

THE RED-BANDED OSBORNELLUS SPECIES OF THE  
AURONITENS GROUP OCCURRING IN THE  
UNITED STATES

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In 1937 Beamer<sup>1</sup> published a review of the Genus *Osbornellus* in the United States and Canada. In that paper he recognized two red-banded species both of which had formerly been placed under the specific name *auronitens*. The southern form he named *rotundus* and designated its distribution as the southeastern United States and the Atlantic coast north to Connecticut. The distribution of *auronitens* was defined as the northeastern United States but extending as far south as Virginia and North Carolina and as far west as Kansas, Oklahoma and Minnesota. A study of the material at hand indicates that there are three distinct species instead of two. The third species is described under the name of *limosus* and is associated with the bog and swamp plant associations. It is apparently eastern in distribution and has been taken in Tennessee, Virginia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Quebec in bog and swamp habitats. In appearance it most closely resembles *auronitens* but in male genital characters it most closely resembles the southern form. The style of *limosus* is unique in that it bears a pointed tooth on the inner margin of each style near the apex. The aedeagus is the same general type as *rotundus* but the whole process is larger and the lateral blades are more broadened, tapering to sharp pointed apices. The female segment is also different from either of the two described species.

The lateral and ventral views of the three species as illustrated in the accompanying figures will serve to separate them.

*Osbornellus limosus* n. sp.

Resembling *auronitens* in form and general appearance but with vertex more broadened and with distinct male and female genitalia. Length, 5-6 mm.

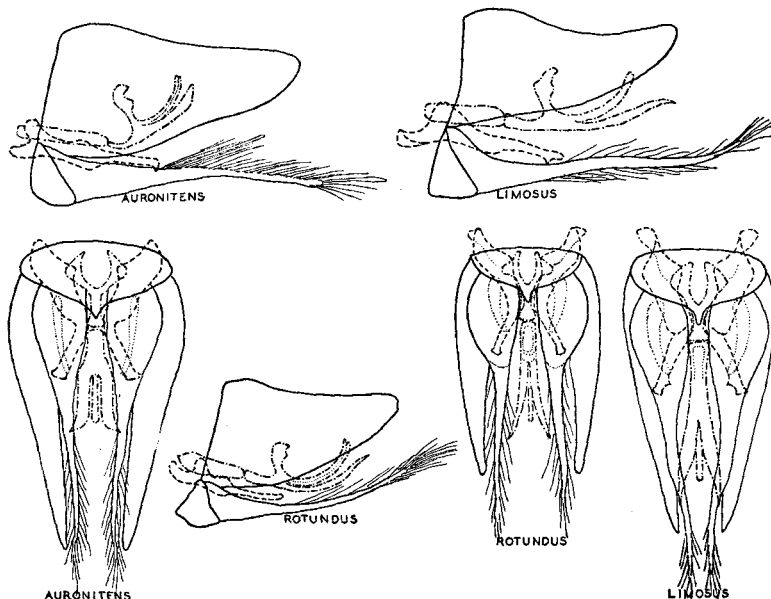
Vertex almost one-third wider between eyes than median length.

Color: Similar to *auronitens* with the broad orange red transverse band on vertex, the orange-red blotches on pronotum and basal angles

<sup>1</sup>Beamer, R. H. Kans. Ent. Soc. 10(3): 89-112, 1937.

of scutellum. Elytra pale brown with the dark brown venation and three pairs of brown spots along commissural line of clavus as in that species.

Genitalia: Female last ventral segment with posterior margin roundedly produced either side of a broad shallow median excavation with a brownish longitudinal spot or slight incision at apex. Male valve roundedly produced with a median produced, pointed, apical tooth. Plates long and tapered to acute tips. Styles with the outer margin notched just beyond middle, forming a long narrow apical finger-like process which is bent outwardly from notched portion. Each style bears a short pointed tooth on inner margin just before apex. Aedeagus with a short rather broad process extending dorsally near base, apical



Lateral and ventral views—male abdomens; apical portion showing aedeagus and styles of *Osbornellus auronitens*, *rotundus* and *limosus* in position.

portion consisting of a single curved dorsal process and a ventral process which is bifurcate at about its middle, forming a pair of divergent processes which are broad at base but tapered to slender pointed apices.

Described from a series of specimens. *Holotype* male and *allotype* female collected at Hartstown Bog, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1919. Male and female paratypes from Hartstown Bog, Pennsylvania, North East, Pennsylvania, Greenfield, Pennsylvania, Somerville, New Jersey, Rigand, Quebec, Clarksville, Tennessee, Chain Bridge, Virginia, and Wetzel's Swamp, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.