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# NEW SPECIES OF SCOLYTIDAE (COLEOPTERA) FROM MEXICO, WITH ADDITIONAL NOTES

#### II. SUBFAMILIES SCOLYTINAE AND HYLESININAE

DONALD E. BRIGHT, JR.

Entomology Research Institute, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa

Abstract

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Eight new species of Scolytidae are described from Mexico. The new species represent the genera Scolytus (2), Carphoborus (1), Chaetophloeus (1), Cnesinus (2), Phloeotribus (1), and Prochramesus (1). New distributional records are given for nine previously described species and notes on the genus Prochramesus are included.

This is the second part of a continuing series of papers in which the undescribed species of Scolytidae from Mexico in the Canadian National Collection of Insects (CNC) will be treated. All these species were collected in the course of field work in Mexico during 1969 and 1971. The new species represent the genera Scolytus (2), Carphoborus (1), Chaetophloeus (1), Cnesinus (2), Phloeotribus (1), and Prochramesus (1). New distributional data are given for nine previously described species and notes on the genus Prochramesus are included.

# Scolytus silvaticus n. sp.

Fig. 1

MALE. Length 3.5 mm, 2.3 times longer than wide; black.

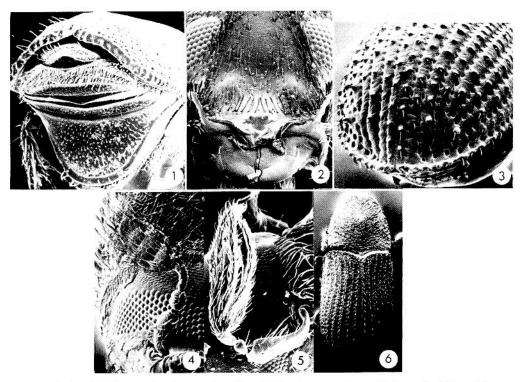
Frons flattened from well above eyes to epistoma; surface rather deeply aciculate, the ridges strongly elevated, converging toward epistomal process; epistomal process not reaching epistomal margin, bordered anteriorly by a brush of stout, yellowish hairlike setae; vestiture consisting of rather abundant, long, dark yellow, hairlike setae. Eye narrowly elongate, 3.5 times wider than long, longer on upper portion, anterior margin weakly arcuate. Antennal club oval, 1.6 times longer than wide, first suture strongly arcuate.

Pronotum about as long as wide; sides broadly arcuate, constricted before the broadly sinuate anterior margin; dorsal surface evenly concave but slightly impressed just behind anterior margin, shining, punctures small, separated by a distance of from two to four times the diameter of a puncture, the punctures larger laterally; vestiture sparse, consisting of long, yellowish, hairlike setae confined to lateral areas.

Elytra (measured along suture) 1.2 times longer than wide; sides weakly arcuate, apex broadly rounded, base deeply notched in scutellar region; striae weakly impressed, punctured in nearly regular rows; interspaces flat, punctured as in striae; apex deeply punctured, descending slightly; vestiture sparse, consisting of long, yellowish, hairlike setae on posterior portion and on sides.

Venter of abdomen with first visible sternite horizontal, posterior margin moderately produced, thick; second visible sternite vertical, weakly concave, punctures shallow, indistinct, surface dull; third visible sternite obscurely punctured, posterior margin slightly thickened in median portion; fourth visible sternite very slightly longer than third, posterior margin strongly produced in median portion; fifth visible sternite about 1.5 times longer than fourth, weakly concave, with a strongly elevated, arcuate posterior margin.

FEMALE. Similar to male in size and proportions. Frons strongly convex, weakly impressed above and laterally to epistomal process, vestiture sparser than in male. Venter of abdomen with posterior margin of sternite 1 less produced than in male; posterior margins of sternites 3 and 4 not thickened or produced; sternite five 2.0 times longer than four, more deeply punctured on posterior half than on anterior half.



Figs. 1-6. 1, Scolytus silvaticus, venter of &; 2, Cnesinus zapotecus, \( \phi\) frons; 3, Phloeotribus mixtecus, declivity; 4, Chaetophloeus alni, antenna; 5, Phloeotribus mixtecus, antenna; 6, Prochramesus editus, dorsal aspect.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype male, allotype, and 2 paratypes were collected on Cerro Potosi, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, 11,000 ft, on 3 May 1971, from broken branches of *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco by D. E. Bright (CNC No. 12,603).

