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**New Genera and Species of
North American Buprestidae**(COLEOPTERA)¹

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Recent study of type specimens of some American buprestid beetles has resulted in the discovery that several well known or common species occurring in western North America have been masquerading under incorrect names. In the present paper three such species, which do not have available replacement names, are described as new. In addition, two new genera are described to provide names for entities that I have recognized as distinctive for a number of years. The new names are presented at this time in order that they might be incorporated into the buprestid section of the catalogue of North American Coleoptera currently in preparation by G. H. Nelson

For the opportunity of studying type specimens in their care, I am indebted to A. Descarpentries, Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle; T. L. Erwin and J. M. Kingsolver, U. S. Museum of Natural History; J. Jelinek, National Museum of Natural History, Prague; H. B. Leech, California Academy of Sciences; and D. C. Rentz, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. For the loan of some study material I wish to thank J. A. Chemsak, University of California, Berkeley; G. H. Nelson, Kansas City College of Osteopathic Medicine; and R. L. Westcott, Oregon Department of Agriculture.

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Anthaxia porella Barr, new species

Male. Medium size, aeneous-black, head dark bluish, sides of pronotum narrowly brassy green, elytra, prosternum and last abdominal sternite becoming somewhat brassy, humeri bluish, sides of abdominal sternites narrowly cupreous. *Head* uniformly, conspicuously coarsely reticulate, sparsely clothed with short, stout brown hairs that are directed anteriorly; front margin of clypeus broadly, shallowly arcuately emarginate; front feebly convex with a slight median flattening, distance across front twice the lateral width of an eye; vertex with a faintly indicated longitudinal groove at middle; eyes in front view gradually converging dorsally; antenna with second segment approximately one and one-half times longer than third segment. *Pronotum* evenly convex, uniformly hexagonally reticulate medially and along sides, reticulations more elongate sublaterally, all reticulations with an internal granule; front margin conspicuously lobed at middle; sides in dorsal view broader at middle, evenly arcuate except for a shallow notch at basal third. *Elytra* slightly broader than pronotum, subconvex, except for a pair of shallow, irregular transverse depressions at base, a pair of shallow discal depressions at basal third and longitudinal depressions in front of apex at sides and along suture, uniformly clothed with short, subdepressed brown hairs; surface irregularly roughened at base, feebly roughened elsewhere with rugosities poorly developed, indistinct and with numerous tiny pits more or less arranged serially; sides in dorsal view slightly reflexed at and behind humeri, subparallel to apical third and then broadly sinuately narrowing to apices, margins feebly serrate in front of apices; apices separately, nearly semicircularly rounded. *Ventral surface* with prosternum shallowly but distinctly reticulate; abdomen clothed with short, recumbent, fine pale hairs; hind margin of last sternite broadly reflexed and broadly rounded. *Legs* with meso- and metatrochanters bearing a short acute tooth. *Length:* 5.0 mm.

Female. Differs from the male by having the upper surface uniformly coppersy-black and the ventral surface aeneous-black; the pronotum has a pair of very faintly indicated discal depressions; and the meso- and metatrochanters are not toothed. *Length:* 5.2 mm.

Holotype male, allotype female (California Academy of Sciences on indefinite loan from the University of Idaho) and 53 paratypes from 1 mile south of Mesa, Adams County, Idaho, June 27, 1965 (R. L. Westcott and L. S. Hawkins, Jr.) Paratypes in the collections of the California Academy of Sciences, U. S. Museum of Natural History, University of Idaho, G. H. Nelson, R. L. Westcott and W. F. Barr.

A large number of specimens assignable to this species are on hand from localities in Idaho, eastern Oregon and Washington

and southeastern British Columbia. However, due to the difficulty in setting limits to *Anthaxia* species in western North America on the basis of anatomical features, and because of the uncertain status of many local populations it seems prudent to confine the paratypic series of *A. porella* to those specimens from the type locality.

