

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
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OF
WASHINGTON

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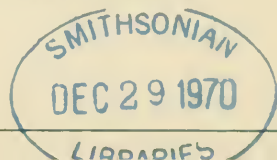
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ORGANIZED MARCH 12, 1884

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THE GENUS ZAGLOBA IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

(COLEOPTERA: COCCINELLIDAE)

ROBERT D. GORDON, *Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture*¹

ABSTRACT—A new species, *Zagloba obscura*, is described from Venezuela and a key to the Neotropical species of *Zagloba* is presented.

Several species of Coccinellidae were received for identification from Jorge Teran, Universidad Central de Venezuela, Maracay, Venezuela. The new species described here was found in this material. All of the specimens have been taken feeding on scale insects in Venezuela.

Casey (1899) erected the tribe Scymnillini for the genera *Scymnillus* Horn and *Zagloba* Casey. Since then *Zilus* Mulsant and *Delphastopsis* Casey have been placed in this tribe by Blackwelder (1945).

The Scymnillini, *Zagloba* in particular, bear a strong superficial resemblance to the Scymnini. The Scymnini have 11-segmented antennae

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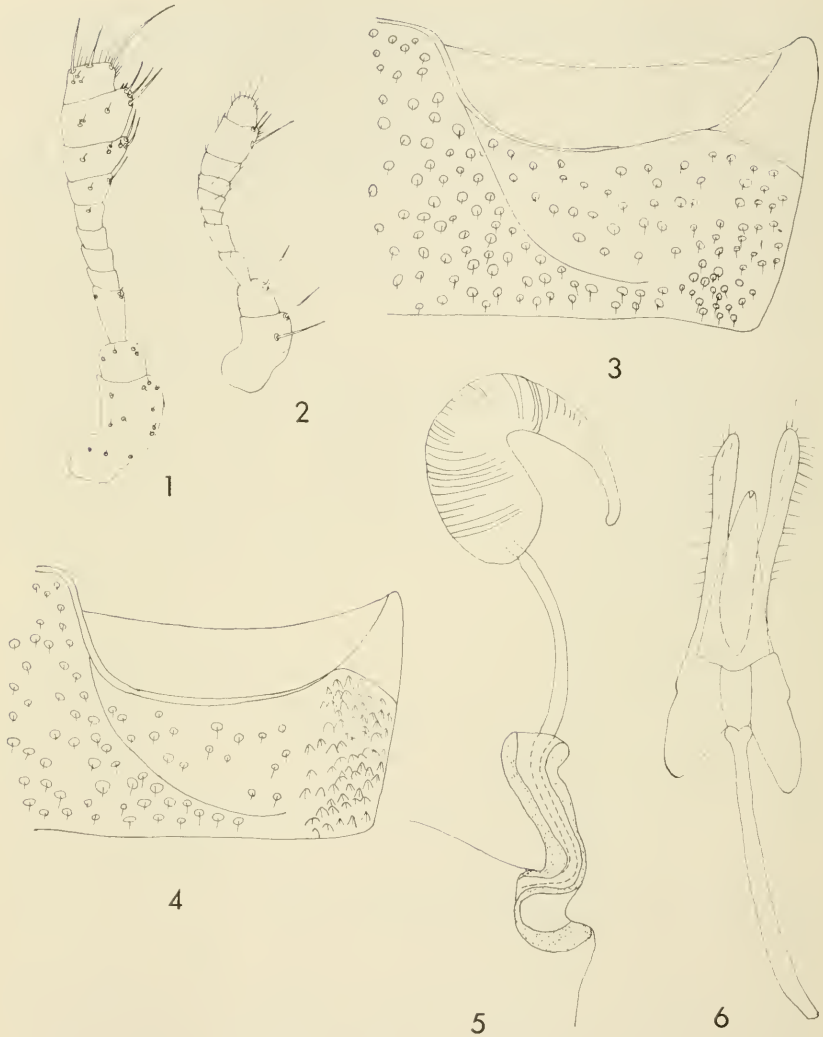


Fig. 1. *Scymnus* sp., antenna. Figs. 2-6, *Zagloba* spp.: 2, *beaumonti* Casey, antenna; 3, *beaumonti*, 1st abdominal sternum; 4, *obscura*, n. sp., 1st abdominal sternum; 5, *beaumonti*, ♀ genitalia; 6, *beaumonti*, ♂ genitalia, phallobase, ventral view.

with the anterior angles of segments 9 and 10 produced on one side (fig. 1), and the abdomen has 6 visible sterna. The Scymmillini have 10-segmented antennae with the club normal (fig. 2), and the abdomen has 5 visible sterna. The generic description below includes several characters not noted by Casey.

Zagloba Casey

Zagloba Casey, 1899, p. 113. Type-species: *Cephaloscymnus ornatus* Horn 1895 by subsequent designation of Korschefsky, 1931.

