and sixth spaces behind middle, in part, bearing small teeth, punctures of other spaces rather sparsely placed and subequal to striae punctures; humeral lobe finely, densely punctured and with a short sublateral carina; surface densely but inconspicuously clothed with short, subrecumbent, fine white hairs. *Ventral surface* with sides of thoracic sternites and abdomen densely clothed with subrecumbent, rather coarse white hairs, hairs nearly obscuring surface; thoracic sternites finely, densely punctured; abdomen extending slightly beyond elytra, appearing very finely, densely punctured except for an impunctate band across hind margin of sternites 1 to 4, middle of first sternite more coarsely punctured, second and third sternites with hind margin very broadly, shallowly, arcuately emarginate, fourth sternite with hind margin subtruncate, fifth sternite subtriangular, sides with a smooth sublateral ridge most strongly developed near base, disk subconvex, finely striato-punctate, terminating in a slightly upturned acute projection. *Legs* with femora and tibiae indistinctly punctured; tarsi with plantulae on segments 1 to 4; hind margin of metacoxae very slightly arcuately emarginate. *Length* 9 mm.

MALE. Unknown.

Holotype, female (California Academy of Sciences), from 3 miles west of Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, Mexico July 9, 1965 (G. H. Nelson), from dead limbs.

Paratypes: 1 ♀, same data as holotype but July 20, 1965, from dead limbs of *Acacia pennatula* (S. & C.) Benth.; 1 ♀, 5 mi NW of Totolapan, Oaxaca, Mexico, July 27, 1970 (E. Fisher, P. Sullivan). Paratypes in the collections of G. H. Nelson and R. L. Westcott.

The pronotum appearing to be punctured is a unique feature of this species, which is allied with the group of species that have teeth on some of the interstitial spaces on the posterior half of the elytra.

The elytral markings of the two paratypes differ slightly from those of the holotype. The specimen from Totolapan has the posterior portion of each elytral marking markedly expanded and extending nearly as a fascia onto the middle of disk, where the blue coloration is much reduced. The specimen from the type locality has the marking irregularly broken behind the humeral lobe with the posterior portion slightly expanded towards the disk. The three specimens studied are remarkably uniform in size.

This species is dedicated to Dr. G. H. Nelson in recognition of his ability as a collector of Buprestidae and also in appreciation for the many favors he has extended me over the years.

Ancylotela sonora Barr, new species

MALE. Large size, moderately robust, faintly shining, front of head with a coppery cast, elytra with a reddish spot at base between humerus and suture, a broadly sinuate reddish marking on humeral lobe, and a triangular reddish spot extending from lateral margin to disk at about middle. *Head* densely clothed with depressed, rather fine white hairs, finely, densely punctured, somewhat roughened on vertex; front subflattened; epistoma with front margin very shallowly and broadly, arcuately emarginate; antennae slender, reaching middle of pronotum, serrate commencing with sixth segment, fifth segment feebly serrate. *Pronotum* approximately one and one-fourth times broader than long, broadest at middle; front margin broadly arcuate; sides in dorsal view evenly arcuate; lateral margins in side view oblique, moderately sinuate, ventral surface rather broadly impunctate anteriorly, more narrowly impunctate posteriorly; hind margin broadly arcuate, not lobed at middle; disk strongly convex with a very faint indication of a longitudinal median depression; surface finely, densely asperate becoming somewhat transversely asperate medially and coarsely, densely punctured laterally on anterior half, rather sparsely, irregularly clothed with short, subrecumbent, fine white hairs, hairs becoming very dense and nearly obscuring surface on lateral areas. *Scutellum* elongate, oval, subflattened with a slight median depression; surface microsculptured, glabrous. *Elytra* subequal in width to pronotum; humeri moderately distinct; sides when viewed from above appearing slightly constricted at about basal third, then very broadly, arcuately narrowing to separately rounded apices; lateral margins when viewed from side obtusely angulate at base, strongly lobed below humerus, scarcely constricted behind humerus, then broadly, feebly arcuate to apex, coarsely serrate behind middle; paired sub-apical teeth on lateral margin rather inconspicuous, acute, sutural tooth acute, tooth of sutural ridge moderately developed, strongly elevated, broadly acute, apices extending slightly beyond sutural tooth, conspicuously bi-margined, upper margin terminating in a more or less acute, slightly elevated tooth, lower margin broadly rounded, irregularly serrate or notched; striae distinct, evident throughout, stria punctures small, indistinct, interstitial spaces convex, first and third spaces behind middle transversely roughened, second interstitial space behind middle distinctly toothed, fourth interstitial space with four stout, conspicuously elevated teeth immediately behind middle, sixth interstitial space with a few small teeth in front of apex, punctures of other spaces rather densely placed and nearly subequal to stria punctures; humeral lobe densely punctured; surface densely but inconspicuously clothed with short, subrecumbent, fine white hairs. *Ventral surface* nearly uniformly densely clothed with subrecumbent, coarse white hairs mostly obscuring surface, finely, densely punctured; abdomen extending slightly beyond elytra, second sternite with hind margin distinctly emarginate on either side of a rather small, brownish,

