

**Saprinus mayhewi n. sp., and distributional records  
of other American Histeridae**

(Notes on North American Coleoptera, No. 19)

by

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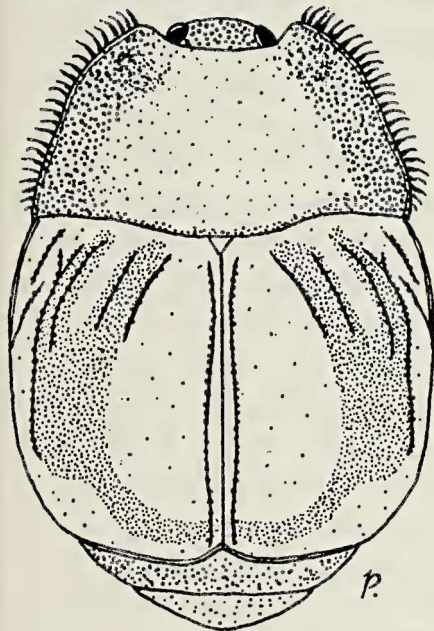
Dr. Wilbur W. MAYHEW, Assistant Professor of Zoology, Division of Life Sciences, University of California, Riverside, California, trapped a number of lizards during the past years in the desert regions of southern California for scientific study. He recently presented to me a very valuable collection of nocturnal Tenebrionids which had fallen into his traps during the middle of October, 1960. This collection will be most beneficial for my study of the coleopterous fauna, its ecology, distribution, taxonomy, etc. Careful examination of this material resulted in the discovery of several interesting specimens, especially of the family Tenebrionidae, and also of two specimens of *Saprinus*, which have proven to be new to science and will be described and illustrated below.

From a faunistic, as well as geomorphological and geological, viewpoint the territory where this new species was found is practically unknown in details. On the map this area, Dale Dry Lake, is approximately 22 miles east of the desert town Twentynine Palms. Some reference has been made in American geological literature to the southern California desert region, especially the Mojave Desert in which Dale Dry Lake is located, but, from the quadrangle which stretches virtually eastward to the Colorado River, very little is known. Based on numerous trips during the past nine years, I have a strong feeling that this region, outlined by the Pinto Mts. to the southwest and the Iron Mts. to the northeast, could once have been part of the great Mojave drainage region during the Pleistocene Period. Perhaps excess water from Dale Dry Lake drained into Deadman Lake to the northwest, then into the Troy Lake near Newberry (now all three are dry), and, finally, into the Mojave River. Present conditions would make this course impossible; the Mojave River being part of the high desert with an elevation of 2000—4000 feet, and the southern portion, known as the low desert, having an elevation of 241 feet below sea level in the area of the Salton Sea. Due to the chemical composition of the soil and to continuous wind, it is possible that today's low valleys once constituted a high plateau with connecting lakes, thus comprising the Mojave River Basin's ancient water system. This area, geologically, would be of great value to zoogeographical studies because of the faunistic connection of the saltine lakes of southern Nevada to the dry lakes to the Upper Mojave district. The five specimens of the Tenebrionid genus *Trogloderus*, also found by Dr. MAYHEW, may prove to be the "missing link" in the development of the *Trogloderus costatus* species complex. A discussion of this discovery made in the saltine lake bed will be the subject of a later publication.

The preceding observations and remarks concerning the southern California deserts are for the benefit of those who are unfamiliar with, but interested in that area.

*Saprinus mayhewi* n.sp.

