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*ORIZABUS SUBAZIRO*, A NEW SPECIES  
FROM MEXICO (COLEOPTERA:  
SCARABAEIDAE: DYNASTINAE)

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*ORIZABUS SUBAZIRO*, A NEW SPECIES FROM MEXICO  
(COLEOPTERA: SCARABAEIDAE: DYNASTINAE)

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ABSTRACT

*Orizabus subaziro* Ratcliffe, **new species**, is described from Oaxaca, Mexico. Distinguishing characters are discussed and a modified key couplet is provided to enable identification and separation from other similar species.

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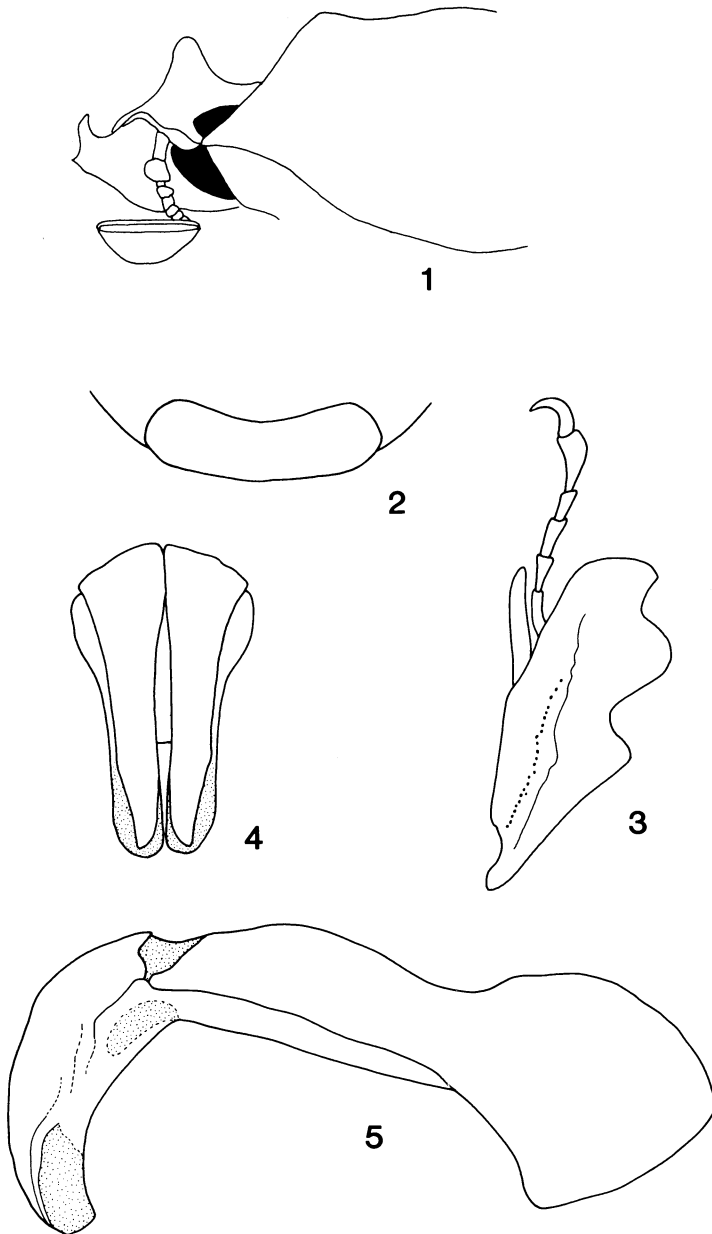
The genus *Orizabus* Fairmaire now consists of 11 species with the new species described herein. All of the species occur in Mexico with one extending into Guatemala and Nicaragua and two (perhaps three) other species extending into the United States.

A male and female of this undescribed species were discovered in material residing in the collections at Texas A&M University. The specimens were taken at the lights of the Hotel Margarita at the north end of the city.

*Orizabus subaziro* Ratcliffe, **new species**  
(Figs. 1-5)

**TYPE SERIES.** Holotype labeled "MEXICO: Oaxaca, Oaxaca, July 13, 1973, taken at light, Mastro & Schaffner." Allotype with same data. Holotype deposited at the University of Nebraska State Museum (Lincoln, NE). Allotype deposited at Texas A&M University (College Station, TX).

