



A new species of *Dryocoetoides* Hopkins from southern Florida (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae)

T.H. ATKINSON

5005 Red Bluff Road, Austin, TX 78702. E-mail: thatkinson@pestmanagementresearch.com

During the course of an extensive survey of Coleoptera from tropical southern Florida, a specimen of the exclusively Neotropical genus *Dryocoetoides* was found in flight intercept traps (Atkinson and Peck, 1994; Peck, 1989). Over the intervening years I have had the opportunity to compare the specimen with material in the U.S. National Museum and in the S. L. Wood collection (recently transferred to the USNM). Wood's (2007) recent monograph of the South American species of Scolytinae included a key to all the known species of the genus, not only those known from South America. Based on that key and included descriptions I was able narrow down the possibilities and to borrow selected Schedl types from the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien. As a result, I have reached the conclusion that this specimen represents an undescribed species. It is described here to make the name available for a regional monograph of the bark and ambrosia beetles of the southeastern U.S. (Atkinson, in prep.).

***Dryocoetoides reticulatus* Atkinson n. sp.**

Figures 1–4

Female: Length 2.7 mm; width 1.0 mm, 2.7 times as long as wide; length elytra 1.65 mm, occupying 61% of body length. Color light reddish brown, slightly darker on declivity.

Frons flattened, weakly convex, surface between eyes finely granulate-reticulate, punctures sparse and inconspicuous. Vestiture of sparse, slender setae, longest and most abundant near epistomal margin. Antenna circular: Anterior face with suture 1 straight; 1st segment 1/3 length of club; suture 2 weakly procurved; anterior face of segments 1 and 2 corneous. Posterior face densely pubescent, not corneous, with sutures 1 and 2 strongly procurved and apically displaced.

Anterior portion of pronotum broadly rounded; central margin armed by 4 low asperities, middle pair largest. Asperities on anterior portion of pronotum small and low. Pronotal summit anterior to middle of pronotum. Disc shining, becoming weakly reticulate on sides. Punctures shallow, spaced by twice their circumference. Vestiture of abundant, short, fine setae.

Striae of elytral disc not impressed, punctures uniseriate. Interstriae slightly wider than striae, surface shining, smooth. Small interstitial punctures confused at base of elytra. Vestiture of erect, slender interstitial setae, confused in basal area, becoming more uniseriate posteriorly, and semirecumbent, short striae setae. Erect interstitial setae similar in appearance and length to those on pronotum, more abundant posteriorly and on declivity.

Declivity steep, abrupt, occupying posterior ¼ of elytra, broadly rounded behind. Declivital striae markedly impressed, interstriae slightly elevated. All interstriae with rows of prominent rows of granules at base, all similar in size and spacing within rows. Entire surface of declivity strongly reticulate-granulate, dull; change from discal surface abrupt. Striae weakly impressed, but punctures not visible. Interstriae 1 not elevated at base, but noticeably elevated and widened near apex with confused punctures. Interstriae 2 impressed, without granules on face of declivity, narrowed posteriorly and not reaching apical margin. Interstriae 3 distinctly elevated, widened on face of declivity with confused granules, curving towards suture near apex, cutting off interstriae 2 as it reaches costal margin. A raised, continuous, serrate costa present from sutural apex reaching interstriae 7, occupying 40% of circumference of declivity.

Male: Not known.

Type Material: The unique female holotype is labeled "FLA: Monroe Co., Big Torch Key, SW ¼, 19-XI-1985 – 26-II-1986, S. & J. Peck, hammock for. malaise FIT". It is deposited in the USNM.

Comments: The species name was chosen because of the strongly reticulate surface of the declivity. It is highly unlikely that this species is restricted to southern Florida. Given that the Caribbean region has been so poorly collected, there is no doubt that it will eventually be found there.



FIGURE 1 (TOP). *Dryocoetoides reticulatus* dorsal view.

FIGURE 2 (BOTTOM). *Dryocoetoides reticulatus* lateral view.



FIGURE 3 (LEFT). *Dryocoetoides reticulatus* declivity.

FIGURE 4 (RIGHT). *Dryocoetoides reticulatus* frontal view.

Wood (2007) provided a key for all species of *Dryocoetoides*. The following modification will accommodate *D. reticulatus*.

- 6(1). On elytral declivity all striae and interstriae punctures obsolete. 6'
- Punctures on declivital striae clearly indicated, in rows..... 7
- 6'(6).All striae and interstriae punctures replaced by tubercles, these tubercles confused, not in rows; declivital surface shining; vestiture moderately short, rather abundant on striae and interstriae; Brazil; 2.7 mm *inaffectus* (Schedl)
- Interstriae tubercles, mostly uniseriate (somewhat confused at base); entire surface of declivity dull, reticulate, in marked contrast to shining surface of elytral disc; vestiture short, sparse on declivity; S. Florida; 2.7 mm
..... *reticulatus* Atkinson

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Literature cited

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