Dark blackish brown (almost black), with light tinge of very dark bronze, the thorax at the sides densely and sparsely covered with small punctures; the margin covered with erect golden-brown hairs. On the elytra the first and second dorsal striae are short, not longer than one-third the length of the elytra; the third stria slightly longer; the fourth reaches to three-quarters the length of the elytra; the fifth almost half as long as the first or the second stria, and located behind the humerus. Surface very shiny, especially in the middle, also between the second



and the third striae, and between the edge of the elytra and the fourth stria; tip of elytra also smooth and shiny, this shiny surface is very sparsely covered with microscopically small punctures. The abdomen slightly darker in color and densely covered with rough, larger punctures. Anterior tibiae with strong but short spinules, lighter brown in color, and moderately densely covered with very short golden hairs; middle and hind tarsi deep black, the latter mutic. Underside smooth, shiny, and with very small punctures sporadically punctuated. — Length 7.0 mm, width 5.0 mm (see fig.).

Locality: Dale Dry Lake, San Bernardino County, southern California, approximately 1811 ft. elevation; trapped in metal box accompanied by some nocturnal Tenebrionids, such as *Eleodes*, *Euschides*, *Trogloderus*, *Upis*,

*Saprinus mayhewi*, nov. spec.

*Ulus* and *Cryptoglossa*. — Type (male) presented to the Los Angeles County Museum, Department of Entomology, Los Angeles, California; paratype (female) in the author's collection.

I have pleasure in naming the new beetle in honour of my friend Dr. W. W. MAYHEW, in recognition of his valuable contribution to the enhancement of our knowledge of the North American coleopterous fauna.

## NOTES ON OTHER HISTERIDAE

The following distributional records of North American Histeridae are from the collection of the late George P. MACKENZIE. I secured the collection for the University, and it is now housed in the Citrus Experiment Station, Department of Entomology, Riverside, California. The following list is arranged according to LENG's Catalogue:

*Hololepta aequalis* Say: Grosse Ile, Wayne Co. Mich. (June, by Geo. STEYSKALL), Dreshertown, Pa. (Apr., by H. P. HOPPER, Philadelphia Pa., Dec., by GREENE). — *H. populnea* LeC.: Globe, Ariz. (March, by PARKER). — *H. yucateca* Mars: Phoenix, Ariz. (Apr., by PARKER). — *H. vicina* LeC.: Little Rock, Calif. (July, by G. P. MACKENZIE).

*Hister sellatus* LeC.: Claremont, Calif. (Aug., by WILCOX). — *H. ulkei* Horn: Three-Forks, Mont. (June, by MACKENZIE). *H. harrisi* Kby.: Raleigh, N. C. (March, by A. E. THOMPSON). — *H. stygicus* LeC.: Sherborn, Mass. (Febr., by FROST), Baltimore, Md. (July, by BLAISDELL). — *H. interruptus* Beauv.: Elbridge, Onondage and Ithaca, all in N.Y. (Apr.-May, by DOWNIE). — *H. obtusatus* Harris: Le Trappe, Quebec, Canada (Nov., by OUELLET), Montreal, Quebec, Canada (Apr., by ROBERT). — *H. immunis* Er.: Detroit, Mich. (June, by STEYSKALL), Coabville, Utah (June, by BULLOCK). — *H. egregius* Csy.: Natick, Mass. (May, found in a fox hole, by FROST). — *H. umbilicatus* Csy.: McMinnville, Oregon (Apr., by FENDER), San Marino, Calif. (March, by MACKENZIE). — *H. foedatus* LeC.: Homewood, Md. (May), Baltimore Md. (June-July, all by BLAISDELL). — *H. cognatus* LeC.: Natick, Mass. (July, on fungi, by FROST), this species known also as *H. unicus* Csy., which is now a synonym. — *H. coenosus* Er.: Miller, Ind. (May, by HAYES). — *H. abbreviatus* Fab.: Grosse Ile, Wayne Co., Mich. (Sept., by STEYSKALL), Raleigh, N.C. (May, by THOMPSON), Tarpon Springs, Florida (March, found in carrion, by HOWDEN). — *H. depurator* Say: Canton, N.Y. (Sept.), Paris, Me. (Sept., by FROST), Apache County, Arizona (August, by MACKENZIE). — *H. servus* Er.: Little Rock, Ark. (June, by GREGORY). — *H. sedecimstriatus* Say: Sherborn, Mass. (May, found under grass pile, by FROST), Baltimore, Md. (July, by BLAISDELL), Gatlinburg, Tenn. (May, from cow dung, by HOWDEN). — *H. americanus* Payk.: Framingham, Mass. (May, in fox hole, by FROST), Little Rock, Ark. (Apr., by GREGORY). — *H. americanus* ssp. *perplexus* LeC.: Pr. Edward Country, Ontario, Canada (June, by BRIMLEY). — *H. americanus* ssp. *exaratus* LeC.: Lake County, Mich. (June, by DREISBACH).

