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NEW BUPRESTID BEETLES FROM MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND THE WEST INDIES

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A STUDY has been made of new buprestid beetles that have accumulated in the collection of the United States National Museum. Specimens have been received at various times for identification, many of which are undescribed forms, and they are described in this paper so that names will be available for use in economic studies. Twenty species in eight genera are herein described as new.

Genus POLYCESTA Solier

POLYCESTA CAMPOSI, new species

Female.—Elongate, broadly rounded in front and behind, moderately convex above, uniformly black, with distinct greenish or purplish reflections in different lights, and the bottom of the punctures sometimes cupreous; body beneath more strongly shining than above, greenish black, with a distinct purplish or cupreous tinge, and the tarsi violaceous-blue.

Head in front slightly depressed and uneven, densely, coarsely, confluent punctate, sparsely clothed with moderately long, semi-erect, inconspicuous hairs; epistoma shallowly emarginate in front.

Pronotum strongly transverse, twice as wide as long, slightly narrower in front than behind, widest just behind middle; sides strongly obtusely angulated just behind middles, strongly, obliquely converging anteriorly and posteriorly; anterior margin truncate, without a median lobe; base nearly truncate, feebly lobed in front of scutellum; disk broadly, rather deeply depressed at middle; surface coarsely, deeply, irregularly punctate, the punctures more or less confluent toward sides, intervals irregular in shape shining on anterior part,

opaque along base, and sparsely, irregularly clothed with short, inconspicuous hairs. Scutellum smooth, round, or oblong.

Elytra slightly wider than pronotum at base; humeral angles obtusely angulated or broadly rounded; sides nearly parallel from bases to apical thirds, then arcuately converging to the tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded, the margins coarsely serrate near apices. Each elytron with four or five more or less distinct longitudinal costae; presutural costa when present, extending from base to basal fourth; two distinct median costae extending from base to apex, and expanded toward base; two more or less distinct prelateral costae, the inner one distinct at middle, interrupted anteriorly and posteriorly, the outer one only distinctly elevated toward apex; with 10 rows of coarse, deep, distinctly separated punctures arranged in double rows between the costae; intervals between costae more or less rugose basally, finely, sparsely, irregularly punctate, and with a few short inconspicuous hairs.

Abdomen beneath finely, densely punctate, confluent toward sides, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish hairs; intervals smooth and shining; first sternite slightly flattened and vaguely punctate at middle; last visible sternite broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum strongly convex; slightly gibbose on each side along anterior margin, coarsely, deeply punctate, the punctures coarser and confluent toward sides, rather densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, whitish hairs; anterior margin slightly elevated, feebly, broadly emarginate; prosternal process smooth, sparsely, finely punctate, without marginal grooves, sides obliquely converging to apex, which is narrowly rounded.

Male.—Differs from the female in being smaller, in having the first abdominal sternite finely, densely punctured, and the last visible abdominal sternite narrowly rounded at the apex.

Length 11–25 mm., width 4.5–9.75 mm.

Type locality.—Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Type, allotype, and paratypes.—U. S. N. M. No. 58782.

Described from 48 specimens (1 type). The type, allotype, and 42 paratypes were collected at the type locality by F. Campos R.; three paratypes were collected at the same locality during 1915 by W. F. Goding; and one paratype was collected in the vicinity of Piurat, Peru, during February 1940, by J. Soukup.

This species is very closely allied to *Polycesta velasco* Castelnau and Gory, but it differs from the description given for that species (described from Mexico) in having the sides of the pronotum angulated behind the middle and the surface rather deeply depressed at the middle, the elytron with only two longitudinal costae extending from the base to the apex, and the first abdominal sternite of the male without a densely pubescent spot at the middle.

POLYCESTA BRUNNEIPENNIS, new species

Female.—Broadly elongate, broadly rounded in front and behind, moderately convex above; head, pronotum, scutellum, and underside of body black, elytra reddish brown, usually with the longitudinal costae blackish.

Head in front flat, without depressions, coarsely, deeply, confluent punctate, sparsely clothed with short, erect, inconspicuous hairs; epistoma broad, truncate in front.

Pronotum strongly transverse, twice as wide as long, distinctly narrower in front than behind, widest at basal third; sides strongly diverging from apical angles to basal thirds, where they are obtusely angulated, then obliquely converging to posterior angles, which are rectangular; anterior margin deeply, arcuately emarginate, with a feeble, broadly rounded median lobe, and the margin smooth and narrowly elevated; base sinuate, with the median lobe feebly, broadly rounded; disk with a broad, shallow, median depression; surface densely, coarsely, deeply punctate, punctures more or less confluent toward sides, each puncture with a short, inconspicuous hair, the intervals smooth. Scutellum small, nearly round, smooth.

Elytra slightly wider than pronotum at base; humeral angles broadly rounded; epipleural lobes not dentate at apices; sides nearly parallel anteriorly, broadly expanded behind middles, then arcuately converging to the tips, which are acute, the margins slightly serrate near apices. Each elytron with five longitudinal costae, the presutural costa extending from base to basal third; two distinct median ones extending from base to apex; and two more or less distinct prelateral costae interrupted anteriorly and posteriorly, and with nine rows of coarse punctures arranged in double rows (except lateral row) between the costae, the punctures deep and variable in size; intervals very sparsely, finely, irregularly punctate, with a few very short, inconspicuous hairs.

Abdomen beneath rather densely, finely punctate, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent hairs; intervals smooth and shining; first sternite strongly convex at middle; last visible sternite narrowly rounded at apex. Prosternum strongly convex, coarsely punctate, more or less confluent toward sides, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent hairs; anterior margin truncate, feebly elevated; prosternal process short, broad, nearly flat, without marginal grooves, sides nearly parallel to behind coxae, broadly rounded at apex.

Male.—Differs from the female in being usually smaller, slenderer, and in having a densely punctured and pubescent spot on the median part of the first abdominal sternite.

Length 16–23 mm., width 6–9 mm.

Type locality.—Barranquilla, Colombia.

Type, allotype, and paratypes.—U.S.N.M. No. 58783.

Described from five specimens (one type). The type and one paratype were collected at the type locality July 10, 1935, and January 8, 1938, by Brother Gines; one paratype was collected at Río Magdalena, Colombia, during January or February, boring in a telephone pole, by F. Luis Gallego; and the allotype and one paratype were collected in British Honduras, during June 1911, by N. K. Bigelow.

This species resembles *Polycesta perlucida* Kerremans, but it differs from that species in being larger and broadly elongate, in having the head flat in front without a median carina, the pronotum more strongly expanded at the basal third and the surface more coarsely and deeply punctured, and the elytra uniformly reddish brown with distinct prescutellar costae.

Genus TYNDARIS Thomson

TYNDARIS DEPRESSICOLLIS, new species

Elongate, rather robust, subcylindrical, rather strongly shining, brownish black, with distinct purplish, greenish, bluish, and coppery reflections in different lights, and each elytron ornamented with yellow markings as follows: A round and an elongate spot at base, a round spot at humeral angle, a large spot in front of middle along sutural margin, sometimes joined to a narrow, arcuate vitta extending backward from lateral margin at basal fourth to middle of disk behind middle, and a zigzag fascia at apical third, joined at middle to a narrow, arcuate vitta extending backward to near apex and sutural margin.