microsculptured median lobe, third and fourth sternites with hind margin very broadly shallowly emarginate, slightly lobed near sides, fifth sternite elongate, subtriangular, sides with an indistinct, smooth sublateral ridge, disk convex, finely striato-punctate, terminating in a slightly upturned projection, projection narrowly rounded at apex. *Legs* with femora and tibiae finely, indistinctly punctured; tarsae with plantulae on segments 1 to 4; hind margin of metacoxae very feebly sinuate. *Length* 9.7 mm.

Holotype, male (California Academy of Sciences), from 12 miles north of Hermosillo, on Highway 15, Sonora, Mexico, August 14, 1965 (G. H. Nelson).

Paratypes: 1♀, 3♀, 15 mi E of Navojoa, Sonora, Mexico, July 14, 1958, July 17, 1963 (R. L. Westcott), July 29, 1966 (D. S. Verity). Paratypes in the collections of D. S. Verity, R. L. Westcott and W. F. Barr.

A. sonorae is described at this time with a degree of reservation because of similarities with *A. grassmani* (Parker) and *A. mexicana* (Fisher). However, the principal features that distinguish it from these species do not show significant variation with other species in the genus and therefore its recognition as a valid species seems justified. *A. sonorae* appears to be most closely related to *A. grassmani* on the basis of general form and sculpturing and especially by the placement and nature of the elytral interstitial teeth. In the separation of these species the evenly convex pronotum, except for a basal depression, of *A. sonorae*, and its distinctly purplish elytra with enlarged markings are important. *A. grassmani* has a distinct median longitudinal depression on the pronotum and blackish elytra with reduced markings.

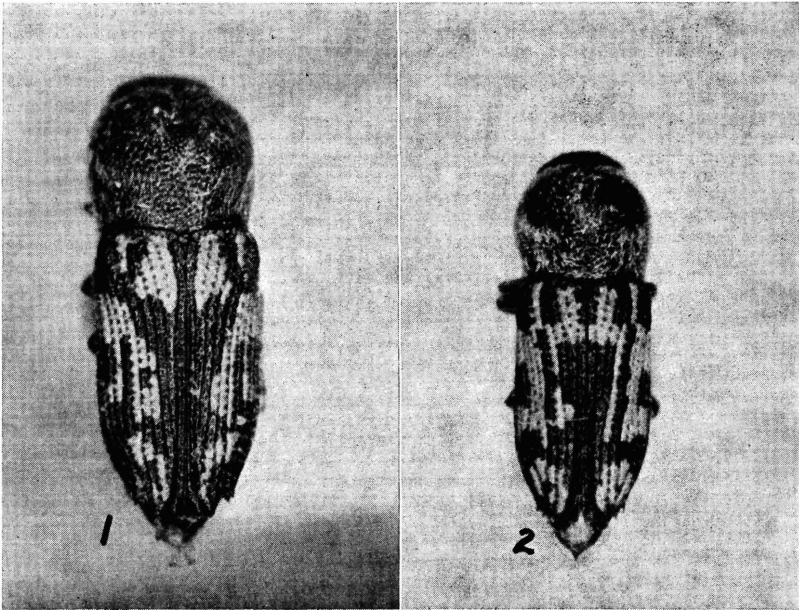
Judging from Fisher's description of *A. mexicana*, it and *A. sonorae* have a similar pronotal shape and elytral markings. However, *A. mexicana* is more blackish and has the front of the head flattened and the pubescence more densely placed than *A. sonorae*, and apparently has only one of the interstitial spaces toothed on each elytron. Fisher's reference to the antennae being serrate from the sixth segment may be a matter of interpretation. On the other hand, his reference to the hind margin of the third abdominal sternite as being lobed undoubtedly is erroneous. This lobing should have been attributed to the second sternite.