*Teretriosa americana* LeC.: Baltimore, Md. (Sept., by DIEKE), Groton, N.Y. (June, by DOWNIE).

*Platysoma carolinum* Payk.: "Virginia" (April, collector and exact locality unknown). Baltimore, Md. (July, by BLAISDELL), Detroit, Mich. (June, by STEYSKALL). — *P. depressum* LeC.: Baltimore, Md. (July, by BLAISDELL), Lansdowne Pa. (Apr., by CASSELBERRY), Amherst, Mass. (Nov., by SHAW), Medford, Ore. (March). — *P. parallelum* Say: Ooltewah, Tenn. (Jan., by CHASTAIN). — *P. coarctatum* LeC.: Berlin, Mass. (July, under bark, by FROST), Hopkinton, Mass. (May, by FROST), Groton, N.Y. (July, by DOWNIE). — *P. punctigerum* LeC.: Vernon, B.C. (Apr., by H. B. LEECH), San Jacinto Mts., Calif. (May, by MACKENZIE), June Lake, Calif. (June, by MACKENZIE).

*Phelister sayi* Carn.: Sherborn, Mass. (July) and Framingham, Mass. (Oct., all by FROST), Baltimore, Md. (July, by BLAISDELL), Onondaga Country, N.Y. (Apr., by DOWNIE). — *P. sayi*, ssp. *frosti* Carn.: Nalick and Sherborn, Mass. (Sept., by FROST). — *P. brevistriatus* Csy.: Wickenburg, Ariz. (Aug., by MACKENZIE). — *P. vernus* Say: Raleigh, N.C. (May, by THOMPSON).

*Psiloscelis subopaca* LeC.: Yellowstone, Wyo. (June, by MACKENZIE).

*Epierus regularis* Beauv.: Howell, Mich. (Sept., by Whalen), Raleigh, N.C. (May, by THOMPSON). — *E. pulicarius* Er.: Nichols County, Ky. (June, by DREISBACH), Southern Pines, Tenn. (May, by HOWDEN). — *E. cornutus* Csy.: Santa Catalina Mts., Ariz. (June, by H. H. ROSS).

*Xestipyge conjunctum* Say: Raleigh, N.C. (Jan., by HOWDEN).

*Stictostix californica* Horn: McMinnville, Oreg. (May, by FENDER), Mount Wilson, near Pasadena, Calif. (Apr., by MACKENZIE).

*Carcinops quatuordecimstriata* Steph.: Brooklyn, N.Y. (Sept., by SPECTOR), Sherborn, Mass. (June to Oct., by FROST), Framingham, Mass. (Oct., by FROST). — *C. corticalis* LeC.: Lakeside, Ariz. (August., by MACKENZIE). — *C. opuntiae* LeC.: Little Rock, Calif. (Apr., by MACKENZIE).

*Paromalus aequalis* Say: Homewood, Md. (March, by DIEKE), Baltimore, Md. (March to July, by DIEKE), Raleigh, N.C. (Nov., by HOWDEN). —

*Isolomales bistriatus* Er.: Groton, N.Y. (July, by DOWNIE). — *I. seminulum* Er.: Metheson Hammock, Dade Co., Florida (Apr., by HOWDEN). — *I. difficilis* Horn: San Marino, Calif. (Oct., by MACKENZIE).