**HOLOTYPE.** Male. Length 24.4 mm; width across humeri 12.5 mm. Color dorsally piceous, nearly black, venter dark reddish brown. *Head:* Frons transversely rugose, with large, erect tubercle (tubercle a little longer than eye canthus) on anterior margin. Clypeus with surface transversely rugose with longitudinal carina at midline extending from anterior face of tubercle to near transverse clypeal carina; transverse clypeal carina prominent, broadly and deeply emarginate (Fig. 2); apex broadly rounded. Interocular width equals 4.1 transverse eye diameters. Antenna with 10 segments, club a little shorter than stem. *Pronotum:* Surface aciculate, posterior half of disc sparsely punctate, punctures minute; elsewhere punctures moderate to large, dense, with lateral margin and anterior angles rugopunctate. Anterior margin with prominent, wide tubercle; anterior face of tubercle (in fact, entire anterior marginal "bead") flattened (Fig. 1), impunctate. A small, shallow (nearly obsolete) depression present behind tubercle. Midline weakly, narrowly depressed behind this depression. Base with weak, broken marginal line, line broadly interrupted at middle. *Elytra:* Surface with 9 impressed rows of ocellate punctures between suture and lateral edge of humeral umbone (plus 1 short row at base of second interval), sides with 3 rows. Intervals minutely shagreened, irregularly aciculate. *Pygidium:* Surface strongly convex in lateral view, minutely shagreened, transversely rugopunctate to punctate at base and apical margins; disc sparsely punctate, punctures small, shallow. *Venter:* Prosternal process long, weakly acuminate, densely clothed with long ferruginous setae. *Legs:* Foretibia tridentate (Fig. 3). *Parameres* (Figs. 4, 5): Apical portion of each paramere appears membranous. Tooth on side or venter absent.



Figs. 1–5. *Orizabus subaziro*, holotype (male). 1) lateral view of head and anterior portion of pronotum of male holotype; 2) anterior view of transverse clypeal carina of holotype; 3) dorsal view of right foretibia of male holotype; 4, 5) caudal and lateral views of parameres of holotype.

ALLOTYPE. Female. Length 23.7 mm; width across humeri 11.8 mm. As holotype except in the following respects: *Head*: Tubercle on frons small, low. *Pronotum*: Posterior  $\frac{3}{4}$  sparsely punctate. Anterior fourth and lateral margins with large, dense punctures. Anterior margin with tubercle obsolete but "marginal bead" still very broad. Disc in posterior half with 2 small, round, separated, nearly obsolete depressions along midline. Base lacking marginal line. *Elytra*: Surface with 7 strongly impressed rows of ocellate punctures between suture and lateral edge of humerus (plus 1 irregular row of punctures in second interval extending nearly to middle of elytra). Sides wrinkled, with 3 irregular rows of punctures. *Pygidium*: Surface moderately convex in lateral view, disc and apical margins sparsely punctate.

REMARKS. This species, similar in overall appearance to *O. tuberculatus* Prell and *O. clunalis* (LeConte), differs by the well developed frontal tubercle, broadly flattened "bead" on the anterior margin of the pronotum, broadly bilobed transverse clypeal carina, dentate foretibia in *both* sexes, and form of the male parameres. In Endrödi (1985), it will key only so far as couplets 3/4 where the choices no longer fit. In Delgado-Castillo and Deloya (1990), the choices no longer fit in couplet 2. This key, being the most recent, should be modified to accommodate the following change:

- 2a. Frons with large tubercle in male, small tubercle in female. Lateral margin of the foretibia tridentate in both sexes. Length 23.0–25.0 mm ..... *O. subaziro* Ratcliffe

ETYMOLOGY. The specific epithet is an anagram derived from the generic name.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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#### SCIENTIFIC NOTE

##### SCOLYTIDAE (COLEOPTERA) ASSOCIATED WITH DWARF HACKBERRY, *CELTIS TENUIFOLIA* NUTTALL, IN ONTARIO, CANADA

Dwarf hackberry, *Celtis tenuifolia* Nuttall (Ulmaceae), has been designated a vulnerable or endangered plant species in Canada by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) because it is restricted in its Canadian distribution to several small populations in southern Ontario. Sampling by K. Dunster resulted in the collecting of seven species of Scolytidae from dead and dying dwarf