Ancylotela barberi (Skinner)

FEMALE. Small size, moderately robust, somewhat shining, blackish, elytra extensively marked with irregular and broken, longitudinally oriented yellowish maculations. *Head* moderately convex; indistinctly reticulately punctured; front rather coarsely and sparsely punctured except for upper portion, upper portion with a feebly indicated, inverted V-shaped smooth area, moderately and irregularly clothed with coarse, subrecumbent white hairs; epistoma with front margin broadly,

shallowly, arcuately emarginate; antennae slender, extending to about apical third of pronotum, serrate commencing with eighth segment. *Pronotum* approximately one and one-sixth times broader than long, broadest in front of middle; front margin broadly arcuate, subtruncate at middle; sides when viewed from above arcuate; lateral margins narrowly impunctate, in side view oblique, very feebly sinuate; hind margin broadly shallowly bi-emarginate with a narrow, apically notched lobe at middle; disk strongly convex with a broad median depression extending from basal fourth to front margin; surface rather densely clothed with coarse, subrecumbent white hairs, very coarsely asperate on either side of median depression, depression rather finely and densely asperate, basal and lateral areas coarsely, densely punctured. *Scutellum* circular, subflattened; surface nearly smooth, somewhat irregular, glabrous. *Elytra* subequal in width to pronotum; humeri distinct; sides when viewed from above subparallel to about apical third, then rather abruptly narrowing to separately rounded apices; lateral margins when viewed from side obtusely angulate at base, slightly lobed below humerus, broadly and shallowly constricted about basal third, then broadly rather conspicuously sinuate to apex, indistinctly serrate behind middle; paired subapical teeth on lateral margin conspicuous, acute, sutural tooth not conspicuously developed, slightly elevated, subacute, apices extending slightly beyond sutural tooth, irregularly thickened, broadly rounded, subserrate or notched; striae distinct and evident throughout, strial punctures indistinct, small, interstitial spaces convex, not toothed or roughened, punctures sparsely placed, slightly coarser and more elongate than strial punctures, second interstitial space very feebly elevated; humeral lobe densely, irregularly punctured; surface inconspicuously clothed with very short, suberect, fine white hairs; yellow markings as follows; a small spot at humeral angle, a narrow and short marking at inner margin of humerus, a slightly longer and broader, irregular basal spot near suture, and an elongate broken marking extending from near lateral margin behind humerus obliquely on to disk and then posteriorly to apex (Fig. 1). *Ventral surface* densely clothed with short, subrecumbent, coarse white hairs; thoracic sternites rather coarsely, densely punctured; abdomen finely, sparsely punctured, extending slightly beyond elytra, second sternite with hind margin broadly, arcuately emarginate except for a small, brownish, somewhat translucent median lobe, third and fourth sternites with hind margin subtruncate, fifth sternite subtriangular, lateral margins broadly sinuate, abruptly narrowing to a conspicuous apical prolongation, prolongation narrowly rounded at apex, disk subconvex, faintly striato-punctate. *Legs* with femora and tibiae very finely and sparsely indistinctly punctured; tarsi with plantulae evident on segments 1 to 4; hind margin of metacoxae feebly sinuate. *Length* 5.7 mm.

This description is based on the lectotype labeled "Florence, Ariz., VI-28-03 C. R. Biederman" that has been designated as "Type 8167



FIGS. 1-2. Fig. 1, *A. barberi* (Skinner), dorsal view of lectotype; Fig. 2, *A. knulli* Barr, dorsal view of holotype.