Form broad, oval. Head covered with decumbent pubescence, deeply inserted in pronotum, pronotum partially concealing eyes; anterior margin of clypeus truncate, lateral angles broadly rounded, clypeus and genal lobe extending onto anterior one-third of eye; antenna 10-segmented, club 3-segmented (fig. 2); ultimate segment of maxillary palpus not securiform, sides nearly parallel, narrowing slightly at apex. Pronotum broad, deeply emarginate anteriorly, covered with decumbent pubescence, base margined, anterior angles produced, extending downward as far as lower margin of eye. Elytra covered with decumbent pubescence, lateral margins faintly sinuate; epipleura narrow, horizontal. Prosternum with anterior margin nearly truncate, extending forward laterally; intercoxal process broad, flat, anterior margin truncate. Mesosternum with intercoxal process broad, coxae widely separated. Metasternum with postcoxal lines complete. Legs slender; femora with slight emargination for reception of tibiae; tibiae nearly parallel-sided, not emarginate for reception of tarsi; tarsi cryptotetramerous, tarsal claws with blunt projection at base. Abdomen with 5 visible abdominal sterna; postcoxal lines incomplete, (complete in *Z. ornata* Horn), extending posteriorly and laterally nearly to posterior margin of first abdominal sternum, apex extending out toward lateral margin, sometimes curved upward (figs. 3, 4). Female genitalia with spermatheca curved, narrowing from base to apex, sperm duct short, infundibulum large, heavily sclerotized (fig. 5). Male genitalia symmetrical; parameres long, slender; basal lobe triangular; siphon abruptly curved.

Zagloba is distinguished from all other genera in the Scymnillini by the densely pubescent dorsal surface. The other genera have little or no dorsal pubescence. In this respect *Zagloba* resembles *Scymnus* of the tribe Scymnini very closely. Six species have previously been placed in *Zagloba*; all except *Z. beaumonti* Casey were described from the United States.

KEY TO THE NEOTROPICAL SPECIES OF *Zagloba*

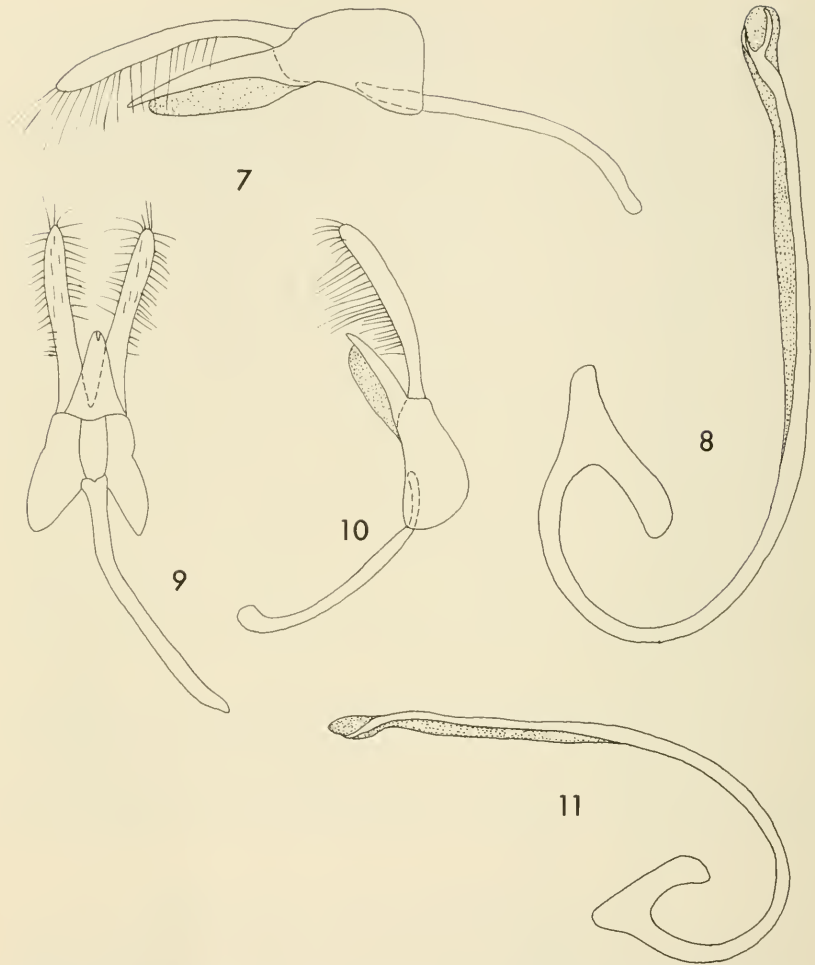
- Each elytron with an obscure, narrow, pale spot extending from humeral callus diagonally to apex of elytron at sutural angle; first abdominal sternum with lateral setigerous punctures round, not or only occasionally contiguous (fig. 3) **beaumonti** Casey
- Each elytron dark brown to piceous in non-teneral specimens, always unicolorous; first abdominal sternum with lateral setigerous punctures elongate, contiguous (fig. 4) **obscura**, n. sp.

Zagloba beaumonti Casey

(Figs. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8)

Zagloba beaumonti Casey, 1899, p. 169.

