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THE COLEOPTERA OF BAJA CALIFORNIA.

BY GEORGE H. HORN.

Our earliest knowledge of the Coleoptera of the Peninsula of California was obtained from a collection made by John Xantus de Vesey during 1859 and 1860, which, after its deposit in the Smithsonian Institution, was divided between Mr. H. Ulke and Dr. J. L. LeConte. The series was said to contain about 500 species, of which Dr. LeConte admits having seen 114. It is highly probable that Xantus greatly overestimated the species collected as the accompanying list is less than 700, many of which are new.

A few years later a small collection was made by the late W. M. Gabb, who, with some associates of the Geological Survey of California, visited parts of the peninsula. Unfortunately the localities from which this collection was obtained were not specified, although many are now ascertained through the collection under consideration.

No definite localities are known for the Xantus collections and all the species heretofore described are stated to be from Cape St. Lucas. It is now determinable that this material was obtained in the region between San José del Cabo and La Paz.

The collection submitted to me by the California Academy of Sciences is by far the largest aggregate of material from Baja California submitted for scientific study and includes within five per cent. all the species known to have occurred in that region, together with a good number of new forms and some hitherto known only from the adjacent mainland of Mexico. To the expeditions from the Academy in the last five years we are indebted for this increase of our knowledge of the coleopterous fauna

MEGASOMA THERSITES Lec. Cabo San Lucas, San José del Cabo.

PHILEURUS ILLATUS Lec. Arizona. San Francisquito.

EUPHORIA FASCIFERA Lec. San José del Cabo.

CREMASTOCHILUS WHEELERI Lec. Nebraska, El Dorado County, Cal.

CREMASTOCHILUS PILOSICOLLIS Horn. California, Nevada.

CREMASTOCHILUS CRINITUS Lec. California.

The three species above were collected below San Diego within the peninsula.

CREMASTOCHILUS OPACULUS n. sp. Pescadero.

CERAMBYCIDÆ.

MALLODON MOLARIUM Bates. Mexico, Panama, Nicaragua. San José del Cabo.

MALLODON MANDIBULARE Gemm. *gnatho*|| Lec. Texas, Arizona, Sonora, southern California. San José del Cabo. This species has been incorrectly referred to *Nothopleurus* by Bates.

DEROBRACHUS GEMINATUS Lec. Texas, Arizona, Mexico. San José del Cabo.

ACHRYSON SURINAMUM Linn. Widely distributed from middle Atlantic States to Paraguay. San José del Cabo.

OSMIDUS GUTTATUS Lec. Arizona. San José del Cabo.

GNAPHALODES TRACHYDEROIDES Thoms. Texas, Mexico. San José del Cabo.

HAMMATICHERUS MEXICANUS Thoms. Mexico. Cabo San Lucas (LeConte).

EBURIA ULKEI Bland. Cabo San Lucas.

CREMASTOCHILUS OPACULUS n. sp. Plate vii, fig. 1.

Oblong, black, opaque, dorsum very flat. Clypeus strongly carinate at middle. Disc of thorax sharply divided into three regions, anterior angles auriculate, the posterior spiniform, sides arcuate, sinuately narrowing to the hind angles, base sinuate within the angles, disc coarsely punctured, the outer lobes more coarsely and closely, the central portion more sparsely and more opaque. Elytra flat with punctures in the form of elongate scratches on the disc, but decidedly punctiform at the sides. Body beneath shining with coarse sparse punctures. Legs slender. Mentum entire. Length, .44 inch; 11 mm.

Closely allied to *spinifer*, but with the disc of thorax more sharply divided and differently sculptured. The hind angles of the thorax are not everted. It is also allied to *planipes*, but that has broad thin tibiæ.

Pescadero.

EBURIA CONSPERSA n. sp.

Pale piceo-testaceous, clothed with recumbent fulvous pubescence. Thorax transversely quadrate, sides feebly arcuate, with feeble post-median tuberosity, disc covered with callosities as follows: a median linear from apex to base, a broader one each side from base toward apex, a small oblique one between these in front, one near each front angle. Elytra rugulose, with scattered foveiform punctures, one ivory spot at base, two behind the middle, the outer longer, these spots on the line of nude costæ, the outer one nearly entire, the inner abbreviated, elytra at apex rounded, a sutural spine. Body beneath sparsely pubescent. Femora not spinose at apex. Length, .67 inch; 17 mm.