Head flat in front, longitudinally carinate on vertex and occiput, without a median depression, coarsely, deeply, rather densely punctate on front, more shallowly, confluent punctate on occiput, sparsely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, whitish hairs; intervals smooth; epistoma deeply, angularly emarginate in front; antenna serrate beginning with sixth segment.

Pronotum strongly convex, slightly gibbose toward base, slightly wider than long, slightly narrower at apex than at base, widest at middle; sides strongly arcuately rounded; lateral margin when viewed from side entire and strongly arcuate; base truncate on each side, the median lobe strongly produced and feebly emarginate in front of scutellum; disk with a deep, elongate-triangular depression, the depression wide at middle becoming narrower toward anterior margin, and with a vague, oblique depression on each side near apical angles; surface coarsely, confluent punctate toward sides, finely, densely scabrous on each side of median depression, sparsely, irregularly clothed with short, recumbent, white hairs. Scutellum small and round.

Elytra at base as wide as pronotum at base; sides nearly parallel from bases to behind middles, then arcuately converging to the tips, which are broadly truncate, each with a distinct serrate preapical carina and armed at each angle with large tooth; lateral margin thick, armed posteriorly with two rows of broad teeth; disk strongly convex, slightly uneven; surface finely, shallowly striate, densely, finely and coarsely, irregularly punctate, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, scalelike, white hairs, each elytron with an elongate, smooth, impunctate space along sutural margin extending from basal fifth to apex.

Abdomen beneath finely, densely, uniformly punctate, impunctate along posterior margins of sternites, densely, uniformly clothed with moderately long, recumbent and semierect, white hairs; posterior margin of second sternite broadly lobed at middle; last visible sternite broadly depressed, and acutely angulated at apex, with a finely, densely toothed preapical carina.

Length 10.5 mm., width 4 mm.

Type locality.—Argentine Republic (no definite locality).

Type.—U. S. N. M. No. 58784.

Described from a single specimen intercepted at New York, March 21, 1936, in a shipment of grapes from Argentine Republic.

This species is allied to *Tyndaris planata* Castelnau and Gory, but it differs from that species in having the pronotum deeply and triangularly depressed on the disk, and uniformly brownish black, and the elytra more deeply striate, with distinct zigzag yellow markings.

TYNDARIS UNICOLOR, new species

Short, robust, strongly shining, uniformly brownish black, with distinct purplish, greenish, and bronzy reflections in different lights, and with last tergite and margins of last visible sternite bluish.

Head flat in front, without depressions or median carina, densely, rather finely, uniformly punctate, sparsely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, whitish hairs; intervals smooth; epistoma deeply, arcuately or angularly emarginate in front; antenna serrate beginning with sixth segment.

Pronotum moderately convex, one-third wider than long, distinctly narrower at apex than at base, widest behind middle; sides strongly arcuately rounded, more strongly converging anteriorly; lateral margin when viewed from side entire and slightly arcuate; base nearly truncate, feebly, acutely angulated in front of scutellum; disk broadly, shallowly depressed at middle; surface finely, densely, uniformly punctate, more or less rugose, nearly glabrous at middle, densely clothed at sides, with short, recumbent, white hairs. Scutellum very small and round.

Elytra at base as wide as pronotum at base; sides parallel from bases to middles, then arcuately converging to the tips, which are separately broadly rounded or subtruncate; lateral margins not serrate, but with a large tooth near apices; disk moderately, uniformly convex; surface more or less distinctly, longitudinally costate, coarsely, densely punctate, the punctures arranged in double rows between the costae, rather densely, irregularly clothed with short, recumbent, whitish hairs.

Abdomen beneath finely, densely, uniformly punctate, impunctate along posterior margins of sternites, densely, uniformly clothed with moderately long, recumbent and semierect, white hairs; posterior margin of second sternite truncate; last visible sternite depressed on each side of middle, and terminating in an acute spine.

Length 8.5–10.5 mm., width 3.5–4.5 mm.

Type locality.—Piura, Peru.

Type and paratype.—U.S.N.M. No. 58785.

Described from two specimens (one type). The type was collected at the type locality and the paratype was collected at Lullana, Peru, both by C. H. T. Townsend.

This species is allied to *Tyndaris marginella* Fairmaire, but it differs from that species in being uniformly brownish black, without any yellow spots, and in having the elytra distinctly costate with the coarse punctures arranged in double rows between the costae.

TYNDARIS REEDI, new species

Short, robust, rather strongly shining; head and pronotum cupreous, the latter with five small, round equally spaced orange-red spots along anterior margin; elytra black with a vague brownish tinge, and each elytron ornamented with four or five small orange-red spots, two at base, one at humeral angle, one at middle equally distant from sutural and lateral margins, and sometimes one at apical third a short distance from sutural margin; body beneath black, with distinct purplish, greenish, or bronzy reflections in different lights.

Head feebly, uniformly convex, longitudinally carinate on vertex and occiput, without a median depression; surface coarsely, densely punctate on front, confluent punctate on occiput, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish hairs; intervals smooth; epistoma broadly, shallowly, arcuately emarginate in front; antenna serrate beginning with fifth segment.

Pronotum very strongly, uniformly convex, slightly wider than long, distinctly narrower at apex than at base, widest at middle; sides strongly arcuately rounded; lateral margin when viewed from side entire and slightly arcuate; base sinuate on each side, the median lobe strongly produced and vaguely emarginate in front of scutellum;

disk narrowly, longitudinally depressed from middle to base, the depression carinate at bottom and broader posteriorly; surface finely, confluent punctate toward margins, finely rugose at middle, very sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous hairs. Scutellum large and nearly square.

Elytra at base slightly wider than pronotum at base; sides parallel anteriorly, broadly, feebly expanded at middles, then arcuately converging to the tips, which are separately broadly rounded or subtruncate; lateral margins coarsely, irregularly serrate posteriorly; disk moderately convex, broadly depressed behind scutellum, and each elytron with an elongate depression at lateral declivity extending from near humeral angle to behind middle; surface finely, shallowly striate, densely, finely and coarsely, irregularly punctate, with a few very short inconspicuous hairs toward apices.

Abdomen beneath coarsely, densely, uniformly punctate, the punctures elongate on basal sternites, impunctate along posterior margins of sternites, sparsely, irregularly clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous hairs; posterior margin of second sternite truncate; last visible sternite deeply depressed and acutely angulated at apex.

Length 12 mm., width 5 mm.

Type locality.—Elqui, north Chile.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 58786.

Described from a single specimen collected during 1937, by Dr. Edwyn P. Reed.

This species is allied to *Tyndaris planata* Castelnau and Gory, but it differs from that species in having the pronotum more strongly convex, with an elongate median depression on the disk and with five small, orange-red spots along the anterior margin, the elytra more deeply striate and more densely punctured, and each elytron with four or five orange-red spots.