Tyndaris barberi Skin." in the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences. It is provided in order that comparison can be made with the description of the closely related *A. knulli* Barr which follows.

A. barberi as it is now delimited is a relatively uncommon species with a distributional range that is restricted to central Arizona. Specimens have been examined from the following localities: Tucson; Wickenburg; Peach Springs, Mohave County; Congress Junction, Yavapai County; and 5 miles north of Sunflower, Maricopa County.

Ancylotela knulli Barr, new species

FEMALE. Small size, robust, moderately shining, dark cupreous with faint greenish reflections at vertex and on thoracic sternites, elytra extensively marked with irregular and broken, longitudinally oriented pale yellow maculations. *Head* moderately convex; vertex coarsely, reticulately punctured except longitudinally, finely roughened at middle; front finely, sparsely punctured except for a very narrow, longitudinally smooth area at middle of upper portion, rather densely clothed with coarse, subrecumbent white hairs; epistoma with front margin broadly, shallowly arcuately emarginate; antennae slender, extending to about apical third of pronotum, serrate commencing with eighth

segment. *Pronotum* approximately one and one-fourth times broader than long, broadest in front of middle; front margin broadly arcuate, subtruncate at middle; sides in dorsal view arcuate but more conspicuously narrowing on apical half; lateral margins not evident; hind margin bisinuate with a broad median lobe, lobe very feebly arcuate; disk strongly convex with a broad, median depression extending from basal fourth to front margin; surface densely clothed with coarse, subrecumbent white hairs, very coarsely asperate on either side of median depression, depression very finely, sparsely asperate, lateral areas near base finely punctured, becoming more coarsely punctured anteriorly. *Scutellum* subovate, longer than broad, subconvex; surface finely irregularly sculptured, glabrous. *Elytra* subequal in width to pronotum; humeri distinct; sides when viewed from above subparallel from humerus to apical third, then gradually narrowing to the separately rounded apices; lateral margins when viewed from the side obtusely angulate at base, moderately lobed below humerus, broadly, shallowly constricted at about basal third, then broadly rather conspicuously sinuate to apex, indistinctly serrate behind middle; paired subapical teeth on lateral margin conspicuous, acute, sutural tooth subquadrate, not well developed, elevated tooth of sutural ridge conspicuous, subacute, apices extending beyond sutural tooth, strongly, irregularly thickened, broadly rounded, finely notched or serrate; striae distinct and evident throughout, striae punctures small, mostly indistinct, interstitial spaces convex, not toothed or roughened, punctures rather sparsely placed and subequal to striae punctures, first, second, and sixth interstitial spaces slightly elevated; humeral lobe densely, irregularly punctured; surface inconspicuously clothed with very short, suberect, fine white hairs; humeral angle with a small yellow spot, remainder of pale yellow markings as in Fig. 2. *Ventral surface* densely clothed with short, subrecumbent, coarse white hairs; thoracic sternites rather coarsely, densely punctured; abdomen finely, sparsely punctured, extending slightly beyond elytra, second sternite with hind margin broadly, arcuately emarginate except for a rather conspicuous, brownish, somewhat translucent median lobe, third and fourth sternites with hind margin subtruncate, fifth sternite subtriangular, lateral margins broadly sinuate, narrowing to a conspicuous apical prolongation, prolongation narrowly rounded at apex, disk subconvex, faintly striato-punctate. *Legs* with femora and tibiae very finely and sparsely punctured; tarsi with plantulae evident on segments 1 to 4; hind margin of metacoxa subtruncate. *Length* 4.9 mm.

MALE. Not separable from female by external features.

Holotype, female (California Academy of Sciences), and four paratypes from Jacumba, San Diego County, California, June 24, 1940 (W. F. Barr).

Additional paratypes:

CALIFORNIA. Imperial Co.: Mountain Springs, July 1, 1961 (D.