Male and female.—Length 1.40 to 1.82 mm., width 1.05 to 1.42 mm. Form broadly oval. Color of head and pronotum yellowish brown; each clytron dark brown with a narrow yellowish brown vitta extending from humeral callus to apex



Figs. 7-11. *Zagloba* spp., ♂ genitalia: 7, *beaumonti* Casey, phallobase, lateral view; 8, *beaumonti*, siphus; 9, *obscura*, n. sp., phallobase, ventral view; 10, *obscura*, phallobase, lateral view; 11, *obsura*, siphus.

of elytron at sutural angle; underside of head, legs, epipleura and abdomen yellow; meso- and metasternum dark brown. Head and pronotum with yellowish white, decumbent pubescence, punctures separated by their diameter. Elytra with yellowish white, decumbent pubescence, punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by their diameter or less. Abdomen with round setigerous punctures throughout, becoming denser laterally, separated by less than their diameter (fig. 3). Male genitalia with basal lobe two-thirds as long as paramere (figs. 6, 7); siphus abruptly curved, apex forked (fig. 8).

The type specimen is a male.

Type Locality.—Panama.

Type Depository.—U.S. NMNH 35235.

Distribution.—Honduras, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Paraguay.

Zagloba obscura, n. sp.

(Figs. 4, 9, 10, 11)

Holotype male.—Length 1.68 mm., width 1.34 mm. Form broadly oval. Color piceous; head and lateral pronotal margin reddish brown; underside of head, prosternum, legs, epipleura and abdomen yellowish brown. Head and pronotum with grayish white, decumbent pubescence, punctures separated by their diameter. Elytra with grayish white, decumbent pubescence, punctures slightly larger than on pronotum, separated by less than their diameter. Prosternum with intercoxal process faintly margined laterally, punctures separated by their diameter. Mesosternum with intercoxal area densely coarsely punctured, punctures separated by less than their diameter or contiguous. Metasternum with punctures sparse medially, separated by 1 to 3 times their diameter, becoming dense, nearly contiguous at lateral margin. Abdomen with round setigerous punctures becoming denser laterally; first abdominal sternum with lateral punctures elongate, contiguous (fig. 4). Male genitalia with basal lobe less than one-half the length of paramere (figs. 9, 10); siphon abruptly curved, apex not forked (fig. 11).

Female.—Similar to male in all respects except genitalia.

Variation.—Length 1.65 to 1.81 mm., width 1.34 to 1.40 mm. The pronotum may be completely dark brown or piceous, the same color as the elytra. In the type series is one teneral specimen which is entirely pale reddish brown.

Holotype.—Venezuela; Aragua, El Limon, 450 m. 29-IV-69, *predator de escamas sobre cambur topacho*, col. J. B. Teran (U.S. Nat. Mus. no. 70808).

Paratypes.—Total 9. Venezuela: 1, same data as holotype; 6, same data as holotype except date, 10-XII-68; 1, same data as holotype except date, 22-I-69, and host data, *ad. predator de escama como en naranjo*. Two paratypes are deposited in the U.S. Nat. Mus. collection, 7 paratypes deposited in the collection of the Universidad Central de Venezuela, Facultad de Agronomía, Departamento de Zoología Agrícola.

The word "cambur" means "species of banana," and the word "naranjo" means "orange." The scales on which *obscura* was feeding were on these two plants.

Zagloba beaumonti is a quite common species, particularly in Colombia, but the only specimen seen of *Z. obscura* were those reared and sent by Teran. The elytral color will usually separate these 2 species, an occasional specimen of *beaumonti* will be greasy or dirty and the elytra will appear entirely dark. The lateral punctures of the first abdominal sternum are distinctive, but require high magnification.

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A NEW MEXICAN SPALACOPSIS

(COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)

W. H. TYSON,¹ 832 Cashew Way, Fremont, California

ABSTRACT—*Spalacopsis* (*Spalacopsis*) **howdeni**, n. sp., is described from central Mexico.

The genera *Spalacopsis* Newman and *Dorcasta* Pascoe are the only members of the Spalacopsini (Lamiinae) that occur north of Central America. *Spalacopsis* is unique in having small circular eyes apparently resulting from the degeneration and loss of the lower lobe and connecting rows of facets, for a separate lower lobe has been observed in the genal region of another species; fimbriated antennal segments and a tapering head, the antennal bases being distal to the eyes which are in turn distal to the mouth parts (fig. 1,B).

To determine relationships within the genus, Mexican and Central American material is being examined to supplement a study of the forms from the West Indies and America north of Mexico. The following new species of *Spalacopsis* (*Spalacopsis*) was discovered while examining undetermined Neotropical specimens of the Entomological Research Institute of Ottawa, Canada.

***Spalacopsis* (*Spalacopsis*) **howdeni**, n. sp.**

Male. Antennae slightly longer than the body, sparsely fimbriated beginning with the apex of segment 3, penultimate segment equal to or slightly shorter than the last segment, scape with pubescence decumbent but with some larger recurved hairs, moderately dense but integument easily seen; eyes circular, coarsely fasciated with a single, anteriorly directed seta behind each eye; pubescence of head moderately dense, integument densely punctate and appearing rugose dorsally; pro-

¹ Presently with the Southeast Asia Mosquito Project, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. 20560.