Genus ACMAEODERA Eschscholtz

ACMAEODERA RURICOLA, new species

Narrowly elongate, subcylindrical, strongly convex above, broadly rounded in front, strongly narrowed behind middle, dark brown, with a distinct aeneous or cupreous tinge, and each elytron ornamented with yellow as follows: A broad band along lateral margin extending to middle of disk, the inner margin of band very irregular and interrupted at various places, and the band interrupted in apical region by a small spot and transverse, brown fascia.

Head flat in front, broadly, shallowly, longitudinally depressed between the eyes, shallowly, transversely depressed behind clypeus, coarsely, shallowly, confluent ocellate-punctate, sparsely clothed with long, erect, inconspicuous hairs; clypeus broadly, deeply, arcu-

ately emarginate in front. Antenna extending to middle of pronotum; segment 1 elongate, as long as following 3 segments united; segment 2 globose; segments 3 and 4 slightly longer than wide; segments 5-11 compact, strongly transverse, twice as wide as long, and subequal in length and width to one another.

Pronotum twice as wide as long, distinctly narrower at apex than at base, widest in front of middle; sides broadly rounded anteriorly, more strongly converging posteriorly, with the margins narrow and visible anteriorly from above; disk moderately convex above, narrowly, transversely depressed on each side along anterior margin, broadly, shallowly depressed at middle on basal half, with a broad, oblique depression on each side extending forward from base to middle near lateral margin; surface coarsely, confluent alveolate-punctate toward sides, and sparsely clothed with long, erect, inconspicuous hairs.

Elytra moderately convex, transversely flattened along base, at base slightly wider than pronotum at base; sides nearly parallel along basal halves, then arcuately converging to the tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded; lateral margins coarsely serrate behind middles. Surface rather densely, irregularly punctate basally, striately punctate posteriorly, striae deeply impressed toward apices, the punctures in the striae separated from one another by about one-half their own widths; interstrial spaces on sutural regions slightly convex, two to three times as wide as the strial punctures, wider and more strongly convex toward sides, rather coarsely, sparsely, regularly punctate, with a moderately long, fine, erect, white hair arising from each puncture.

Abdomen beneath finely, densely punctate, more sparsely punctate on basal sternites, rather densely clothed with moderately long, fine, erect and recumbent, white hairs; intervals indistinctly granulose; last visible sternite broadly rounded at apex, without a subapical carina. Prosternum coarsely, densely, deeply punctate at middle, coarsely ocellate-punctate at sides, rather densely clothed with long, fine, semierect, white hairs; anterior margin emarginate.

Length 7 mm., width 2.4 mm.

Type locality.—Río Balsas, Guerrero, Mexico.

Type.—U. S. N. M. No. 58787.

Described from a single specimen collected August 16, by H. F. Wickham.

This species belongs to Horn's Emarginatae group. It is allied to *Acmaeodera horni* Fall but differs from the description given for that species by being smaller, and of a uniformly dark brown color, and in having the upper surface of the body clothed with white hairs, the pronotum at the middle distinctly wider than the elytra, obliquely

depressed on each side, and densely, uniformly punctured, and the fifth interstrial spaces on the elytra not elevated.

ACMAEODERA UNICOLOR, new species

Narrowly elongate, subcylindrical, strongly convex above, broadly rounded in front, strongly narrowed behind middle, moderately shining, uniformly coppery brown, with a faint aeneous tinge on underside of body.

Head slightly convex in front, transversely depressed behind clypeus, coarsely, confluent ocellate-punctate, sparsely clothed with short, broad, erect, white hairs; clypeus broadly, deeply, arcuately emarginate in front. Antenna extending to apical third of pronotum; segment 1 elongate, as long as following three segments united; segment 2 globose; segments 3–5 narrower, slightly longer than wide, and subequal in length to each other; segments 6–10 compact, twice as wide as long; segment 11 round.

Pronotum one and one-half times as wide as long, narrower at apex than at base, widest at middle; sides broadly rounded, with the margins narrow and scarcely visible from above; disk strongly, uniformly convex, without distinct depressions, but with a deep, elongate fovea on each side along base near posterior angle; surface deeply, coarsely, densely punctate at middle, deeply, confluent alveolate-punctate or arcuately rugose toward sides, and sparsely clothed with short, broad, erect, white hairs.

Elytra strongly convex, deeply transversely depressed along base at middle, at base subequal in width to pronotum at base; sides slightly constricted in front of middles, then arcuately converging to the tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded; lateral margins feebly serrate behind middle. Surface rather deeply striately punctate, the punctures in the striae large, separated from one another by about one-half their own widths; interstrial spaces on sutural regions flat and twice as wide as the striae punctures, wider and slightly convex toward sides, rather densely, finely, regularly, punctate, with a short, broad erect, white hair arising from each puncture.

Abdomen beneath densely, finely, shallowly punctate, densely clothed with short, rather broad, erect, white hairs; intervals smooth; last visible sternite broadly rounded at apex, without a subapical carina. Prosternum coarsely, sparsely, rather deeply punctate at middle, coarsely ocellate-punctate at sides, nearly glabrous; anterior margin truncate.

Length 5.5–6 mm., width 1.75–2 mm.

Type locality.—Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Type and paratype.—U.S.N.M. No. 58788.

Described from two specimens (one type) collected June 30 by Frederick Knab.

This species belongs to Horn's *Truncatae* group. It differs from all the described American species of this group in being uniformly coppery brown.

ACMAEODERA NEONEGLECTA, new species

Narrowly elongated, subcylindrical, strongly convex above, broadly rounded in front, strongly narrowed behind middle, moderately shining, dark brown, with a distinct cupreous tinge, especially on pronotum, head, and underside of body, and each elytron ornamented with yellow as follows: The lateral margin from near humeral angle to apex, an irregular, more or less square spot behind humerus, an irregular, narrow vitta on disk extending from middle to apical fifth and connected to lateral margin at middle and apical fifth, and with two small, round spots arranged longitudinally behind middle near sutural margin.

Head slightly convex in front, not distinctly depressed behind clypeus, coarsely, shallowly, confluent ocellate-punctate, sparsely clothed with moderately long, rather broad, semierect, white hairs; clypeus broadly, shallowly, angularly emarginate in front. Antenna extending to middle of pronotum; segment 1 elongate, as long as following two segments united; segment 2 globose; segments 3 and 4 narrower, distinctly longer than wide, and subequal in length to each other; segments 5-10 not very compact, more or less triangular, slightly wider than long; segment 11 round.

Pronotum twice as wide as long, slightly narrower at apex than at base, widest at middle; sides broadly rounded, with the margins narrow and visible from above; disk strongly, uniformly convex, without distinct depressions, but with three small indistinct foveae along base, one median and one on each side toward posterior angle; surface coarsely, deeply, densely punctate at middle, confluent alveolate-punctate toward sides, and rather densely clothed with moderately long, rather broad, erect, white hairs.

