

Arizona specimens. 1 ♀ labelled "Garcia" Arizona, type of *spilota* Banks, at Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., collected in August by Biederman. There are spots on the sides of three abdominal segments in this specimen; transverse propodeal carina is complete but there is no bordering row of punctures, 3 ♂♂, "Palmerlee" Ariz. and paratypes of *spilota* have body characters and genitalia that are apparently the same as specimens from Brazil and Peru. 2 ♀♀, Ramsey Canyon, Huachuca Mts., Ariz. collected by Wm. Mann. 1 ♂, Ramsey Canyon, Huachuca Mts. Ariz. collected by Werner and Butler, 5-IX-51 on *Melilotus alba*.

A New Cryptic Species of *Cymbiodyta* from the Midwestern U. S. (Coleoptera: Hydrophilidae)

PAUL J. SPANGLER¹

This new species from Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska belongs to the *Cymbiodyta* species group which has only the sutural striae. It is very similar to *Cymbiodyta fimbriata* (Melsheimer) but it is somewhat larger and more robust. In Winter's (1927) key this new species runs to couplet 10 but may be distinguished readily by its distinctive male genitalia from the other species, *C. fimbriata* (Melsheimer), *C. vindicata* Fall, and the recently described *C. hatchi* Miller (1964) that also run to that couplet.

Cymbiodyta toddi, sp. nov. (Figs. 1-7)

Length of holotype male 5.2 mm, greatest width 3.0 mm. Color of head piceous except indistinct margins before eyes and anterior edge of labrum reddish brown; pronotum piceous except narrow anterior and broader lateral margins reddish brown; elytra piceous except moderately broad reddish brown lateral

¹ Department of Entomology, United States National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

margins. Venter piceous except reddish brown epipleura of pronotum and elytra; maxillary and labial palpi testaceous; antenna with basal segments testaceous and club dark reddish brown. Legs dark reddish brown except slightly lighter colored knees.

Head densely, moderately coarsely punctate; punctures separated by distance equal to half their width; punctures more dense around eyes. Labrum feebly emarginate medially; moderately densely punctate, punctures finer apically.

Pronotum twice as wide as long, sides arcuate, finely margined anteriorly and laterally, antero- and posterolateral angles obtuse.

Elytra with punctures similar to those of pronotum, no striae present except sutural stria on apical half, three rows of coarser serial punctures on discal area and one row of coarser punctures laterally on each elytron, apical angles obtuse. Scutellum punctate similarly to elytra.

Venter with short, fine, dense pubescence. Prosternum not carinate. Mesosternum with short transverse ridge; ridge almost straight and not angularly elevated or dentiform at middle. Last abdominal segment entire at apex.

Legs with femora pubescent in basal three-fourths. Protarsus with five segments, first four segments subequal; fifth segment about three-fourths as long as first four segments combined; protarsal claws about one-third as long as last tarsal segment and not dentate.

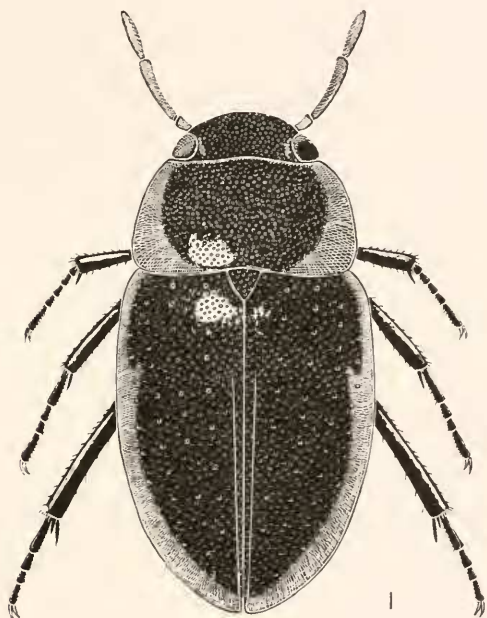
Aedeagus (Figs. 2, 3) with parameres strongly sinuate laterally and tapering to slender apices, apices almost straight; inner edges of parameres feebly sinuate; median lobe broad at base, bluntly pointed apically and concave medially. In ventral view, gonopore near apex of median lobe.

Female: Similar to male.

Variations: Specimens of both sexes in the type series vary considerably in color from ochraceous to piceous. However, the lighter colored specimens appear to be teneral individuals and the mature forms are piceous. The specimens vary in length from 5.0 mm to 5.5 mm.

Holotype: Male, KANSAS, Douglas Co., Lone Star Lake, VI-10-1952, P. J. Spangler. Type No. 68919, deposited in the U. S. National Museum.

Allotype: Same data as holotype.



Cymbiodyta toddi n. sp., holotype. FIG. 1. Habitus view.

Paratypes: 18 ♂♂, 21 ♀♀, same data as holotype. 3 ♂♂, same locality as holotype, IV-27-1953, P. J. Spangler. KANSAS: 3 ♂♂, Douglas Co., Grant Twp., "Scorpion Hill," IV-19-1952, P. J. Spangler; 1 ♂, same locality, IV-25-1952, P. J. Spangler. 9 ♂♂, Douglas Co., XII-2-1951, P. J. Spangler. 1 ♂, Johnson Co., ½ mile E. Sunflower, IX-12-1952, Spangler and Bell; 1 ♂, Johnson Co., 2 mi. W. Sunflower, IV-4-1953, P. J. Spangler. NEBRASKA: 1 ♂, no other data, C. V. Riley. MISSOURI: 3 ♂♂, 10 miles E. Anderson, VII-12-1960, E. Todd. 1 ♂, 5 miles W. Linn, Big Maries River, II-25-1956, P. J. Spangler. 1 ♂, Cassville, IX-9-1953, P. J. Spangler. 1 ♂, Kingdom City, VI-25-1954, P. J. Spangler. 1 ♂, Columbia, MM Pond, V-I-

1960, D. Kuester (U. Mo.). 1 ♂, Columbia, Gans Creek, V-7-1962, L. J. B. (U. Mo.).