S. Verity), 1 specimen, July 3, 1960, on *Acacia greggii* and *Gutierrezia* sp. (G. H. Nelson), 2 specimens; 13 mi SW of Palo Verde, July 24, 1967 (J. M. and J. P. Davidson and M. A. Cazier), 1 specimen, August 1, 1967 (J. M. Davidson and M. A. Cazier), 2 specimens; Winterhaven, June 24, 1952 (D. J. and J. N. Knull), 1 specimen; Painted Gorge, June 29, 1952 (D. J. and J. N. Knull), 6 specimens; Coyote Wells, June 28, 1952 (D. J. and J. N. Knull), 3 specimens. Riverside Co.: Painted Canyon, June 21, 1940, on *Prosopis* (W. F. Barr), 5 specimens, July 2, 1941 (B. E. White), 1 specimen, June 21, 1940 (R. G. Dahl), 1 specimen; Thermal, June 17, 1940 (K. S. Hagen), 1 specimen, June 19, 1960, 1 specimen; July 17, 1960 (W. F. Barr), 2 specimens; 1 mi S of Thermal, June 30, 1960, on *Prosopis pubescens* (G. H. Nelson), 4 specimens; 1 mi N of Mecca, July 2, 1959, on *Prosopis chilensis* (G. H. Nelson), 1 specimen; 2 mi N of Mecca, June 10, 1961 (D. S. Verity), 4 specimens; 8 mi N of Mecca, July 31, 1961, on *Prosopis chilensis* (G. H. Nelson), 1 specimen; above Palm Desert, Highway 4, 2,000 ft, June 14, 1962, on *Acacia greggii* (G. H. Nelson), 2 specimens; Painted Canyon, June 21, 1940, on *Prosopis* (W. F. Barr and R. G. Dahl), 6 specimens, July 2, 1941 (B. E. White), 1 specimen; Pinon Flat, 4,000 ft, June 16, 1959, on *Acacia greggii* (G. H. Nelson), 5 specimens, June 30, 1948, 1 specimen; Palm Springs, June 30, 1946 (D. J. and J. N. Knull), 2 specimens; Shavers Well, June 17, 1946 (D. J. and J. N. Knull), 1 specimen; 24 mi E of Indio, July 5, 1959 (F. M. and V. S. Beer), 2 specimens; 23 mi S of Vidal, June 12, 1940, on paloverde (W. F. Barr), 1 specimen; Ripley, July 26, 1946 (W. F. Barr and P. D. Hurd), 1 specimen; 8 mi N of Blythe, June 26, 1946 (W. F. Barr), 1 specimen. San Bernardino Co.: Newberry, June 19, 1959 (F. M. and V. S. Beer), 3 specimens; 8 mi S of Landers, July 15, 1968, on *Acacia greggii* (F. M. and V. S. Beer), 1 specimen; Wheaton Springs, July 30, 1961, on *Acacia greggii* (D. S. Verity and R. L. Westcott), 6 specimens; Barstow, July 7, 1963, on dead twigs of *Prosopis juliflora* (D. S. Verity), 26 specimens; Morongo Valley, May 28, 1941 (D. J. and J. N. Knull), 3 specimens; 12 mi NW of Essex, June 16, 1962, on *Acacia greggii* (G. H. Nelson), 1 specimen. San Diego Co.: Sentenac Canyon, July 5, 1959 (R. L. Westcott), 3 specimens; San Felipe Valley, July 5, 1959, 9 specimens; Scissors Crossing, E of Julian, June 20, 1960, on *Acacia greggii* (G. H. Nelson), 3 specimens; 1 mi W of Jacumba, June 27, 1959 (D. S. Verity), 49 specimens; 3 mi W of Jacumba, July 3, 1959 (F. M. Beer), 2 specimens; 2 mi E of Jacumba, June 23, 1960, on *Acacia greggii* (G. H. Nelson), 12 specimens, July 7, 1959, on *Acacia greggii* (G. H. Nelson), 5 specimens; 3 mi E of Jacumba, June 27, 1959 (R. L. Westcott), 3 specimens; Jacumba, June 25, 1958, on *Acacia greggii* (G. H. Nelson), 8 specimens, June 26, 1957, on *Acacia greggii* (G. H. Nelson), 17 specimens, June 27, 1959 (R. L. Westcott), 9 specimens, June 29, 1963 (R. L. Westcott), 5 specimens, July 2,