This species was treated under the name *A. simiola* Casey by Cobos (1958) and by Barr (1971). Examination of the type specimen of *A. simiola* however, indicates that it and *A. porella* are not conspecific. Casey's species, from "California", has strongly indicated and branched, raised lines near the sides of the pronotum and is related to *A. confusa* Barr. On the other hand, *A. porella* shows a close relationship with *A. wallowae* Obenberger in structure and appearance. That species which apparently is known only from the type specimen is suspect with regard to the constancy of some of the features used in characterizing it and thus may eventually prove to be a senior synonym of the currently described species. Nevertheless, *A. porella* does differ from the type of *A. wallowae* by having a finely indicated median depression at the vertex rather than a distinct depression, by having subdepressed, dark rather than pale hairs on the front of the head, by having the pronotum evenly convex and not faintly depressed at the sides and by not having the elytra uniformly sculptured. Several paratypes of *A. porella* which are blackish may resemble *A. oregonensis* Obenberger, a species which heretofore has been incorrectly regarded as a synonym of *A. expansa* LeConte. The two species in question can be separated most readily by the nature of the pronotum. With *A. porella* the pronotum is convex and its hexagonal reticulations bear an internal granule, whereas with *A. oregonensis* the pronotum has a faintly indicated median longitudinal depression and the reticulations are not granulate.

Chrysobothris leechi Barr, new species

Male. Moderately elongate and convex; dark cupreous, front of head green, with a yellow tinge at upper middle, vertex becoming dark, pronotum and elytra blackish on elevated areas, ventral surface shining purplish with an aeneous cast, darker at sides of abdominal sternites. *Head* rather coarsely, irregularly but densely foveolate-punctate, densely clothed with short, subdepressed white hairs; vertex with a well developed, broad, longitudinal median carina; front subconvex, with a pair of small callosities at middle; clypeus with front margin broadly, deeply triangularly emarginate at middle and obliquely subtruncate laterally; antenna green, outer segments darkened, strongly serrate from fourth segment, third segment with outer angle slightly acute, nearly two and one-half times as long as second

segment and approximately one and two-thirds times longer than fourth segment, segments five to 10 about as wide as long, broadly subtruncate along outer margin. *Pronotum* about one and two-thirds times wider than long, widest behind front angles, slightly convex with a pair of sparsely punctured, broad longitudinal callosities, one on either side of middle, that are irregularly joined at base between which is formed a narrow, longitudinal, irregular depression and with an irregular, sparsely punctured, longitudinal submarginal callosity; sides when viewed from above feebly sinuate, broadly rounded behind front angles and somewhat angulate behind middle; lateral margin associated with a broad, smooth, slightly elevated line that arcuately extends from anterior margin to posterior margin beneath the side; front margin subtruncate with a very broad feebly developed lobe at middle; hind margin broadly lobed at middle; surface densely, rather coarsely punctured between callosities becoming more coarsely punctured laterally, inconspicuously clothed with a few fine subrecumbent hairs near hind angles. *Elytra* distinctly broader than pronotum, nearly twice as long as wide; base of each elytron nearly semicircularly rounded; sides subparallel from humerus to middle and then gradually, arcuately narrowing to the separately and narrowly rounded apices; lateral margin coarsely but feebly serrate on apical half; each elytron with a pair of subbasal depressions and with numerous, irregular, slightly elevated smooth spaces which present a somewhat "blotchy" appearance, intervening areas densely, rather coarsely punctured, sutural costa entire and nearly straight, extending from an elongate smooth area at basal fourth to apex, other costae evident only as feebly elevated ridges between elevated smooth spaces, pubescence not evident. *Prosternum* densely clothed with short, subrecumbent white hairs at middle, finely densely punctured, more sparsely punctured laterally; front margin subtruncate with a broad, feebly developed lobe at middle. *Abdomen* with a nearly smooth, slight elevation near sides of each sternite; first and second sternites subdepressed at middle; last sternite slightly thickened, with an indistinct submarginal ridge, lateral margin with several coarse serrations, hind margin broadly nearly semicircularly emarginate. *Legs* purplish with an aeneous lustre, outer surface of profemur greenish, tibia becoming darkened towards apex, tarsus blue-black; profemur with a broad blunt tooth at middle which is serrate on outer margin; protibia strongly arcuate, inner margin slightly expanded at about apical third then faintly notched, subapical dilation well developed, more or less angulate, abruptly constricted in front of apex; mesotibia arcuate, slightly but evenly expanded apically; metatibia straight; metatarsus with a small plantula at apex of first segment. *Length*: 10.9 mm.

