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TWO NEW SPECIES AND A NEW GENUS OF SCOLYTIDAE (COLEOPTERA) FROM UTAH

STEPHEN L. WOOD

Utah State Agricultural College, Logan*

Carphoborus engelmanni, new species

Female—Body black to piceous in color, clothed with light yellowish-brown scales; 2.23 mm. in length, 2.55 times as long as wide; allied to *C. ponderosae* Swaine.

Front of head plano-convex with moderately coarse, close, rather deep punctures; moderately clothed with rather fine, light yellowish-brown hairs of medium length; epistoma rather weakly produced anteriorly at the center. Eye finely granulate, slightly more than one-third divided by an emargination on the inner margin. Antenna yellowish-brown, funicle five segmented; club 1.29 times as long as wide, sutures nearly straight, slightly oblique.

Pronotum .78 times as long as wide, posterior margin sinuate, sides weakly arcuate on posterior two thirds, broadly constricted on anterior third, anterior margin broadly rounded; punctures moderately fine, not deep, close; median line distinctly elevated on middle one-third; surface covered with closely placed erect scales.

Elytra 1.72 times as long as wide, sides subparallel, weakly arcuate; elytral base weakly arcuate, with about 8-11 serrations along basal margin, serrations broad and close near suture, pointed and sparse laterally; striae feebly impressed, punctures distinctly impressed, close, in regular rows; interspaces densely granulate punctate, clothed with numerous yellowish-brown scales. Declivity rather steep, second interspace narrowed, almost obsolete; first interspace moderately, third interspace rather strongly elevated and serrate, similar to but finer than in *C. ponderosae*; fifth and seventh interspaces each with five or six serrations near declivital base and devoid of serrations near apex.

Male frons with a moderate transverse impression above the epistomal margin, elevated above forming a broad, emarginated tubercle in the center at the upper level of the eyes; more coarsely punctured, otherwise similar to female.

This species differs from *C. ponderosae* in coarser frontal punctures, generally has more poorly developed epistomal process; finer somewhat sparser sculpture of declivity. It may readily be distinguished by the ninth interspace which is not elevated or serrate posterior to origin of the declivity as in *C. ponderosae*.

Type Locality—Logan Dry Canyon, Utah.

Host—*Picea engelmanni*.

Type Material—Holotype, allotype, 23 female and 9 male paratypes were collected at the type locality June 11, 1949, and two female paratypes May 30, 1947 from the same locality; one female paratype, Logan Canyon, Ut., July 24, 1946; one female paratype, Monte Cristo, Ut., July 20, 1949; and one female paratype, Beaver, Ut., Sept. 15, 1949. Holotype, allotype, and four

*Now at the University of Kansas, Lawrence.

paratypes are to be deposited in the U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C.; the remaining paratypes are in the collection of the author.

Polygraphus convexifrons, new species

Female—Black, covered with moderately dense, small, semi-erect, white scales. Length 2.3 mm., 2.6 times as long as wide. Closely allied to *P. hoppingi* Swaine.

Front of head distinctly convex above the epistoma; finely, densely punctured, covered with short, fine, inconspicuous yellow hairs. Eye divided with 1-3 facets scattered along the posterior margin between the two halves. Antennal funicle of five segments; club unsegmented with the apex very strongly acuminate as in *P. hoppingi*.

Pronotum 1.25 times as wide as long, finely punctured, covered with erect scales; sides arcuately narrowed from base to moderate constriction just behind the anterior margin.

Elytra with fine, confused, somewhat granulate punctures; covered with semi-erect, white, scale-like hair. Declivity slightly flattened, the suture distinctly elevated.

A slender species, very similar to *P. hoppingi*, but readily separated by the distinctly convex frons and the much shorter frontal pubescence of the female. The frontal elevation of the male slightly higher than in *P. hoppingi*.

Type Locality—Logan Dry Canyon, Utah.

Host—*Picea engelmanni*.

Type Material—Holotype, one male and four female paratypes were collected at the type locality June 11, 1949. Allotype, and nine female paratypes were collected at Logan Canyon, Ut., July 6, 1948. Holotype, allotype, and four paratypes are to be deposited in the U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., the remaining paratypes are in the collection of the author.

Orthotomides, new genus

Antennal club subcircular, slightly wider than long, thickened at base, flattened distally, not obliquely truncate; three sutures on anterior face, the first segment occupying the basal half; posterior face with two sutures, the first segment subcircular, occupying the basal two thirds; similar to *Pityogenes* Bedel. Apical margin of declivity broadly rounded, not acute as in *Orthotomicus* Ferr. Declivity subsulcate, armed with small pointed granules in both sexes, similar to female *Pityogenes*.

Allied to *Orthotomicus*, from which it differs by characteristics of the antennal club and declivital apex, and to *Pityogenes*, from which it differs by the longer intercoxal process, absence of frontal pit in the female, and absence of prominent declivital teeth in the male.

Genotype—*Orthotomicus lasiocarpi* Swaine.