

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OF
WASHINGTON

VOLUME 44

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
1942

ACTUAL DATE OF PUBLICATION VOLUME 44

Number 1—pages 1–16 inclusive.....	<i>January 29, 1942</i>
Number 2—pages 17–32 inclusive.....	<i>February 28, 1942</i>
Number 3—pages 33–58 inclusive.....	<i>March 31, 1942</i>
Number 4—pages 59–74 inclusive.....	<i>April 30, 1942</i>
Number 5—pages 75–110 inclusive.....	<i>May 28, 1942</i>
Number 6—pages 111–130 inclusive.....	<i>June 30, 1942</i>
Number 7—pages 131–154 inclusive.....	<i>October 31, 1942</i>
Number 8—pages 157–186 inclusive.....	<i>November 30, 1942</i>
Number 9—pages 187–214.....	<i>January 5, 1943</i>

PRESS OF
H. L. & J. B. McQUEEN, INC.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A NEW SPECIES OF HIPPODAMIA FROM MEXICO (COLEOPTERA, COCCINELLIDAE).

By P. H. TIMBERLAKE,

University of California Citrus Experiment Station, Riverside, California.

Hippodamia koebelei, n. sp.

Hippodamia convergens, var., Gorham, 1891, Biol. Centr. Amer. 7, p. 153, pl. 8, fig. 24 (at least in part).

Exactly resembling in size and coloration the immaculate variety of *Hippodamia convergens* and hitherto confused with it, but easily distinguished in the male sex by the dilated front and middle basitarsi. The female is hardly distinguishable except by the more or less uncertain character of having the pale border of the pronotum narrower and more even throughout.

Head black, the outer surface of mandibles and a transverse band on frons between the eyes, yellowish white. The frontal band dilated into a triangle or oval at middle and sometimes dilated also at each end. Pronotum black, with the anterior and lateral margins, rather narrowly and evenly, and two convergent marks on the disk, yellowish white. Elytra flavous or red, with a small yellowish white mark on each side of the scutellum at the base, and usually not marked otherwise except by a linear sutural spot at scutellum, which is black. In one specimen there is a small rather nubilous black dot on the disk just behind the middle and at inner third. Under surface of the body and the legs black, the mes- and metepimera white. Antennae testaceous brown, becoming darker at apex. Pronotum and elytra very finely and obscurely punctured as in *convergens*.

Length of ♂, 5.0–6.5 mm.; of ♀, 6.0–6.9 mm.

Median lobe of tegmen (male aedeagus) triangular, tapering from base to apex, subdepressed, rather abruptly bent downward at an angle of about 45° at a point slightly beyond the middle, and with a low, rounded subcarinate crest on each side at the angulation, the surface between the crests concave or grooved. Paramera rather broad, with a narrow laminate inflexed margin on the dorsal edge. The ventral edge somewhat expanding from the beginning of second fifth of the length and beyond this point also densely ciliate. Siphon much as in *H. sinuata*, but besides the paired subapical flaps, there are two rod-like dorsal filaments, which are about as long as the flaps, strongly divergent, and well chitinized, but ending in a somewhat expanded membranous part.

Described from 5♂, 1♀ (holotype ♂, allotype and paratypes), Mexico City, May 22 and 27, 1922 (E. G. Smythe); 1♂ (paratype), Mexico City (O. W. Barrett); 1♂ (paratype) Oaxaca, Mexico (L. O. Howard); 1♂ (paratype), Las Vigas, Mexico (Hoegel); 1♀ (paratype) (Mt. Diabola, Puebla, Mexico, July 29, 1901 (R. H. Hay); 1♀ (paratype) Durango, Durango, Mexico (F. C. Bishopp); and 1♂, 1♀ (paratypes) Mexico (Koebele, No. 1687). "Common on pine and fir trees, base of Popocatepetl, Mex., May 1897, and feeding upon aphids."

Types in U. S. National Museum, Cat. No. 55902, except the last female recorded above which belongs to the Koebele collection.