REMARKS. This species is distinguished from all known species of *Scolytus* by the produced posterior margin of the fourth ventral sternite of the male, by the deeply aciculate frons of the male, by the sinuate anterior pronotal margin of both sexes, and by the transverse impression just behind the anterior margin of the pronotum of both sexes. In some respects this species resembles *S. dentatus* Bright, but the projections on the third and fourth ventral segments of the male *S. silvaticus* are smaller, the carina on the second sternite of the male is lacking and the posterior margin on the first sternite of the male is less produced.

# Scolytus virgatus n. sp.

MALE. Length 3.6 mm, 2.2 times longer than wide; black.

Frons flattened from just above eyes to epistoma and from eye to eye; surface densely and deeply longitudinally grooved, ridges between grooves slightly narrower than grooves, shining; epistomal margin broad, truncate at apex, lateral angles only slightly elevated. Eye 3.0 times wider than long, longer above middle, anterior margin broadly sinuate. Antennal club elongate-oval, 1.6 times longer than wide, first suture strongly arcuate.

Pronotum very slightly wider than long, widest near middle; sides broadly arcuate, faintly constricted just before the narrowly rounded, broadly sinuate anterior margin; dorsal surface brightly shining, smooth, bearing numerous, fine, shallow punctures, those near lateral margin larger than those on disk; glabrous except on sides.

Elytra (measured along suture) 1.1 times longer than wide, deeply notched at base for reception of scutellum; sides slightly arcuate, apex broadly rounded, a small notch at suture; surface shining, glabrous; striae weakly impressed, punctured in regular rows; interspaces weakly convex, punctured, the punctures nearly equal in size and number to those in striae.

Venter of abdomen with first visible segment horizontal, posterior margin evident, slightly thickened but not strongly produced; second visible sternite vertical, transversely impressed at about middle, posterior margin thickened, produced medianly into a fine, slightly elevated carina; third and fourth visible sternites equal in length, slightly concave, the punctures large, shallow and the posterior margins impunctate, slightly elevated, thickened; fifth visible sternite about as long as third, finely, sparsely punctured, posterior margin produced into a sharp ridge.

FEMALE. Similar to male in size and proportions. Frons convex, slightly impressed above epistoma, surface punctured and weakly aciculate. Venter of abdomen with posterior margin of sternite one narrower than in male, less produced; sternite 2 without carina on posterior margin; sternites 3 and 4 as in male; sternite 5 longer than in male, slightly longer than sternite 3.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype male, allotype, and 4 paratypes were collected on Cerro Potosi, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, 8500 ft, on 2 May 1971, from *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco by D. E. Bright (CNC No. 12,604).

REMARKS. This species is closely related to Scolytus wickhami Blackman and may eventually prove to be only a subspecies or possibly a variety. Males of S. virgatus differ from those of S. wickhami by the more strongly developed carina on the second ventral segment, by the less strongly convex second ventral segment, by the more strongly produced posterior margin of sternite 1, and by the more finely sculptured frons. Females of S. virgatus differ from those of S. wickhami by the more sparsely punctured second sternite and by the more opaque surface of the sternites. In addition, in both sexes of S. virgatus the apex of the elytra is not notched on each side of the sutural notch, as it is in most specimens of S. wickhami.

#### Carphoborus mexicanus n. sp.

FEMALE. Length 1.8 to 2.0 mm, about 2.5 times longer than wide; black.

Frons convex, slightly flattened in median area; surface smooth and shining on a rather large median area, the diameter of this area equal to more than half the distance between the eyes, periphery of this area distinctly, rather deeply punctured and bearing long, yellowish setae; epistomal margin produced in median area. Eye about 2.1 times longer than wide, emarginate. Antennal club 1.1 times longer than wide; sutures arcuate.

Pronotum 1.4 to 1.5 times wider than long, widest at base; sides weakly arcuate, converging to the broadly rounded anterior margin; dorsal surface deeply, densely punctured, surface between punctures shining, appearing granulate. Vestiture consisting of abundant short, scalelike setae.