Elytra strongly convex, deeply, transversely depressed along base at middle, at base subequal in width to pronotum at base; sides nearly parallel along basal halves, arcuately converging posteriorly to the tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded; lateral margins rather coarsely serrate toward apices. Surface rather deeply striately punctate, the punctures in the striae oblong, separated from one another by about one-half their own widths; interstrial spaces on sutural regions flat, and two to three times as wide as the strial punctures, wider and slightly convex toward sides, sparsely, finely regularly punctate, with a short, rather broad, erect, white, hair arising from each puncture.

Abdomen beneath rather sparsely, uniformly, finely, shallowly punctate, rather sparsely clothed with moderately long, rather broad, semierect, white hairs; intervals finely granulose; last visible sternite broadly rounded at apex, without a subapical carina. Prosternum coarsely, sparsely, deeply punctate at middle, ocellate-punctate at sides, sparsely clothed with short, rather broad, semierect, white hairs; anterior margin truncate.

Length 5.5 mm., width 1.5 mm.

Type locality.—Mexico, no locality given.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 58789.

Described from a single specimen collected at Brownsville, Tex., December 21, 1937, in mesquite (*Prosopis* sp.) from Mexico.

This species belongs to Horn's *Truncatae* group. It is very closely allied to *Acmaeodera neglecta* Fall, but it differs from that species in being more cylindrical, more strongly acuminate posteriorly, and more strongly shining, and in having the strial punctures on the elytra finer and more elongate, and the interstrial spaces two to three times as wide as the strial punctures.

ACMAEODERA KNABI, new species

Narrowly elongate, subcylindrical, strongly convex above, broadly rounded in front, strongly narrowed posteriorly, rather strongly shining; head, pronotum, and underside of body coppery brown, the latter with a distinct aeneous tinge; elytra bluish black, with a distinct violaceous tinge, and each elytron ornamented with six small yellow spots arranged longitudinally, three along lateral margin and three on disk.

Head flat in front, slightly depressed between eyes, transversely flattened behind clypeus, with a narrow, longitudinal carina on vertex and occiput, coarsely, shallowly, confluent alveolate-punctate, sparsely clothed with long, erect, white hairs; clypeus broadly, deeply, arcuately emarginate in front. Antenna extending to base of pronotum; segment 1 elongate, as long as following three segments united; segment 2 globose; segments 3 and 4 narrower, twice as long as wide; segments 5–10 not compact, triangular, about as wide as long; segment 11 oval.

Pronotum one and three-fourths times as wide as long, narrower at apex than at base, widest at middle; sides broadly rounded, with the margins narrow, but not visible from above; disk strongly convex, narrowly, transversely flattened along anterior margin, feebly, longitudinally grooved at middle, with three small foveae along base, one median and one on each side near posterior angle; surface densely, coarsely, deeply, uniformly punctate, the punctures confluent toward sides, and rather densely clothed with short, erect, inconspicuous hairs.

Elytra strongly convex, transversely depressed along base at middle, at base subequal in width to pronotum at base; sides broadly constricted at basal fourths, then gradually converging to the tips, which are conjointly narrowly rounded; lateral margins coarsely serrate along apical fourths. Surface striately punctate, the punctures in the striae separated from one another by about their own widths; interstrial spaces on sutural regions flat, about as wide as the strial punctures, wider and slightly convex toward sides, sparsely, coarsely, regularly punctate, with a rather long, fine, semierect, white hair arising from each puncture.

Abdomen beneath densely, finely, deeply punctate, densely clothed with long, fine, erect and recumbent, white hairs; intervals smooth; last visible sternite broadly rounded at apex, without a subapical carina. Prosternum coarsely, rather densely, deeply punctate at middle, coarsely ocellate-punctate at sides, densely clothed with long, fine, semierect, white hairs; anterior margin truncate.

Length 12 mm., width 3.25 mm.

Type locality.—Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 58790.

Described from a single specimen collected July 2, by Frederick Knab.

This species belongs to Horn's *Truncatae* group. It is allied to *Acmaeodera wheeleri* Van Dyke, but it differs from that species in being much larger, and in having the head and pronotum black, the head slightly depressed at the middle, the pronotum transversely flattened along the anterior margin, with a longitudinal groove at the middle, the elytra with 12 yellow spots instead of 14, and the elytra and underside of the body clothed with rather long, fine, semi-erect, white hairs.

ACMAEODERA RUSTICA, new species

Rather broadly elongate, robust, slightly flattened above, broadly rounded in front, strongly narrowed behind middle, moderately shining above, more strongly shining beneath, black, with a faint aeneous tinge on underside of body, and each elytron ornamented with yellow markings as follows: A small, elongate spot behind humerus, a small, irregular, transverse spot along lateral margin at middle, three small spots arranged longitudinally on disk (a small spot at basal fifth, an irregular spot at middle, and a small one at apical third), and a small spot near sutural margin in apical region.

Head flat in front, broadly, shallowly depressed on vertex, slightly, transversely flattened behind clypeus, coarsely, shallowly, confluent ocellate-punctate, sparsely clothed with long, rather broad, erect, white hairs; clypeus broadly, shallowly, triangularly emarginate in front. Antenna extending to basal third of pronotum; segment 1 elongate,

as long as following three segments united; segments 2-4 globose; segments 5-10 wider, compact, scarcely triangular; slightly wider than long; segment 11 oval.

Pronotum nearly twice as wide as long, distinctly narrower at apex than at base, widest along basal half; sides parallel along basal halves, strongly, arcuately converging anteriorly, with the margins narrow, but not visible from above; disk moderately convex, narrowly, transversely flattened along anterior margin, with a broad, shallow, triangular, median depression on basal half, a broad, oblique depression on each side extending forward from base to middle near lateral margin, and trifoveolate along base; surface coarsely, deeply, densely punctate at middle, coarsely, confluent alveolate-punctate toward sides, and sparsely clothed with long, rather broad, erect, whitish hairs.

Elytra moderately convex, deeply, transversely depressed along base at middle, at base subequal in width to pronotum at base; sides nearly parallel along basal halves, then arcuately converging to the tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded; lateral margins, coarsely, serrate behind middles. Surface striately punctate, striae deeply impressed posteriorly, the punctures in the striae large, separated from one another by about one-half their own widths; interstrial spaces on sutural regions flat, and from one-half as wide to nearly as wide as the strial punctures, wider, strongly convex, and more or less interrupted toward sides, rather densely, finely, regularly punctate, with a short, rather broad, erect, white hair arising from each puncture.

Abdomen beneath rather sparsely, uniformly, finely, shallowly punctate on basal sternites, ocellate-punctate on apical sternites, sparsely clothed with short, rather broad, semierect, white hairs; intervals smooth; last visible sternite broadly rounded at apex, without a subapical carina. Prosternum coarsely, sparsely, deeply punctate at middle, coarsely ocellate-punctate at sides, sparsely clothed with short, rather broad, erect, white hairs; anterior margin sinuate, with two distinct, obtusely rounded, slightly produced lobes near middle.

Length 7 mm., width 2.5 mm.

Type locality.—Puente de Ixtla, Morelos, Mexico.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 58791.

Described from a single specimen collected by H. F. Wickham.