Holotype male (California Academy of Sciences) and 11 male paratypes from Truckee, Calif., July 6, 1927, E. P. VanDuzee collector. Two paratypes from type locality June 21, 1927 (E. P. VanDuzee) and Aug., 5800 ft. (Wickham). Additional paratypes as follows: 7 males from Castella, Calif. July 7-8 and 9, 1912 and July 1912; 7 males from near Hobart Mills, Nevada Co., Calif. June 23, 29 and July 5, 1962 (R. L. Westcott); 6 males from Carrville, Trinity Co., Calif. June 10 and July 1, 1913; and 27 males from 3 miles south of Meyers, El Dorado Co., Calif. August 2, 3, 4, and 5, 1960 (G. H. Nelson). Paratypes in the collections of the California Academy of Sciences, University of California at Berkeley, G. H. Nelson, R. L. Westcott and W. F. Barr.

Only a relatively few male specimens from the central part of this species' distributional range have been designated as paratypes. As *C. leechi* is now defined, it occurs from San Diego County in California northward into southern British Columbia and western Montana. In Oregon and Washington it appears most commonly on the east side of the Cascade Range whereas it is known from much of Idaho. Its principal host plants are species of *Pinus*.

Chrysobothris leechi is a common and widely distributed species that is usually referred to as *C. caurina* Horn in the literature and in collections. This error was probably initiated by Horn when he originally described *C. caurina* from a mixed series of specimens. Even Fisher (1942) in his revision of the genus described the lectotype of *C. caurina*, but figured under that species the male protibia and genitalia of what is here described as *C. leechi*. Actually, *C. caurina* most closely resembles the recently described *C. beeri* Barr in sculpturing, coloration and form of the male genitalia. On the other hand, *C. leechi* shows relationships with *C. falli* VanDyke and *C. grandis* Chamberlin. In general appearance, it most closely resembles *C. falli* and the two species can be separated with assurance only by features of the males. The females of the two usually are separable only by having a male association. The male of *C. leechi* has the protibial dilation usually elongate and angulate and the apex of the median lobe of the genitalia narrowly rounded. The male of *C. falli* has the protibial dilation shortened and evenly rounded and the apex of the median lobe of the genitalia broadened and subtruncate. In contrast to the broad distributional range of *C. leechi*, *C. falli* is known only from the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California and the southern Cascade Range of Oregon.

With regard to *C. leechi* and *C. grandis* the male genitalia are superficially similar in form and the distributional ranges of the two species are largely sympatric. However, these species

can be readily separated by external anatomical features. The prosternum of the smaller *C. leechi* is not so strongly lobed as that of *C. grandis* and the abdomen rarely is of a reddish coppery color. Furthermore, the male of *C. leechi* does not have the front of the head finely densely punctured or the protibial dilation evenly rounded as with *C. grandis*.

For the many favors and assistance rendered over the years I dedicate this species to Hugh B. Leech of the California Academy of Sciences.