Because of the difficulty of identifying females, I have designated the allotype and female paratypes only from the type collection made on VI-10-1952, when all males in the large series collected were the new species.

All of the types listed above are the property of the U. S. National Museum except two followed by the abbreviation (U. Mo.) which were kindly lent to me by Dr. Wilbur R. Eams, Director of the Entomology Museum, University of Missouri.

It gives me great pleasure to dedicate this new species to my friend and colleague, Dr. Edward L. Todd who collected some of the paratypes of this new species.

Habitat: Specimens were collected at Lone Star Lake from the overflow area below the breast of the dam, along the lake shore, and from a drainage ditch alongside the lake. The specimens from "Scorpion Hill" were collected along the shore of a stock pond. In most cases, specimens were collected among dead leaves and other decaying vegetation.

Discussion: The use of color is unsatisfactory for separating some of the species of *Cymbiodyta* belonging to the group of species that run to couplet 10 in Winter's (1927) key. Unfortunately, other characters such as the presence or absence of an emarginate margin of the last sternum, present on some specimens, also seem to vary. Apparently the only reliable character for separating the species of this group is the male genitalia.

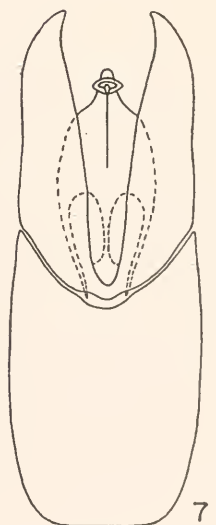
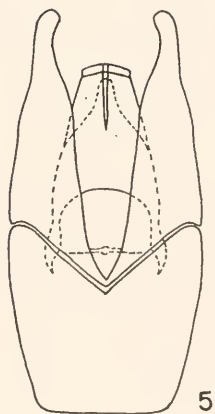
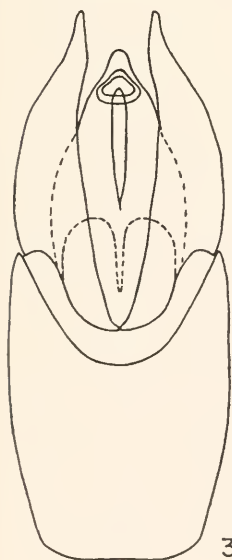
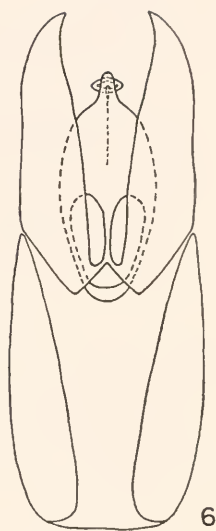
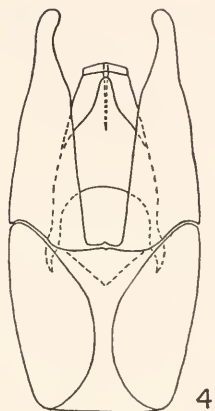
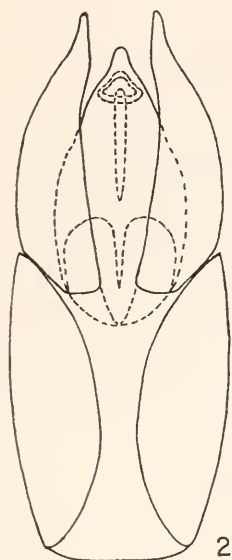
The following key will separate the males of the four species that run to couplet 10 in Winter's key.

1. Median lobe of male genitalia angulate at apex (Figs. 2, 3, 6, 7).....2

Cymbiodyta toddi n. sp., holotype. FIG. 2. Male genitalia, dorsal view. FIG. 3. Male genitalia, ventral view.

Cymbiodyta vindicata Fall. FIG. 4. Male genitalia, dorsal view. FIG. 5. Male genitalia, ventral view.

Cymbiodyta fimbriata (Melsheimer). FIG. 6. Male genitalia, dorsal view. FIG. 7. Male genitalia, ventral view.



- Median lobe of male genitalia truncate at apex (Fig. 4, 5) 3
2. Apices of parameres slender, sinuate and slightly curved outward (Figs. 2, 3); midwestern United States.....
..... **toddi** sp. nov.
- Apices of parameres broad and curved inward (Figs. 6, 7); eastern and midwestern United States.....
..... **fimbriata** Melsh.
3. Apices of parameres curved inward (Figs. 4, 5); Northern United States..... **vindicata** Fall
- Apices of parameres straight; northwestern United States...
..... **hatchi** Mil.

REFERENCES

- MILLER, D. C. 1964. Notes on *Enochrus* and *Cymbiodyta* from the Pacific Northwest. (Coleoptera: Hydrophilidae). Coleop. Bul. 18 (3): 69-78.
- WINTERS, F. C. 1927. Key to the subtribe Helocharae Orchym. (Coleoptera-Hydrophilidae) of Boreal America. Pan-Pacific Ent. 4 (1): 19-29.

A Correction

In the description of *Aspisoma yechae* n. sp., ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS, 1966, Vol. 77, pp. 132-135, the abdominal spiracles are noted on p. 134 as ventral. This is a mistake, as these spiracles are definitely on the dorsum. I wish I could explain how the mistake occurred and why I did not catch it in reading the proof.

FRANK A. McDERMOTT.