This species belongs to Horn's *Sinuatae* group. It resembles *Acmacodera tubulus* Fabricius very closely, but it differs from that species in having the anterior margin of the prosternum slightly lobed on each side of the middle, the pronotum obliquely depressed on each side with the sides parallel behind the middle, the strial punctures on the elytra coarse, and the interstrial spaces on the sutural regions about as wide as the strial punctures.

ACMAEODERA OAXACAE, new species

Narrowly elongate, subcylindrical, strongly convex above, broadly rounded in front, strongly narrowed behind middle, moderately shining, uniformly black, with a faint coppery or greenish tinge, and each elytron ornamented with a small, triangular, red spot at middle along lateral margin.

Head nearly flat in front, broadly, shallowly, longitudinally depressed between eyes, transversely depressed behind clypeus, coarsely, deeply, densely punctate, rather densely clothed with moderately long, erect, inconspicuous, white hairs; clypeus deeply, triangularly emarginate in front. Antenna extending to middle of pronotum; segment 1 elongate, as long as following 3 segments united; segment 2 globose; segments 3 and 4 narrower, slightly longer than wide, and subequal in length to each other; segments 5-10 somewhat triangular, slightly wider than long; segment 11 round.

Pronotum one and one-half times as wide as long, narrower at apex than at base, widest at middle; sides slightly rounded, more strongly anteriorly; slightly constricted near bases, with the margins narrow, but not visible from above; disk strongly convex, without distinct depressions, vaguely, transversely flattened along anterior margin, and with three indistinct foveae along base; surface densely, coarsely, deeply punctate, the punctures separated at middle but more or less confluent toward sides, rather densely clothed with long, erect, inconspicuous, white hairs.

Elytra strongly convex, deeply, transversely depressed along base at middle, at base subequal in width to pronotum at base; sides constricted at basal fourths, then arcuately converging to tips, which are conjointly narrowly rounded; lateral margins coarsely serrate along apical thirds. Surface striately punctate, striae deeply impressed posteriorly, the punctures in the striae large, separated from one another by about their own widths; interstrial spaces on sutural regions flat and as wide as the strial punctures, wider, slightly convex, and more or less interrupted toward the sides, sparsely, minutely, regularly punctate, with a moderately long, fine, semierect, white hair arising from each puncture.

Abdomen beneath densely, finely punctate, more sparsely punctate on basal sternites, densely clothed with long, fine, erect, white hairs, intervals smooth; last visible sternite broadly rounded at apex, without a subapical carina. Prosternum coarsely, densely punctate at middle, coarsely ocellate-punctate at sides, densely clothed with long, fine, erect, white hairs; anterior margin sinuate, with two distinct, obtusely rounded, strongly produced lobes near middle.

Length 6.5-8.5 mm., width 2-2.75 mm.

Type locality.—Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Type and paratypes.—U.S.N.M. No. 58792.

Described from 10 specimens (one type) collected at the type locality, June 30–July 1, by Frederick Knab.

This species belongs to Horn's Sinuatae group and is closely allied to *Acmaeodera faceta* Fall, but it differs from the description given for that species in being uniformly black, with a small triangular red marginal spot at the middle of each elytron, instead of at the apical fourth, and in not having a subapical carina at the apex of the last visible abdominal sternite.

ACMAEODERA MONTICOLA, new species

Broadly elongate, robust, moderately convex above, broadly rounded in front, strongly narrowed behind middle, rather strongly shining, dark brown, with distinct cupreous and aeneous tinges; pronotum ornamented with a narrow, yellow vitta on each side along lateral margin, extending from base to apical third; each elytron ornamented with yellow as follows: Lateral margin along basal third, three irregular, strongly interrupted fasciae extending from lateral margin to near sutural margin, and four small spots on disk (three in front of middle and one near apex).

Head flat in front, deeply, broadly depressed between eyes, transversely depressed behind clypeus, coarsely, deeply, confluent alveolate-punctate, sparsely clothed with very long, erect, brownish hairs; clypeus broadly, deeply, angularly emarginate in front. Antenna extending to middle of pronotum; segment 1 elongate, as long as following three segments united; segment 2 globose; segments 3 and 4 slightly narrower and longer than 2, and subequal in length to each other; segments 5–11 compact, twice as wide as long, and subequal in length and width to one another, the fifth more or less triangular.

Pronotum twice as wide as long, distinctly narrower at apex than at base, widest at base; sides nearly parallel along basal halves, arcuately converging anteriorly, with the margin rather narrow and visible from above; disk slightly convex, broadly flattened at middle on basal half, with a narrow, oblique depression on each side extending forward from base to near apical angle; surface coarsely, deeply, uniformly punctate at middle, confluent alveolate-punctate toward sides, and sparsely clothed with long, semierect, black hairs.

Elytra moderately convex, transversely depressed along base at middle, at base subequal in width to pronotum at base; sides nearly parallel along basal halves, then arcuately converging to the tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded; lateral margins coarsely serrate along apical halves. Surface rather densely, irregularly punctate basally, striately punctate posteriorly, the punctures in the striae

small, separated from one another by about twice their own widths; interstrial spaces on sutural regions flat, about three times as wide as the strial punctures, wider and more convex toward sides, sparsely, finely, regularly punctate, with a long, fine, erect, brownish hair arising from each puncture.

Abdomen beneath finely, sparsely punctate on basal sternites, sparsely, coarsely punctate on apical sternites, sparsely clothed with long, fine, erect and recumbent, white hairs; intervals smooth; last visible sternite broadly rounded at apex, with an irregular, short subapical carina at apex. Prosternum sparsely, coarsely, deeply punctate at middle, coarsely ocellate-punctate at sides, sparsely clothed with long, fine, recumbent, white hairs; anterior margin emarginate, with two vaguely indicated, indistinct lobes near the middle.

Length 9–10 mm., width 3.5–4 mm.

Type locality.—Oaxaca, Mexico.

Type and paratype.—U.S.N.M., No. 58793.

Described from two specimens (one type) from the Wickham Collection collected September 1894, at an altitude of 5,000 feet.

This species belongs to Horn's *Sinuatae* group. It is allied to *Acmaeodera serena* Fall, but it differs from that species in being uniformly dark brown with a distinct coppery or bronzy tinge, and in having the head broadly depressed between the eyes and confluent punctured, the elytra clothed with long, fine, erect, brownish hairs and with the sides nearly parallel to behind the middle, the lobes on the anterior margin of the prosternum vaguely indicated, and the subapical carina on the last visible abdominal sternite irregular and very short. The markings on the elytra are variable in shape.

ACMAEODERA AENEICOLLIS, new species

Broadly elongate, cuneiform, strongly flattened above, broadly rounded in front, strongly narrowed posteriorly, strongly shining; pronotum, head, and underside of body aeneous, the pronotum ornamented with a broad, yellow spot on each side along lateral margin, extending from base to near apex; elytra black, with a distinct violaceous or greenish tinge, and each elytron ornamented with yellow as follows: The yellow markings variable but usually with a broad fascia, more or less interrupted, along lateral margin, and two broad transverse fasciae behind the middle.

