
A NEW SPECIES OF TILLUS FROM ARIZONA
(COLEOPTERA: CLERIDAE)

JOSEF N. KNULL,
The Ohio State University¹

***Tillus patagoniae* n. sp.**

Male.—Somewhat resembling *Tillus collaris* Spin. in size, color and shape. Head, prothorax, scutellum, and last two visible ventral segments of abdomen reddish brown; elytra black; abdomen, antennae, and legs dark brown, tarsi lighter.

Head convex; surface finely densely punctured, light pubescence short; labrum entire; eyes emarginate, finely granulate; antennae with eleven segments, extending to basal fourth of elytra, segments five to ten inclusive serrate, slightly longer than wide.

Pronotum longer than wide, wider at apex than at base, widest in middle; sides sinuate; disc convex, with transverse depression near base and on anterior fourth; surface finely, densely punctured, light pubescence about same length as on head. Scutellum small.

Elytra much wider than widest part of pronotum, widest on apical third; sides subparallel near base, expanded back of middle, apices broadly rounded to suture; disc convex; surface with coarse punctures arranged in rows, separated by less than their own diameters, interspaces narrower than punctures, not visibly punctate, light pubescence short, dense.

Abdomen beneath shining, minutely punctured, pubescence sparse. All five tarsal segments visible from above.

Length 4 mm.; width 1.6 mm.

Female.—Last three visible ventral segments of abdomen reddish brown.

Variations.—Some specimens have the head dark, basal segments of antennae and abdomen lighter brown.

Described from specimens collected in the Patagonia Mountains, Arizona, on July 23, by D. J. & J. N. Knull. Male holotype, allotype and paratypes in writer's collection. Paratype in collection of The Ohio State University.

This species has shorter, wider elytra than *T. collaris* Spin. Elytral punctures are smaller and short, dense, light pubescence gives the elytra a gray appearance.

¹Contribution from Department of Zoology and Entomology.