Polycesta deserticola Barr, new species

Male. Rather slender, large sized, shining, black. *Head* with front feebly depressed, moderately and irregularly punctured, punctures of moderate size, rather densely clothed with short, semirecumbent silvery hairs, vertex and area behind eyes more finely, densely punctured than front, pubescence indistinct; clypeus with front margin very broadly and shallowly, arcuately emarginate at middle, broadly arcuate laterally, front angles broadly rounded, slightly notched at sides; antenna slender, reaching approximately to middle pronotum, serrate, commencing with segment 4, apical segments becoming slightly shortened. *Pronotum* transverse, approximately twice as wide as long, slightly narrower across front than across base, flattened at middle, becoming depressed in front of scutellum, convex sublaterally, abruptly descending to hind margin in front of middle of each elytron; front margin broadly and shallowly lobed at middle, a row of short, fine silvery hairs extending anteriorly from beneath front margin on either side of middle; front angles subacute where they join with front margin of prosternum; sides in dorsal view broadly arcuate from front angles to basal third, emarginate in front of hind angles, widest at basal third, lateral margin most strongly carinate on basal third, irregularly carinate at middle; hind angles acute, somewhat concealed beneath front margin of elytra; hind margin broadly and strongly bisinuate; surface with moderately sized, irregularly placed punctures at middle and on posterior half, more coarsely and densely punctured near sides of anterior half which also is sparsely clothed with short, semirecumbent silvery hairs; disk with an irregularly narrow smooth impunctate area extending from near base to in front of middle and which bears a faintly impressed line. *Scutellum* subrectangular anteriorly, rounded posteriorly, subconvex, smooth and glabrous. *Elytra* subequal to width of pronotum, four times longer than length of pronotum; humeri inconspicuous, humeral angle obtusely angulate; sides in dorsal view slightly expanded behind humeral angle, broadly but feebly sinuate to about apical third then broadly, arcuately narrowing to apices; lateral margin with a tiny tooth in line with middle of hind coxae,

coarsely and irregularly toothed on apical sixth; apical angle acute, not expanded or toothed internally; interstitial spaces elevated with the four alternate discal and the scutellar interspaces most strongly costate, sides of elevated interspaces with tiny irregularly spaced punctures; striae punctures coarse and deep near sides and across base, more shallow and indistinct on disk and near apex; surface indistinctly clothed with very short, suberect silvery hairs. *Thoracic sternites* finely, sparsely punctured and pubescent medially, more densely, irregularly punctured and densely clothed with rather long recumbent silvery hairs laterally; prosternum slightly swollen in front of procoxae, front margin broadly, shallowly arcuately emarginate at middle, feebly lobed near sides. *Abdomen* finely, sparsely, irregularly punctured and sparsely pubescent medially, punctures tending to be more densely placed and pubescence consisting of rather long recumbent silvery hairs laterally; sternite 1 with hind margin broadly indistinctly lobed at middle, hind angles broadly rounded; sternites 2-4 with hind margin subtruncate, hind angles acute; sternite 5 broadly triangular, nearly uniformly punctured, thickened basally, abruptly descending to the broadly rounded apex, sides subparallel, sides and hind margin broadly arcuate, hind margin slightly emarginate on either side of a narrow apical prolongation which is subparallel, thickened basally and abruptly descends to the broadly rounded apex. *Legs* with tarsal segments 3 and 4 bearing a membranous lobe beneath. *Length*: 17.0 mm.

Female: Differs from the male by having abdominal sternite 5 subtriangular, with lateral margins feebly arcuate, the hind margin narrowly reflexed, feebly sinuate laterally and broadly rounded at apex and with a longitudinal elevation on apical half of disc which becomes more or less cristate in front of apex. *Length*: 22.9 mm.

Holotype male and allotype female (California Academy of Sciences) from Painted Canyon, Riverside County, Calif. June 21, 1940 on *Acacia* (W. F. Barr).

Paratypes designated as follows: Arizona, one male from 12 miles east of Wenden, Yuma Co., July 31, 1965 (K. W. Brown) on *Larrea*; one female from San Luis, Yuma Co., June 15, 1940 (W. F. Barr) on *Larrea*; two females from Ehrenberg, July 22, 1939 (F. H. Parker) and July 26, 1946; one male and one female from Wickenburg, Maricopa Co., July 7, 1958 (R. L. Westcott); six males and six females from 23 miles east of Ajo, July 15, 1954 (D. Guiliani and W. A. Russell) and two males from Stoval, June 28, 1936 (M. Cazier). California: six males and four females from 5 miles west of Coyote Wells, Imperial Co., June 25, 1958 (G. H. Nelson) on *Dalea spinosa*; one female from Mt. Springs, Imperial Co., July 3, 1960 (G. H. Nelson) on *Juniperus californi-*