*Hetaerius tristriatus* Horn: Sagle, Bonner County, Idaho (Apr., by DOWNIE). — *H. brunneipennis* Rand.: Sag Station, Ill. (May).

*Onthophilus alternatus* Say: Southern Pines, N.C. (June, by HOWDEN). — Ten other *Onthophilus* specimens from California, identifications need confirmation.

*Plegaderus sayi* Mars.: Natick, Mass. (Oct., on pine, by FROST). — *P. fraternus* Horn: San Gabriel Canyon, Los Angeles County, Calif. (March-May, by MACKENZIE). — *P. transversus* Say: Southern Pines, N.C. (May, by HOWDEN), Raleigh, N.C. (Nov., by THOMPSON). — *P. nitidus* Horn.: Aspen Grove, B.C., Canada (May, by LEECH). — One unidentified specimen from southern California, probably a new species.

*Acritus politus* LeC.: Framingham, Mass. (Apr.-Nov., under grass pile, by FROST). — *A. tenebrosus* Csy.: Raleigh, N.C. (Mar.-May, by THOMPSON). — *A. volitans* Fall: San Marino, Calif. (Febr.-Dec., by MACKENZIE).

*Saprinus discoidalis* LeC.: Palmdale, Upper Mojave Desert, Calif. (Apr.), Muroc, southern Calif. (June, all by MACKENZIE). — *S. obscurus* LeC.: San Gabriel Canyon, Los Angeles County, Calif. (May), Palmdale, Upper Mojave Desert, Calif. (May), Warner's Hot Springs, Lower Mojave Desert, Calif. (May, all taken by MACKENZIE). — *S. posthumus* Mars.: Groton, N.Y. (May, by DOWNIE). — *S. lugens* Er.: Two localities from the Pacific shores of southern Calif. Redondo Beach (Mar.), Seal Beach (Febr.), also Palmdale, Upper Mojave Desert, Calif. (Apr.) and San Jacinto Mts., southern Calif. (May, all collected by MACKENZIE). — *S. pennsylvanicus* Payk.: Brooklyn, N.Y. (June, by DOWNIE). — *S. oregonensis* LeC.: Fallen Leaf Lake, Calif. (June, by McCLAY), Palmdale, Upper Mojave Desert, Calif. (Apr., by MACKENZIE). — *S. assimilis* Payk.: Amherst, Mass (July), Atlantic City (June), Baltimore Md. (July, all by BLAISDELL), Grosse Ile, Wayne Co., Mich. (Aug., by Geo. STEYSKAL). — *S. conformis* LeC.: Natick, Mass. (May, by FROST), Raleigh, N.C. (April, from cow carrion, by THOMPSON), College Park Md. (May, from rat carrion, by HOWDEN). — *S. minutus* LeC.: Raleigh, N.C. (Aug., from Opossum carrion, by THOMPSON), Southern Pines, N.C. (May, from chicken carrion, by HOWDEN). — *S. scissus* LeC.: Seal Beach, southern Calif. (Apr.), San Clemente, Calif. (Aug., all by MACKENZIE). — *S. insertus* LeC.: Seal Beach, southern Calif. (Apr.), South Gate, Calif. (June, all by MACKENZIE). — *S. ciliatus* LeC.: Hesperia, southern Mojave Desert, Calif. (Apr., by MACKENZIE). — *S. lubricus* LeC.: Hesperia, Calif. (Apr.), Lake Arrowhead, Calif. (July), Mammoth, Calif. (July, all by MACKENZIE). — *S. lubr.*