Quite unlike any of our other Eburia, more nearly re-



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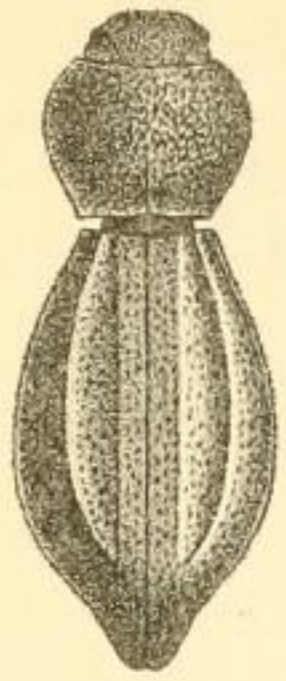
EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

PLATE VII.

- Fig. 1. *Cremastochilus opaculus* Horn.
 Fig. 2. *Acmaødera stigmata* Horn.
 Fig. 3. *Acmaødera clausa* Horn.
 Fig. 4. *Centrioptera angularis* Horn.
 Fig. 5. *Asida densicollis* Horn.
 Fig. 6. *Asida impetrata* Horn.
 Fig. 7. *Asida Wickhami* Horn.
 Fig. 8. *Asida embaphionides* Horn.
 Fig. 9. Head of *Cerenopus angustatus* Horn.
 Fig. 10. Hind leg of male of *Cerenopus aterrimus* Horn.
 Fig. 11. *Doliopines cucujinus* Horn.
 Fig. 12. Head and thorax of *D. cucujinus*, female.

PLATE VIII.

- Fig. 1. *Vesperoctenus Flohri* Bates.
 Fig. 2. Head of same, front view.
 Fig. 3. Hind tarsus of same.
 Fig. 4. *Acmaødera cribricollis* Horn.
 Fig. 5. *Acmaødera maculifera* Horn.
 Fig. 6. *Acmaødera scapularis* Horn.
 Fig. 7. *Trichodes peninsularis* Horn.
 Fig. 8. *Dysphenges elongatulus* Horn.
 Fig. 9. *Xestobium elegans* Horn, antenna.
 Fig. 10. Thorax of *Thermonectes peninsularis* Horn.