cus; 1 male from 11 miles south of Palo Verde, Imperial Co., July 29, 1967 (W. F. Barr); one male from 14 miles west of Plaster City, Imperial Co., July 16, 1956; 11 males from Winterhaven, Imperial Co., July 3, 1966 (G. H. Nelson) on screwbean mesquite; 1 male from Big Tujunga Canyon, Los Angeles Co., May 30, 1946; 1 male and 1 female from 8 miles north of Blythe, Riverside Co., June 26, 1946 (W. F. Barr); one male from 10 miles north of Blythe, Riverside Co., July 5, 1951 (H. T. Reynolds) on *Cercidium torreyanum*; one male from Cathedral City, Riverside Co., July 16, 1950 (H. N. Yokoyama); one female from Lost Palms Canyon, Riverside Co., June 28, 1946 (W. F. Barr); one female from Magnesia Canyon, Riverside Co., July 9, 1950 (R. M. Bohart); four males and four females from one mile north of Mecca, Riverside Co., June 23, 1958 (G. H. Nelson) on *Prosopis chilensis*, June 25, 1959 (G. H. Nelson) on *Tamarix gallica* and July 2, 1959 (G. H. Nelson) on *Prosopis chilensis*; seven males and three females from Painted Canyon, Riverside Co., June 23, 1958 (G. H. Nelson) on *Dalea spinosa*, June 21, 1940 (B. E. White) and July 4, 1958 (D. Guiliani); two males and one female from Palm Desert, Riverside Co., June 12, 1960 and June 28, 1959 (R. L. Westcott); one male from south of Palm Desert, Riverside Co., 2000 ft., July 9, 1961 (G. H. Nelson) on *Acacia greggii*; two females from one mile south of Palm Desert, Riverside Co., June 29, 1958 (G. H. Nelson) on *Acacia greggii* and June 30, 1960 (G. H. Nelson) on *Dalea spinosa*; two males and one female from 2.5 miles south of Palm Desert, Riverside Co., July 6, 1959 and July 7, 1960 (G. H. Nelson) on *Dalea spinosa* and July 14, 1958 (G. H. Nelson) on *Cercidium floridum*; two males and three females from Palm Springs, Riverside Co., June 28, 1958 (G. H. Nelson) on *Dalea spinosa* and July 12, 1954 (D. Guiliani); one female from Ripley, Riverside Co., June 25, 1946 (W. F. Barr); one male and one female from Tahquitz Canyon, Palm Springs, Riverside Co., July 4, 1956 (D. Guiliani); one female from Thermal, Riverside Co., July 7, 1960 (W. F. Barr) on screwbean mesquite; five males from one mile south of Thermal, Riverside Co., June 28 and 30 and July 7, 1960 (G. H. Nelson) on *Prosopis pubescens*; three males from Anza State Park, San Diego Co., July 5, 1956; one male and three females from base of In-ko-pah Gorge, San Diego Co., July 4, 1959 (R. L. Westcott); one male from ¼ mile west of Ocotillo, San Diego Co., July 1, 1949 (G. A. Marsh). Paratypes in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences, University of California, Berkeley, G. H. Nelson, R. L. Westcott and W. F. Barr.

Specimens not designated as paratypes have been seen from: Arizona: Sabino Canyon foothills, Pima Co., Gila Valley; Tucson; 15 miles south of Three Points; near Mohawk Mts., east of Yuma; Madera Canyon, Santa Rita Mts., Santa Cruz Co.; 22 miles

west of Robles Junction, Pima Co.; near Arivaca, Pima Co.; and Coolidge, Pinal Co. Texas: Marathon; Dimmit Co.; Encinal; 7, 8, and 10 miles west of Uvalde; 12 miles north of Cotula. Mexico: 4 miles west of San Ignacio, Baja California; Desembogue, Sonora; and 7 mi. north of Magdalena, Sonora.