*ssp. plenus* LeC.: Hesperia, Calif. (Apr.), Borrego, southern Calif. (March), Mammoth, Calif. (July, all by MACKENZIE). — *S. sphaeroides* LeC.: La Trappe, Quebec, Canada (Sept., by OUELLET), also from Michigan (May, by DREISBACH). — *S. fraternus* Say: La Trappe, Quebec, Canada (June, by OUELLET), Lake Waccamaw, N.C. (June-July, by HOWDEN), Tarpon Springs, Fla (March, in dung, by HOWDEN). — *S. bigemmus* LeC.: San Clemente, Calif. (Aug.), Wickenburg, Ariz. (Aug., all by MACKENZIE). — *S. fitchi* Mars.: Tippecanoe County, Indiana (Apr., by DOWNIE). — *S. estriatus* LeC.: Pacific City, Oregon (June, by FENDER), Hesperia, southern Calif. (Apr., by MACKENZIE). — *S. patruelis* LeC.: Dunes State Park, Indiana (June, by DOWNIE). — *S. lucidulus* LeC.: Pacific City, Oregon (July, by FENDER). — *S. dimidiatipennis* LeC.: Lynn Beach, Mass. (June, by FROST). — *S. serrulatus* LeC.: Seal Beach, Pacific shores, southern Calif. (May-Apr., by MACKENZIE). — *S. sulcifrons* Mann.: San Clemente, Calif. (Oct., by MACKENZIE).

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Partiële tweede generatie van *Plebejus argus* L. (Lep.). In het Boetelerveld nabij Raalte, een uitgestrekt biotoop voor *argus*, trof ik in 1961 voor het eerst exemplaren aan van een partiële tweede generatie.

Begünstigd door het bijzonder mooie septemberweer, zag ik de eerste exemplaren op 4.IX en de laatste dieren op 24.IX. Daarna zocht ik nog enkele dagen vergeefs, totdat het weer omsloeg en daarmee de kans definitief verkeken was. Erg actief vlogen de dieren niet. De meeste moesten op de drassige heide opgejaagd worden.

In totaal zag ik 8 ♂♂ en 16 ♀♀. Alle dieren waren gaaf tot zeer vers. Op 23.IX vlogen er zelfs nog twee paartjes in copulatie. Naar mijn stellige overtuiging had dit aantal aanzienlijk hoger kunnen zijn, ware men in de gelegenheid geweest om iedere dag van deze mooie septembermaand waarnemingen te doen.

G. J. FLINT, Roggestraat 1b, Raalte.

*Tyria jacobaeae* L. f. *gilleti* André (Lep., Arctiidae). Zoals ik reeds in het achtste supplement van de *Catalogus* schreef, is dit de vorm, waarbij de apicale vlek zowel met de rode streep langs de voorrand van de voorvleugels als met de vlek aan de binnenrand verbonden is. Van deze ongetwijfeld zeer zeldzame vorm zag ik nu een exemplaar, dat 22 mei 1960 in de duinen bij Zandvoort door de heer H. A. COENE werd gevangen. De binnenrandsvlek is sterk vergroot en is op een miniem stukje na verbonden met de vlek bij de vleugelpunt. Ongetwijfeld een bijzonder mooie vangst! — LPK.

Onjuiste determinatie van Orthopteron. In KRUSEMAN, „De Insecten” 1 staat onder plaat 18 *Stenobothrus lineatus* Panz. Dit moet zijn: *Omocestus viridulus* (L.). De heer ROBERT is zo een nauwkeurig tekenaar, dat het dier volgens de plaat alleen al te determineren is.

Aangezien de witte vlek en de witte lijn op de vleugels ontbreken, de zijkant van de thorax bruin is en bovendien duidelijk het verheven lijntje op de „neus” aangegeven is, kan er geen twijfel aan bestaan, dat ROBERT *Omocestus viridulus* (L.) voor zich had.

G. KRUSEMAN, Zoölogisch Museum, Zeeburgerdijk 21, Amsterdam-O.

Correcties. p. 109, regel 20 van boven: 20.VI.1961 moet zijn: 20.VII.1961.

p. 145. In de eerste regel van het In Memoriam gelieve men te lezen: 11 augustus 1893.