Elytra 1.7 times longer than wide; sides parallel on basal three-fourths, broadly rounded behind; basal margin elevated, bearing about 9 erect crenulations; striae slightly impressed, punctured in regular rows, the punctures very large, deep and close; interspaces much narrower than striae, surface shining, minutely granulate and rugose. Declivity convex; interspaces 1 and 3 elevated, toothed along summit, the third more strongly elevated and joined to the elevated ninth interspace; interspace 2 distinct to apex, narrow; interspaces 5, 7, and 9 moderately elevated, bearing several acute teeth. Vestiture consisting of numerous flattened, scalelike setae on interspaces.

MALE. Similar in size and proportions to female. Frons transversely impressed, tuberculate elevation on upper margin of impression not strongly elevated.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype female, allotype, and 2 paratypes were collected 9 miles east of El Palmito, Durango, Mexico, 7500 ft, on 15 June 1971, from branches of *Pinus lumholtzii* Robins. & Fern. by D. E. Bright (CNC No. 12,605).

REMARKS. Adults of this species key to *C. frontalis* Wood but are distinctly different. The declivital interspaces 1 and 3 in adult *C. mexicanus* are much more strongly elevated and the strial punctures are much larger. In declivital characters, adults of this species resemble those of *C. intermedius* Wood but the antennal club and female frons are entirely different.

This is the first species of Carphoborus described from Mexico.

# Chaetophloeus alni n. sp.

Fig. 4

FEMALE. Length 1.3 to 1.5 mm, about 1.6 times longer than wide; ground color black, vestiture vellowish.

Frons convex, very weakly flattened in center portion, bearing a small, circular impression in center; surface shining, reticulate-granulate, the granules somewhat larger at level of upper margin of eyes; epistoma elevated slightly, smooth, shining; vestiture rather sparse, consisting of erect, narrowly spatulate setae on upper levels above impression and more hairlike setae below, epistomal setae longer, more abundant. Antennal club shorter than scape and funicle, about 2.2 times longer than wide; first two sutures straight to weakly arcuate, bordered by row of hairlike setae, those bordering first suture equal in length to half the distance to the second suture, those on second suture nearly equal in length to distance to third suture; funicle six-segmented.

Pronotum about 1.3 to 1.4 times wider than long, widest at basal angles; sides weakly arcuate, converging toward broadly rounded anterior margin; dorsal surface moderately shining, minutely reticulate and bearing a few scattered granules on discal area, and more prominently on lateral areas; lateral areas also bearing two groups of 2 or 3 erect, acute, widely separated asperities; vestiture not dense, consisting of short, stout, erect to recumbent yellowish setae.

Elytra 1.4 to 1.5 times longer than wide; sides parallel to slightly beyond middle, converging toward rather narrowly rounded posterior margin; basal margins elevated, bearing a single row of erect, basally separated, blunt crenulations extending laterally to sixth interspace; striae impressed, punctured in regular rows, the punctures rather large, impressed; interspaces rather flat, about 1.5 to 2.0 times wider than striae, surface shining, bearing a median row of small, widely separated granules. Declivity evenly convex, unmodified. Vestiture consisting of a median row of erect, spatulate, interstrial setae equal in length to about half the interstrial width, and a single row of recumbent, stout, branched setae on each edge of the interspace; strial setae very fine, hairlike.

MALE. Similar in size and proportions to female. Frons more deeply, broadly concave and antennal club narrower than in female. Pronotum 1.3 times wider than long; sides strongly arcuate, constricted before anterior margin; surface bearing more abundant, slightly larger granules than in female, erect asperities absent. Elytra as in female.

Type Material. Holotype female, allotype, and 10 paratypes were collected along highway 131, 115 miles south of Oaxaca (approx. 26 miles south of Juchatengo), Oaxaca, Mexico, 6000 ft, on 27 May 1971, from *Alnus* sp. by D. E. Bright (CNC No. 12,606). Two additional paratypes were collected 53 miles south of Valle Nacional, Oaxaca, Mexico, 10,000 ft, on 24 May 1971, from *Alnus* sp. by D. E. Bright.