Head flat in front, slightly depressed between eyes, transversely flattened behind clypeus, with a short, longitudinal carina on occiput, rather deeply, coarsely, confluent ocellate-punctate, sparsely clothed with rather long, erect, yellowish-brown hairs; clypeus broadly, rather deeply arcuately emarginate in front. Antenna extending

nearly to base of pronotum; segment 1 elongate, as long as following three segments united; segments 2 and 3 globose; segment 4 obconic, slightly longer than 3; segments 5–11 not compact more or less triangular, distinctly wider than long, and subequal in length and width to one another.

Pronotum twice as wide as long, distinctly narrower at apex than at base, widest at base; sides arcuately converging from bases to apices, the margins narrow and visible anteriorly from above; disk slightly convex, narrowly, transversely depressed on each side along anterior margin, broadly flattened toward sides, with a broad, rather deep, median, triangular depression; surface rather densely, deeply punctate, the punctures rather fine at middle becoming coarser and deeper toward sides, and sparsely clothed with rather long, erect, brownish hairs.

Elytra slightly convex, flattened on disk, at base subequal in width to pronotum at base; sides converging from bases to tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded; lateral margins finely serrate near apices. Surface striately punctate, the punctures in the striae small, and separated from one another by about their own widths; interstrial spaces on sutural regions slightly convex, and twice as wide as the strial punctures, wider toward sides, sparsely, finely, regularly punctate, with a rather long, fine erect, brownish hair arising from each puncture.

Abdomen beneath sparsely, finely punctate, sparsely clothed with long, fine, erect and recumbent, white hairs; intervals smooth; last visible sternite broadly rounded at apex, without a subapical carina. Prosternum coarsely, rather sparsely, deeply punctate at middle, coarsely, confluent ocellate-punctate at sides, sparsely clothed with short, fine, erect, white hairs; anterior margin sinuate, with two distinct, obtusely rounded, slightly produced lobes near the middle.

Length 7.5–11.5 mm., width 2.6–4.5 mm.

Type locality.—Maracaibo, Venezuela.

Type and paratypes.—U.S.N.M. No. 58794.

Described from nine specimens (one type). The type and six paratypes were collected at the type locality; one paratype from the Mason Collection was collected July 11, 1920, at the Cartagena chaparral, Bolívar, Colombia; and one paratype was collected May 13, 1938, at San Juan, Puerto Rico, in "box cuttings" from Caracas, Venezuela.

This species belongs to Horn's Sinuatae group. It is allied to *Acmaeodera flavomarginata* Gray, but it differs from that species in having the lateral margins of the pronotum narrow, scarcely visible from above, and not narrowed near the posterior angles, with the surface strongly shining, finely punctured at the middle, and with

a broad, yellow spot along the sides, the pronotum not wider than the elytra, the interstrial spaces on the sutural regions of the elytra about twice as wide as the strial punctures, and without a subapical carina on the last visible abdominal sternite.

ACMAEODERA STRIATA, new species

Narrowly elongate, subcylindrical, strongly convex above, broadly rounded in front, strongly narrowed behind middle, strongly shining; pronotum, head, and underside of body cupreous; elytra brownish black, with a vague purplish reflection, and each elytron ornamented with yellow as follows: Lateral margin along basal half, three narrow, transversely oblique fasciae extending from lateral margin to disk, and with numerous small, irregular spots on disk and along sutural margin.

Head flat in front, without distinct depressions, coarsely, rather deeply, confluent alveolate-punctate, sparsely clothed with long, rather broad, erect, whitish hairs; clypeus broadly, shallowly, arcuately emarginate in front. Antenna extending to apical third of pronotum; segment 1 elongate, nearly as long as following three segments united; segment 2 globose; segment 3 obconic, slightly longer than 2; segment 4 wider than 3 and somewhat triangular; segments 5-11 compact, twice as wide as long, the fifth triangular and the eleventh oval.

Pronotum nearly twice as wide as long, narrower at apex than at base, widest at middle; sides strongly rounded, the margins narrow and visible from above; disk strongly convex, narrowly, transversely flattened along anterior margin, with three small indistinct foveae along base, one median and one on each side near posterior angle; surface coarsely, densely, deeply punctate at middle, confluent alveolate-punctate toward sides, and sparsely clothed with short, rather broad, erect, whitish hairs.

Elytra moderately convex, transversely depressed along base at middle, at base subequal in width to pronotum at base; sides converging from bases to tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded; lateral margins coarsely serrate near apices. Surface striately punctate, striae deeply impressed posteriorly, the punctures in the striae coarse and nearly confluent basally, posteriorly separated from one another by about their own widths; interstrial spaces on sutural regions slightly convex, about three times as wide as the strial punctures, wider and more strongly convex toward sides, sparsely, finely, regularly punctate, with a rather long, fine, erect, white hair arising from each puncture.

Abdomen beneath sparsely, finely punctate, sparsely clothed with moderately long, fine, semierect, white hairs; intervals smooth; last

visible sternite broadly rounded at apex, without at subapical carina. Prosternum coarsely, sparsely, deeply punctate at middle, coarsely, shallowly ocellate-punctate at sides, sparsely clothed with short, fine, recumbent, white hairs; anterior margin sinuate, with two indistinct, obtusely rounded, slightly produced lobes near the middle.

Length 7.5 mm., width 2.25 mm.

Type locality.—Caracas, Venezuela.

Type.—U. S. N. M. No. 58795.

Described from a single specimen collected May 13, 1938, at San Juan, Puerto Rico, in "box cuttings" from Caracas, Venezuela.

This species belongs to Horn's *Sinuatae* group. It is allied to *Acmaeodera meridionalis* Kerremans, but it differs from that species in being more cylindrical and in having the pronotum widest at the middle, with the sides regularly rounded, the sides of the elytra converging from the bases to the apices, the striae punctures on the elytra finer, and the interstriae spaces on the sutural regions about three times as wide as the striae punctures, and the abdominal sternites finely and sparsely punctured.

ACMAEODERA DANFORTHII, new species

Narrowly elongate, subcylindrical, slightly convex above, broadly rounded in front, strongly narrowed posteriorly, strongly shining, black, with a distinct cupreous or purplish tinge above and a feeble aeneous tinge beneath, and ornamented with yellow markings as follows. A round, median spot on head at vertex, a large triangular spot on each side of pronotum covering basal half, extending along base to near middle and obliquely forward to near apical angle, the spot not extending to base or lateral margin, and each elytron with three broad, transverse lateral spots (one at basal fourth, one at middle, and one at apical third), and an elongate, triangular spot at apex, the spots extending from lateral margin to near sutural margin.

Head nearly flat in front, coarsely, deeply, confluent punctate, and with a few short, erect, inconspicuous hairs; clypeus broadly, arcuately emarginate in front. Antenna extending to basal fourth of pronotum; segment 1 elongate, as long as following three segments united; segment 2 globose; segments 3 and 4 narrower, slightly longer than wide, and subequal in length to each other, the fourth slightly triangular; segments 5–10 compact, twice as wide as long; segment 11 oblong.