This species has been known as *P. velasco* since 1859 when LeConte reported on it under that name. Specimens in his collection bear this misidentification. All subsequent treatments of this species, including those of Schaeffer (1906), Chamberlin (1933) and Barr (1949) have followed LeConte. The true *P. velasco*, a Mexican species, which has the alternate elytral costae strongly elevated and a dense patch of yellowish hairs on the first abdominal sternite of the male is not closely related to *P. deserticola*.

Closest relationships appear to be between *P. deserticola* and *P. arizonica* Schaeffer. These two species can be separated most readily, however, by body coloration and the nature of the elytral costae and apices. *P. deserticola* is black, all the costae are or nearly are uniformly elevated and the apices are not toothed on the sutural margin. On the other hand, *P. arizonica* is black with greenish-reddish reflections, only the alternate elytral costae are elevated and the apices are acutely toothed on the sutural margin.

Variation of several anatomical features are evident between populations of *P. deserticola* that occur in the Colorado Desert of southeastern California and adjacent Arizona, in southcentral Arizona and in western Texas. Consequently, paratypes have been designated only from the region involving the type locality. The tiny tooth on the epipleural margin usually is absent on specimens from the Colorado Desert, always absent in the central Arizona material and always present on western Texas specimens. The elytral costae tend to be uniformly elevated on central Arizona specimens and frequently are somewhat alternately elevated on specimens occurring to the west and east. The Texas specimens further differ from Arizona and California specimens by having the median depression of the mesosternum broadened posteriorly or arrow-head in shape rather than ovate, by having a slight aeneous or bronzy tinge to the black body, and by having the terminal prolongation of the last abdominal sternite of the male broader and more flattened. Verification and subsequent establishment of the significance of these differences are dependent on additional series of study specimens.

Anambodera Barr, new genus

Small, subcylindrical. *Head* of moderate size; epistoma with front margin not reflexed or narrowly expanded over base of mandibles; eyes widely separated, large, elliptical and vertical,

finely faceted; antenna 11-segmented, segment 2 subglobular, somewhat enlarged, serrate commencing with segments 4 or 5, becoming gradually enlarged apically, segments subcylindrical in cross section, last segment with apical angle narrowly to broadly notched; last segment of maxillary palpus robust with apex blunt to pointed; mentum corneous, front margin acutely toothed at middle. *Pronotum* transverse, usually convex, reticulately punctured with a distinct subbasal pit near sides and usually with a median subbasal pit; lateral margins not carinate or ridged except occasionally at extreme base, sides arcuate in dorsal view; front margin broadly, feebly lobed at middle and rounded at sides where it joins the front margin of prosternum; hind margin subtruncate, moderately beaded, longitudinally strigate. *Scutellum* not visible. *Elytra* at base subequal to width of pronotum, coarsely, densely uniformly punctured with punctures arranged in 10 rows on each elytron, not striate, diameter of punctures equal to or usually greater than width of interpunctate rows which are finely roughened or transversely wrinkled and subflattened; humeri distinct; suture fused, not elevated; front margin strongly beaded and finely longitudinally strigate; front angles in side view acute or subacute, directed ventrally. *Prosternum* with front margin strongly retracted, not lobed or toothed; intercoxal process subconvex not expanded behind front coxae, apex narrowly rounded. *Abdomen* uniformly pubescent; segments 1 and 2 fused but with hind margin of segment 1 well developed laterally, more faintly indicated medially; sides of segments 1 and 2 not margined, of segments 3 and 4 usually weakly margined, hind angles rectangular; segment 5 with hind margin continuous with lateral margins, narrowly or faintly interrupted with margined sides. *Legs* short, moderately stout; tarsal segments 1-4 with plantulae; pretarsal claws basally lobed or toothed. Type species: *Acmaeodera gemina* Horn.

Species to be included: *Acmaeodera gemina* Horn, *A. nebulosa* Horn, *A. palmarum* Timberlake, *A. santarosae* Knull and *A. lucerneae* Knull.

This genus is separated from the related *Acmaeodera* on the basis of the following features: the front margin of the epistoma is not narrowly reflexed or plate-like in front of each antennal base and thus does not project over the base of the mandibles; the front angles of the pronotum, in side view are rounded; the sides of the pronotum are not margined or reflexed; the suture between the first and second abdominal sternites is visible; the hind angles of third and fourth abdominal sternites are not prolonged or acute and the antenna is gradually enlarged apically with the segments subcylindrical in cross section.