REMARKS. This species is not closely related to any of the described species of *Chaetophloeus* known to me. Adults of *C. alni* are distinguished from those of all other representatives of the genus by the following combination of characters: the evenly convex elytral declivity, the relative sparseness of the vestiture, the weakly concave male frons, the single row of erect crenulations on the elytral bases, and the six-segmented antennal funicle.

As stated above, the antennal funicle of adults of this species is six-segmented, not five-segmented as in adults of all other species of *Chaetophloeus*. Although it is customary to describe new genera in the Scolytidae on the basis of different

segmentation of the funicle, I hesitate to do this in this case. This species, as far as I can determine, has all the essential characters of *Chaetophloeus* except for the six-segmented antennal funicle.

#### Cnesinus theocallus n. sp.

FEMALE. Length 2.8 to 3.1 mm, 3.0 times longer than wide; reddish brown except head black.

Frons as in *C. elegans* Blandford, concave on lower half, convex between eyes; surface rather dull, minutely reticulate; epistomal callus shining, bearing 2 widely separated, small tubercles, the upper slope and lateral margin of callus bearing a rather dense row of stout setae; a row of setae continues along inner margin of eye; eyes much closer together than in *elegans*, separated by a distance equal to .28 of the eye length. Antennae as in *elegans*.

Pronotum about as long as wide, widest in front of middle; sides diverging from base to widest point, then abruptly curved toward broadly rounded anterior margin; dorsal surface shining, longitudinally strigose, punctures longitudinally elongate; median line smooth, slightly elevated, broad on posterior half, becoming narrowly carinate on anterior slope.

Elytra 1.9 times longer than wide; sides parallel on basal two-thirds, rather broadly rounded behind; striae impressed, punctured in regular rows, the punctures very large, nearly touching; interspaces 2.0 times wider than striae, flat, surface shining, with scattered minute lines and points. Declivity convex, broadly impressed on each side of suture; suture slightly elevated, bearing a row of very small granules; remaining striae and interspaces as on disk except interspaces bear a row of very small, fine granules. Vestiture confined to declivity, consisting of rows of rather long, stout interstrial setae, these setae about 1.5 to 2.0 times longer than interstrial width.

MALE. Similar in size and proportions to female except epistomal callus evidently unarmed.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype female, allotype, and 2 paratypes were collected 15 miles south of Valle Nacional, Oaxaca, Mexico, 4000 ft, on 20 May 1971, by D. E. Bright (CNC No. 12,607).

REMARKS. Adults of *C. theocallus* run easily to *C. elegans* Blandford in Wood's (1968) key, but differ from those of *C. elegans* by the much closer eyes and by the much smaller declivital granules. Adults of *C. theocallus* may also be slightly larger than those of *C. elegans* since the four specimens in the type series of *C. theocallus* range in length from 2.8 to 3.1 mm. According to Wood's key, adults of *C. elegans* range from 2.4 to 2.8 mm in length.

The specific name of this species is from the Aztec word "theocalli" and means temple or garden.

#### Cnesinus zapotecus n. sp.

Fig. 2

FEMALE. Length 3.1 to 3.5 mm, 2.7 to 2.8 times longer than wide; reddish brown. Frons rather deeply, concavely impressed above epistoma, convex above, the impression bearing a pair of flattened calluses laterally, one on each side of deepest point of impression; granules along inner margin of eye; epistoma shining, bearing 2, small, median, contiguous tubercles (Fig. 2); vestiture consisting of a row of closely placed, stout, scalelike setae on upper margin of epistoma above tubercles and sparse, equal-sized, slightly narrower scalelike setae extending upward along inner margin of eye, with a few, small, hairlike setae scattered over surface; eyes separated above by a distance equal to twice the eye length. Antennal club elongate-oval, 2.0 times longer than wide; sutures transverse.

Pronotum 1.1 times longer than wide, widest at about middle; sides rather strongly arcuate, more abruptly curved in front of middle toward broadly rounded anterior margin; dorsal surface longitudinally strigose, the intervals between punctures shining, anterior portion bearing a few small granules; median line narrow, slightly elevated, extending from base to anterior margin.