Pronotum nearly twice as wide as long, narrower at apex than at base, widest at basal third; sides broadly rounded, more obliquely anteriorly, with the margins narrowly flattened and visible from above; disk moderately convex, narrowly, transversely depressed

along anterior margin, with three small, obsolete foveae along base, one median and one on each side near posterior angle; surface coarsely, deeply, rather densely punctate, sparsely clothed with short, erect, inconspicuous hairs.

Elytra slightly flattened on disk, at base slightly narrower than pronotum at basal third; sides gradually converging from bases to tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded; lateral margins coarsely serrate posteriorly. Surface striately punctate, striae rather deeply impressed, the punctures in the striae coarse and separated from one another on the basal half by about their own widths, but becoming finer and more distant toward apices; interstrial spaces on sutural regions slightly convex, and about as wide as the striae punctures, wider and more strongly convex toward the sides, sparsely, finely, regularly punctate, with a short, fine, erect, white hair arising from each puncture.

Abdomen beneath coarsely, shallowly, rather sparsely punctate, sparsely clothed with moderately long, semierect, white hairs; intervals smooth; last visible sternite broadly rounded at apex, without a subapical carina. Prosternum coarsely, deeply, rather densely punctate at middle, coarsely ocellate-punctate at sides, sparsely clothed with long, semierect, white hairs; anterior margin slightly sinuate.

Length 6.5 mm., width 2.25 mm.

Type locality.—Hog Island, Grenada, British West Indies.

Type.—U. S. N. M. No. 58796.

Described from a single specimen collected August 1, 1935, by S. T. Danforth.

This species belongs to Horn's *Sinuatae* group. It is allied to *Acmaeodera subcylindrica* Fisher, but it differs from that species in having the pronotum shorter, more strongly expanded at the basal third, transversely depressed along the anterior margin, and with a large triangular yellow spot on each side covering the basal half, the head with a round yellow spot on the vertex, and each elytron ornamented with three transverse and one elongate yellow spots along the lateral margin. The species is named for S. T. Danforth, the collector.

Genus EUPLECTALECIA Obenberger

EUPLECTALECIA KNABI, new species

Elongate, attenuate anteriorly, acuminate posteriorly, strongly shining, bright green, more or less distinctly reddish, cupreous and brownish on pronotum and elytra, underside of tarsi yellowish, antenna blackish purple, except first three segments, which are green, and each elytron ornamented with a longitudinal row of three small, more or less distinct, purplish-black spots.

Head shallowly, broadly, longitudinally depressed, with a narrow, longitudinal groove on occiput, rather densely, coarsely, irregularly punctate. Antenna extending to base of pronotum; segments 3 to 11 narrowly elongate-triangular.

Pronotum wider than long, slightly narrower at apex than at base; sides vaguely narrowed from bases to apices, slightly divergent at posterior angles; base slightly sinuate; disk more or less uneven, with an inconspicuous round gibbosity on each side toward apical angle; surface rather densely, finely, uniformly punctate, the punctures well separated; prescutellar fovea indistinct. Scutellum impunctate, transversely oval, nearly twice as wide as long.

Elytra at base slightly wider than pronotum; sides nearly parallel from bases to behind middles, then strongly narrowed to tips, which are separately narrowly rounded and each armed with a short spine; disk feebly striate posteriorly, uneven toward sides, broadly depressed along lateral margins behind humeri; surface finely, rather densely, irregularly punctate.

Body beneath rather densely, finely, uniformly punctate, sparsely clothed with very short, recumbent, inconspicuous hairs; last visible abdominal sternite broadly, feebly, transversely sinuate at apex, and deeply grooved along apical margin.

Length 13–14.5 mm., width 4–4.75 mm.

Type locality.—Bluefields, Nicaragua.

Type and paratypes.—U.S.N.M. No. 58797.

Described from three specimens (one type). The type was collected at the type locality, April 20, 1909, by F. Knab, and the two paratypes were collected at Punta Patuca, Honduras, April 11, 1909, by the same collector.

This species is closely allied to *Euplectalecia beltii* (Saunders), but it differs from that species in being more slender, and of a brighter green color, and in having the last visible abdominal sternite broadly and transversely sinuate at the apex. The two paratypes are slightly more greenish on the dorsal surface than the type.

Genus PERONAEMIS Waterhouse

PERONAEMIS CUPRICOLLIS, new species

Broadly agriliform, broadly rounded in front, strongly narrowed posteriorly, glabrous, and rather strongly shining; head green, median part with a distinct reddish-purple tinge in different lights; pronotum reddish cupreous, with anterior and lateral margins, and a large spot at posterior angles greenish; elytra olivaceous-green, with distinct purplish reflections in different lights; body beneath uniformly bronzy green, with a distinct purplish tinge, the tarsi slightly more bluish green.

Head nearly flat; surface coarsely, deeply, uniformly, confluent punctate; epistoma wide and slightly depressed between antennal cavities, broadly, feebly, arcuately emarginate in front.

Pronotum strongly convex, strongly deflexed at sides, nearly one-third wider than long, slightly wider at base than at apex; sides nearly parallel from bases to apical sixths, then arcuately narrowed to apical angles; lateral margins when viewed from side sharply defined and sinuate; disk with three deep, oblong, basal depressions extending to middle of pronotum, the median one with a narrow, longitudinal groove at middle; surface coarsely, deeply, densely, uniformly punctate. Scutellum twice as wide as long, feebly rounded at sides, and surface smooth.

Elytra as wide as pronotum at base; sides strongly, angularly expanded behind humeral angles, broadly, feebly arcuately constricted at middles, then strongly, obliquely converging to tips, which are acute; lateral margins coarsely serrate posteriorly; basal depressions shallow, broadly transverse; surface slightly transversely rugose basally, irregularly striato-punctate, the striae slightly impressed toward apices; intervals finely, densely granulose, with a few coarse, inconspicuous punctures intermixed.

Abdomen beneath coarsely, sparsely punctate, intervals finely, inconspicuously reticulate, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish hairs; last visible sternite deeply, narrowly, arcuately emarginate.

Length 11 mm., width 3.5 mm.

Type locality.—Indiera Alta Maricao, Puerto Rico.

Type.—U. S. N. M., No. 58798.

Described from a single specimen collected June 5, 1944, by J. A. Ramos.

This species is closely allied to *Peronaemis thoracicus* Waterhouse, but it differs from that species in having the sides of the pronotum parallel posteriorly and not expanded at the bases, and the basal depressions shallower, the elytra uniformly olivaceous green without any distinct brownish or cupreous spots, and the underside of the abdomen uniformly brownish green.

Genus TAPHROCERUS Solier

TAPHROCERUS HAITIENSIS, new species

Broadly elongate, strongly attenuate posteriorly, moderately convex above, moderately shining, black, with a vague greenish or bronzy tinge in different lights.

Head subequal in width to pronotum at base, and when viewed from above truncate in front, without a distinct longitudinal groove; front wide, with a broad, shallow depression between the eyes, and with the sides nearly parallel; surface coarsely granulose, coarsely, shallowly,

irregularly punctate, clothed with a few short, inconspicuous hairs behind the epistoma, and with the two median pores along anterior margin separated from each other by the diameter of the pores; eyes large, elongate, more acutely rounded beneath than above, but not projecting; epistoma strongly elevated, broadly, deeply, arcuately emarginate in front.