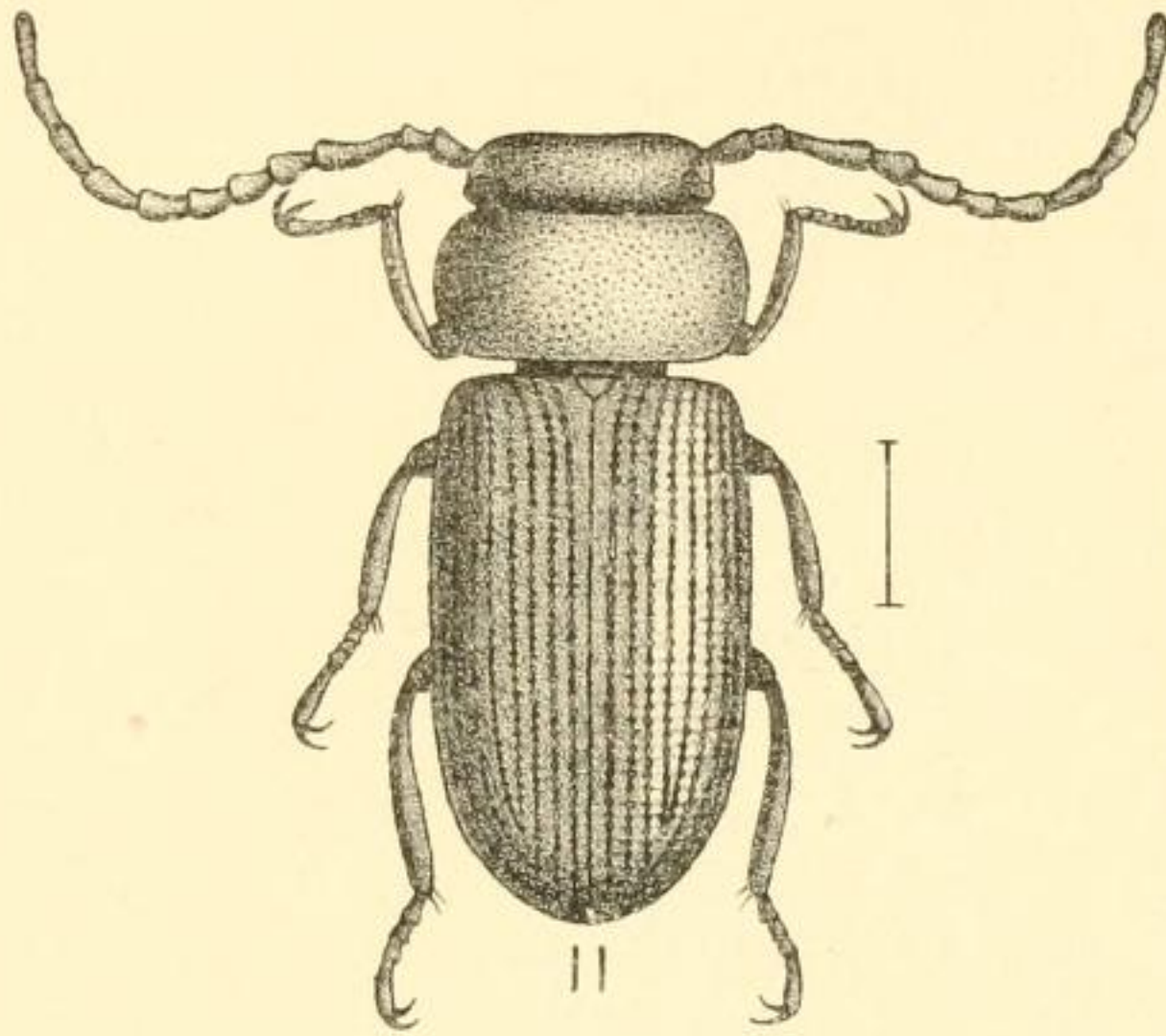
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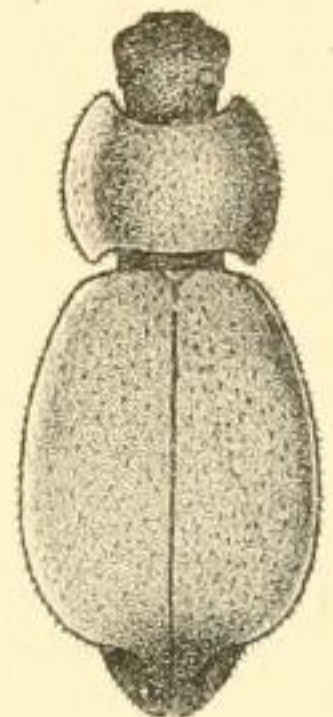
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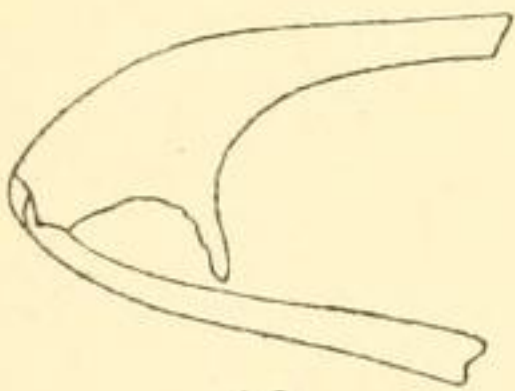
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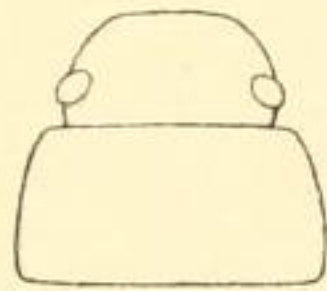
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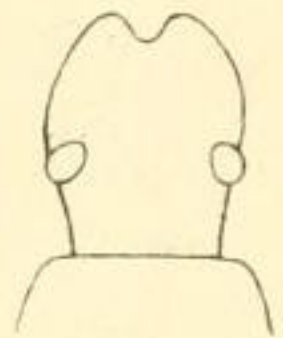
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