Elytra 1.8 to 1.9 times longer than wide; sides weakly arcuate on basal two-thirds, rather strongly converging to narrowly rounded apex; striae slightly impressed, punctured in regular

rows, the punctures rather small, shallowly impressed; interspaces flat, at least twice as wide as striae, surface shining, broadly rugose, punctures variable in size. Declivity convex, slightly impressed or flattened between third interspaces; striae not impressed; first interspace slightly elevated, interspaces 2 and 3 flattened, each interspace bearing a row of rounded granules. Vestiture confined to declivity, consisting of interstrial rows of rather long, hairlike setae.

MALE. Similar in size and proportions to female. From as in female except concavity broader and shallower, and epistomal tubercles absent. Pronotum and elytra as in female.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype female, allotype, and 31 paratypes were collected along highway 175, 3 miles north of Suchixtepec, Oaxaca, Mexico, 9000 ft, on 14 June 1971, from stems of *Arbutus* sp. by D. E. Bright (CNC No. 12,608).

REMARKS. This species is closely related to *C. elegantis* Wood and *C. elegans* Blandford. The epistomal tubercles of female *C. zapotecus* are basally contiguous, and actually resemble a single elevation with two acute tips whereas in Wood's and Blandford's species the epistomal tubercles of the female are widely separated and conical. In addition, adults of *C. zapotecus* are distinguished by the slightly longer, more abundant, scalelike setae on the upper margin of the female epistoma, by the more deeply impressed female frons, and by the presence of small, sparse granules near the anterior margin of the pronotum of both sexes.

The specific name of this species recognizes the Zapotec culture that flourished in Oaxaca until the 16th century.

### Phloeotribus mixtecus n. sp.

Figs. 3, 5

FEMALE. Length 2.7 to 3.0 mm, 1.9 to 2.0 times longer than wide; elytra reddish, head and pronotum black.

Frons generally convex, transversely impressed just above epistoma and arcuately impressed from antennal insertion to about midpoint between eyes around to opposite antennal insertion; central portion between eyes with a distinctly impressed fovea or a broader concave impression; surface rather dull, minutely reticulate, bearing 3 or 4 small, rounded granules on upper margin of arcuate impression; punctures sparse, very fine and shallow but more abundant in transverse impression above epistoma; epistoma elevated, smooth, shining, fringed with numerous, downward-pointing, yellowish setae, epistomal lobe very long, extending to near midpoint of mandibles; vestiture sparse, consisting of scattered, short, hairlike setae. Antennal club almost 2.8 times longer than wide, divided into 3 lamellae, each about 5.8 to 6.0 times longer than wide.

Pronotum 1.3 times wider than long, widest at base; sides weakly arcuate, converging toward broadly rounded anterior margin; lateral areas bearing rather numerous, erect asperities, these larger and more acute toward anterior margin, sometimes a few low, isolated asperities located on anterior portion of disk; posterior portion distinctly rugose, punctures rather large, close, and moderately to weakly impressed; surface between punctures and asperities dull, minutely reticulate; vestiture sparse.

Elytra 1.2 to 1.3 times longer than wide; sides parallel on basal half, then rather abruptly converging toward somewhat narrowly rounded posterior margin; bases elevated, armed with about 19 overlapping crenulations, behind which another row of equal sized crenulations extends laterally to end of fifth interspace, a few crenulations located behind this second row on second, third and fourth interspaces; striae rather deeply impressed, punctured in regular rows, the punctures of moderate size, deeply impressed; interspaces about twice as wide as striae, convex, the second evidently more so, surface brightly shining, rugose, the rugae extending completely across interspace, becoming more erect and sharper toward declivity, then becoming acute granules on declivity. Declivity convex; first and third interspaces slightly elevated, bearing a median row of acute granules; second interspace narrowed, less elevated, bearing two or three very small, acute granules; posterior margin strongly extended, rather strongly serrate. Vestiture mostly confined to declivity, consisting of a median row of rather short setae in each interspace, these setae equal to or shorter than interstrial width.