Pronotum moderately convex, with a shallow, transverse depression along anterior margin, nearly twice as wide as long, subequal in width at base and apex, widest at apical third; sides when viewed from above, arcuately rounded, more strongly narrowed posteriorly; posterior angles obtusely angulated; anterior margin nearly truncate; base truncate on each side, deeply, arcuately emarginate in front of scutellum; surface nearly glabrous, coarsely granulose, coarsely, sparsely, shallowly, irregularly punctate, each puncture with a very short, recumbent, inconspicuous hair. Scutellum triangular, rounded in front.

Elytra at base as wide as pronotum at apical third; humeral angles broadly rounded; sides broadly, shallowly constricted along basal halves, then obliquely narrowed to the tips, which are separately broadly rounded and finely serrulate; surface irregularly rugose, more coarsely basally, with indistinct rows of shallow punctures, the punctures becoming obsolete toward apices, and clothed with a few short, recumbent, white hairs, and with the intervals finely granulose; each elytron with a broad, transverse basal depression.

Abdomen beneath finely granulose, coarsely, very shallowly, sparsely, irregularly punctate, with a few short, recumbent, white hairs; last sternite narrowly flattened and truncate at apex, with a deep, arcuate apical groove following outline of apical margin. Prosternum finely, densely reticulate. Anterior and middle tibiae slightly arcuate, posterior pair straight.

Length 4 mm., width 1.25 mm.

Type locality.—Lac Azuei, Haiti.

Type and paratypes.—U. S. N. M. No. 58799. Paratypes returned to J. A. Ramos and the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Described from 84 specimens. The type and 80 paratypes were collected at the type locality during June 1938 by J. A. Ramos, by sweeping over low vegetation in a mangrove swamp; one paratype was collected at Petite Saline, Haiti, August 21, 1925, by W. A. Hoffman; and two paratypes were collected at Trou Caiman, Haiti, September 4, 1934, by P. J. Darlington.

This species is closely allied to *Taphrocercus aeneocupreus* Fisher, but it differs from that species in being black with only a vague greenish or bronzy tinge, in having the head only shallowly depressed between the eyes, the epistoma strongly elevated, the pronotum convex posteriorly, and the two median pores along the anterior margin

of the head separated from each other by the diameter of the pores, whereas in *aeneocupreus*, these pores are separated from each other by from two to three times the diameter of the pores.

Genus **MASTOGENIUS** Solier

MASTOGENIUS PERUVIANUS, new species

Elongate, subcylindrical, strongly shining, glabrous, uniformly dark brown, with a distinct cupreous tinge.

Head broadly, very deeply depressed in front, with a deep, round fovea in the depression between eyes; surface densely, coarsely, uniformly punctate, the intervals finely granulose or reticulate; eyes with inner margins nearly parallel to each other. Antenna extending to middle of pronotum, serrate from fourth segment; second segment short, globose; third segment about twice as long as second and distinctly narrower; the following segments, short and triangular, except the eleventh, which is oblong, and acute at apex.

Pronotum regularly convex, about one and one-half times wider than long, narrower at apex than at base; sides nearly parallel or feebly sinuate; posterior angles obtuse; anterior margin and base truncate; surface densely, coarsely, uniformly punctate, the intervals indistinctly granulose. Scutellum triangular, smooth.

Elytra strongly convex, as wide as pronotum at base; sides nearly parallel from humeral angles to middles, arcuately expanded at apical thirds, then arcuately converging to the tips, which are separately broadly subtruncate; humeral angles rectangular; surface deeply, transversely depressed along bases, feebly, broadly depressed along sides behind humeri, very densely, coarsely, uniformly punctate, the intervals smooth.

Abdomen beneath strongly convex, coarsely, rather sparsely, uniformly punctate, intervals indistinctly reticulate; last sternite broadly rounded at apex, and clothed with a few inconspicuous, erect hairs. Prosternum without antennal grooves, coarsely, confluent punctate or rugose. Posterior margin of hind coxal plate straight.

Length 2.75–3.25 mm., width 1–1.25 mm.

Type locality.—Cañete, Peru.

Types and paratypes.—U.S.N.M. No. 58800.

Described from six specimens (one type) collected at the type locality, January 13, 1938, by J. E. Wille.

This species resembles *Mastogenius subcyaneus* (LeConte), but it differs from that species in being glabrous and uniformly dark brown, with a distinct cupreous tinge, and in having the front of the head deeply depressed at the middle, the sides parallel or feebly sinuate, and the anterior margin truncate, and the elytra more coarsely and uniformly punctured.

Genus *TRIGONOGYA* Schaeffer*TRIGONOGYA INSULARIS*, new species

Elongate oval, strongly shining, sparsely pubescent, black, with a distinct purplish tinge, bright blue along base of elytra, and tarsi brownish yellow.

Head convex, without a median depression; surface finely, shallowly, sparsely punctate, the intervals finely reticulate; eyes with inner margins nearly parallel to each other. Antenna extending beyond middle of pronotum (broken).

Pronotum regularly convex, twice as wide as long, distinctly narrower at apex than at base, widest at apical fourth; sides broadly, arcuately diverging from apical angles to apical fourths, then feebly, obliquely converging to the posterior angles, which are rectangular; anterior margin feebly, arcuately emarginate; base truncate; surface sparsely, finely, shallowly punctate, the intervals smooth, and sparsely clothed with rather short, semierect, inconspicuous hairs. Scutellum triangular, smooth.

Elytra strongly convex, as wide as pronotum at base; sides nearly parallel from humeral angles to behind middles, then arcuately converging to the tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded; humeral angles obtusely rounded; surface deeply, transversely depressed along bases, very finely, sparsely, indistinctly punctate, intervals smooth, sparsely clothed with very short, semierect, inconspicuous hairs.

Abdomen beneath strongly convex, finely, indistinctly punctate, finely, longitudinally reticulate, sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous hairs; last sternite finely granulose and broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum longitudinally reticulate, with distinct, deep antennal grooves extending to middle of prosternum. Posterior margin of hind coxal plate slightly arcuate.

Length 2 mm., width 1 mm.

Type locality.—Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

Type and paratype.—U.S.N.M. No. 58801.

Described from two specimens (one type), collected at the type locality, October 24, 1918, by Harold Morrison.

This species is allied to *Mastogenius uniformis* Waterhouse, but it differs from the description given for that species in being black, with a distinct purplish tinge, and in having the bases of the elytra bright blue and the dorsal surface of the body sparsely clothed with short hairs. Waterhouse, in his careful description of *uniformis*, does not mention any pubescence, and if the type was pubescent it is very doubtful that he had overlooked that character. *Mastogenius uniformis* Waterhouse has the antennal grooves on the prosternum and should be placed in the genus *Trigonogya* Schaeffer (new combination).



Fisher, Warren Samuel. 1949. "New Buprestid Beetles from Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies." *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* 99(3240), 327–351.

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