Another set of features of interest pertains to certain markings on the body. Several of the species of *Anambodera* have a yellow

marking at the anterior angles of the pronotum, at the middle of the first abdominal sternite between the metasternal coxae and on the last abdominal sternite.

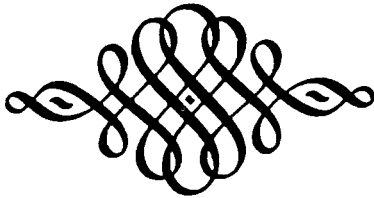
Acmaeoderopsis Barr, new genus

Small, subcylindrical. *Head* of moderate size; epistoma with front margin narrowly reflexed over base of mandibles; eyes large, widely separated, elliptical and vertical, finely faceted; antenna 11-segmented, segment 2 sub-equal to greatest diameter of segment 1, distinctly serrate commencing with segment 5, segments not enlarged apically, segment 11 with apical angle acute or angulate; last segment of maxillary palpus apically narrowed; mentum corneous, front margin usually broadly to narrowly triangular, sometimes not toothed. *Pronotum* transverse, convex with or without a median longitudinal depression, punctation variable, sublateral subbasal pits small and indistinct, median subbasal pit absent; lateral margin carinate but never reflexed; sides more or less arcuate in dorsal view; front margin subtruncate, occasionally slightly lobed at middle, front angles narrowly rounded or acute; hind margin feebly emarginate, moderately beaded, longitudinally strigate. *Scutellum* not visible. *Elytra* at base usually slightly narrower than width of pronotum, punctures somewhat irregular in form, largest at base becoming small apically arranged in 10 rows on each elytron and becoming striate on apical half, interpunctate rows mostly subflattened, smooth but each bearing a row of small punctures; sublateral space broadened and elevated behind humerus; humeri distinct; suture fused, at least slightly elevated on apical half; front margin moderately beaded, uniformly to irregularly, finely longitudinally strigate; front angles in side view acute, directed ventrally. *Prosternum* with front margin broadly emarginate, lobed or toothed on either side of middle, interrupted from front angles of pronotum; intercoxal process subflattened, not expanded behind front coxae, apex broadly rounded. *Abdomen* with sternites 3-5 of female having different pubescence then remainder of body, consisting of densely placed, apically recurved hairs; segments 1 and 2 fused, hind margin of segment 1 faintly indicated; sides of segments 1 and 2 faintly margined, of segments 3 and 4 distinctly margined, hind angles acute; segment 5 with hind margin continuous with lateral margin, narrowly or faintly interrupted with the margined sides. *Legs* short, moderately stout; tarsal segments 1-4 with plantulae; pretarsal claws conspicuously toothed. Type of genus: *Acmaeodera junki* Thery

The following species, all of which have been previously placed in *Acmaeodera*, should now be assigned to *Acmaeoderopsis*: *A. chisosensis* Knull, *A. guttifera* LeConte, *A. hassayampae* Knull, *A. hualpaiana* Knull, *A. hulli* Knull, *A. jaguarina* Knull,

A. junki Thery, *A. paravaripilis* Barr, *A. peninsularis* Barr, *A. rockefelleri* Cazier, *A. vaga* Barr, *A. varipilis* VanDyke and *A. westcotti* Barr.

Acmaeoderopsis represents a group of species that has a form of sexual dimorphism that is unique insofar as *Acmaeodera* and its allies are concerned. This feature which involves the nature of the pubescence on the third, fourth and fifth abdominal sternites of the female allows for ready recognition of *Acmaeoderopsis*. Several other characters also have been noted which attest to the distinctness of this new genus. The hind margin of the fifth abdominal sternite is continuous with the lateral margin rather than with the side margin; the mentum is rounded or faintly toothed in front; the front angle of the pronotum and front margin of the prosternum are narrowly interrupted; and the eleventh antennal segment is angulate or acute apically.



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