MALE. Similar in size and proportions to female. From longitudinally concave, lateral margin elevated into a rather large, blunt protuberance opposite antennal insertion; antennal scape bearing long, hairlike setae, these longer than scape. Pronotum bearing larger, more

acute asperities than in female; these not confined to lateral areas but scattered across entire anterior half. Elytra essentially as in female.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype female, allotype, and 65 paratypes were collected along highway 131, 115 miles south of Oaxaca (approx. 26 miles south of Juchatengo), Oaxaca, Mexico, 6000 ft, on 27–30 May 1971, from a fallen branch of an unidentified broadleaf tree by D. E. Bright (CNC No. 12,609).

REMARKS. The only described species which seems to be closely related to this species is *Phloeotribus sodalis* Blandford, from Guatemala. Adults of *P. mixtecus* appear to differ from those of *P. sodalis* by the much more extended and more strongly serrate posterior elytral margin, by the lack of (or very reduced) granules on the second, fourth, sixth, etc. declivital interspaces, and by the different arrangement of the pronotal asperities in both sexes. Among species known to me, adults of *P. mixtecus* are unique by possessing a greatly extended, serrate posterior elytral margin.

The specific name of this species recognizes the Mixtec culture of Oaxaca.

## Prochramesus editus n. sp.

Fig. 6

FEMALE. Length 1.7 to 2.0 mm, 2.3 times longer than wide; dark reddish-brown to black. Frons evenly convex, weakly impressed on lateral areas above epistomal margin, weakly, arcuately impressed from antennal insertions to midpoint, surface more convex below arcuate impression; surface dull, minutely reticulate, with a few scattered granules, these mostly above arcuate impression; a broad, slightly elevated area extends longitudinally from epistoma to a very faint, small impression on midpoint of arcuate impression; epistoma weakly elevated laterally, brightly shining, epistomal lobes prominent, extending to mid-point on mandibles; vestiture consisting of rather numerous, short, narrowly spatulate, scalelike setae. Antennal club 1.7 times longer than wide, somewhat inflated, not flattened; antennal scape extending to a point beyond posterior margin of eye.

Pronotum 1.3 times wider than long, widest at posterior angles; sides weakly arcuate, converging to the rather broadly rounded anterior margin; dorsal surface rather dull, bearing large, very weakly impressed, close punctures, area between punctures finely granulate; vestiture consisting of short, yellowish, spatulate, scalelike setae, each seta arising from a puncture or granule.

Elytra 1.4 to 1.5 times longer than wide; sides parallel on basal two-thirds, broadly rounded to the rather narrowly rounded apex; basal margin arcuate, bearing about 14 small, overlapping crenulations; striae weakly impressed, punctured in regular rows, the punctures rather large, deeply impressed; interspaces about as wide as striae, each bearing a median row of small rounded granules, these larger, more prominent near basal margins. Declivity convex, unmodified. Vestiture abundant, consisting of a median row of short, erect, spatulate scalelike setae, each of these arising from an interstrial granule, and of intermixed recumbent to erect, very short, flattened, deeply serrate, scalelike setae; strial setae very fine, hairlike.

MALE. Similar in size and proportions to female. Frons deeply, broadly concave; surface below concavity minutely reticulate, above concavity reticulate-granulate. Pronotum and elytra as in female.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype female, allotype, and 30 paratypes were collected 20.5 km north of Oaxaca, Oaxaca, Mexico, 9000 ft, from an unknown low-growing leguminous shrub on 31 May 1971, by D. E. Bright (CNC No. 12,610). Nine additional paratypes were collected 9 miles east of El Palmito, Durango, Mexico, 7500 ft, 15 June 1971, from an unknown woody shrub by D. E. Bright.

REMARKS. This species is placed in *Prochramesus* Wood even though Schedl (1963) regarded this genus as a synonym of *Chramesus* Leconte. It's adults have all the essential generic characters as described by Wood (1956) such as the slender body shape (not stout as in *Chramesus* spp.), the more inflated antennal club (not flat), and the posterior margin of the pronotum not extended medially. The

pubescence, as given by Wood in the description of the genus, should be hairlike but this is evidently a specific character since adults of the present species bear scalelike setae. In the remaining characters, this species fits the generic description of *Prochramesus*.

Adults of *Prochramesus editus* differ from those of *P. annectans* Wood, the type-species, by the lack of tubercles, or elevations, on the frons, by the erect, spatulate interstrial and pronotal setae, by the slightly smaller size, and by the less abundant pronotal granules.

#### New or Additional Mexican Records

The following are new records for Mexico or are significant extensions of range. All specimens were collected by me.

## Carphoborus convexifrons Wood, 1954, Can. Ent. 86(11): 516.

Originally described from Arizona and New Mexico. Recently collected at the following Mexican localities: 15 miles east San Roberto, Nuevo Leon, 5 May 1971, from *Pinus cembroides* Zucc.; 18 miles southeast of Saltillo, Coahuila, 6000 ft, 21 June 1971, from *Pinus cembroides*; and 30 miles west of Durango, Durango, 19 June 1971, from *Pinus cembroides*.

### Chaetophloeus lasius Wood, 1956, Can. Ent. 88(6): 251.

Previously known only from the type locality in Oaxaca, Mexico. A series was collected along highway 24, 9 miles southeast of Teopisca, Chiapas, 24 May and 30 May 1969, from *Rhus* sp.

## Chaetophloeus penicillatus (Bruck), 1933, Can. Ent. 65: 239.

A common species in western United States; also recorded from Ensenada, Baja California. Recently collected 30 miles east of San Luis Potosi, S.L.P., 7000 ft, 12 June 1971, on *Rhus* sp., and 10 miles east of Landa de Matamores, Queretaro, 11 June 1971, from *Rhus* sp.

### Cnesinus porcatus Blandford, 1896, Biologia cent.-am. 4(6): 137.

Known from Guatemala to Venezuela. Recently found 15 miles south of Valle Nacional, Oaxaca, 4000 ft, 20 May 1971.

# Eupagiocerus dentipes Blandford, 1896, Biologia cent.-am. 4(6): 133.

Evidently known only from Guatemala. A series was collected at Palenque Ruins, Chiapas, 9 May 1969, from a woody vine.

## Pseudohylesinus variegatus (Blandford), 1897, Biologia cent.-am. 4(6): 145.

Previously recorded from two disjunct regions, one near Mexico City and the other in southern Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah (Bright 1969). Biological evidence (Bright 1969: 37) suggests that the two populations might represent two different species. Recently, this species was collected in an intermediate locality on Cerro Potosi, Nuevo Leon, 11,000 ft, on 3 May 1971, from Abies sp. (probably religiosa (H.B.K.)). The galleries of specimens from this area are similar to those from the southwestern United States. A second collection extended the southern limit of this species to 53 miles south of Valle Nacional, Oaxaca, 10,000 ft; the specimens were collected on 24 May 1971, from Abies religiosa. Galleries of these latter specimens were not advanced enough to determine their similarities to the Cerro Potosi or the Mexico City populations.

Scolytodes atratus (Blandford), 1897, Biologia cent.-am. 4(6): 178.

Described from Guatemala and Panama; evidently not recorded from Mexico. Recently collected at several localities in southern Mexico, e.g., Palenque Ruins, Chiapas, 22 June 1969, from *Cercropia* petioles; near Teapa, Chiapas, 9 May 1969; 5 miles southwest of El Bosque, Chiapas, 3 July 1969, from *Cercropia* petioles; 13 miles north of Ocozocoautla, Chiapas, 2 July 1969, from *Cercropia* petioles; Lake Catemaco, Vera Cruz, 16–20 July 1969, from *Cercropia* petioles; 10 miles northwest of Sontecomapan, Vera Cruz, 18 June 1969, from *Cercropia* petioles; 15 miles south of Valle Nacional, Oaxaca, 4000 ft, 20 May 1971, and 6 miles south of Valle Nacional, Oaxaca, 2000 ft, 18 May 1971.

Scolytodes maurus (Blandford), 1897, Biologia cent.-am. 4(6): 178.

Previously known only from Guatemala. A series was collected at Lake Catemaco, Vera Cruz, on 16–20 June 1969, from *Cercropia* petioles, and from 5 miles southwest of El Bosque, Chiapas, Mexico, 3 July 1969, from *Cercropia* petioles.

Sternobothrus sculpturatus (Blandford), 1896, Biologia cent.-am. 4(6): 132.

Known evidently from Panama to Argentina. Recently collected 6 miles south of Valle Nacional, Oaxaca, 2000 ft, on 18 May 1971.

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