

centia are identical with Knowlton's type from the West, they seem to me to differ from *Euonymus splendens*, and here again the *Euonymus* is abundant at 31 widely scattered localities at not one of which, or any other of the 132 plant localities, has a seed or the characteristic inflated fruits of *Staphylea* been found, the sort of a fruit admirably adapted for preservation had it

been in existence anywhere in the general region.

In closing, may I again disclaim any feeling of proprietary interest or chivalry in defending the species discussed, but I do feel strongly that if science is not to become a joke its votaries must refrain from making changes in which opinions and not facts are allowed to assume so leading a role.

ENTOMOLOGY.—*Five new flea beetles from the West Indies.*¹ DORIS H. BLAKE.
(Communicated by S. F. BLAKE.)

The following species of flea beetles, with one exception, were collected by P. J. Darlington, Jr., and were found in unidentified material at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.

Genus *Hadropoda* Suffrian
Hadropoda albicincta n. sp.

Fig. 4

About 3 mm long, reddish brown with piceous head and prothorax and dark, somewhat metallic markings on elytra and body beneath; covered with golden appressed pubescence not concealing the dense punctation of the head and prothorax and large striate punctures of the elytra. Elytra considerably wider than prothorax and with numerous dark spots, the ones nearest the suture raised to form warty swellings, also a hump at the apical narrowing. Antennae short, with greatly enlarged apical joints, fifth and sixth conspicuously white.

Head with interocular space more than half its width, piceous, densely and roughly punctate, with fine, short, appressed pubescence; frontal tubercles not very distinct, interantennal area not produced, lower front short. Antennae extending below humeri, the five apical joints darker and much wider than the basal ones, fifth and sixth joints conspicuously white. Prothorax with sides nearly straight, only slightly curved, with a nodule at each corner, densely punctate, covered with short, appressed pubescence, surface uneven with two sharp median elevations slightly before the middle and a shorter one below and between them; piceous with basal margin paler. Scutellum covered with golden pubescence. Elytra

considerably wider than prothorax, fairly convex, deep reddish brown with a darker area at base and along the sides, and dark spots, the spots in the line nearest suture raised to form warty elevations, one on the callosity near the scutellum, one before and one after the middle, and a swollen area on the side at the apical narrowing, other less prominent spots along the sides, these not raised, about all these spots the pubescence arranged in a sort of circular whirl; a deep incurving sulcus running from within the humerus about the basal callosity nearly to the suture. Striate punctation large and deep. Body beneath deep reddish brown, shining, with pale pubescence, basal half of anterior femora pale, hind femora on back densely pubescent with dark median band. Anterior claws exceptionally large, and with a basal tooth; hind claws swollen. Length 3 mm, width 1.4 mm.

Type female, Mus. Comp. Zool. 26925.

Type locality.—Morne La Hotte, elevation 5,000–7,800 feet, Haiti, collected October 16, 17, 1934, by P. J. Darlington.

This species belongs to the same group as *Hadropoda barberi* and *hugonis*, the former from Puerto Rico, the latter from the Dominican Republic. Together they form a group that stands a little apart in the genus and resembles in many ways the species of the North American genus *Distigmoptera*. *H. albicincta* closely resembles *hugonis* but differs in having raised sutural margins and three warts as well as an apical tumidity on each elytron. Its elytral punctation is a little finer and the whole beetle slightly more slender. All three species are peculiar in having a white fifth, and in this species also a white sixth, antennal joint.

¹ Received January 5, 1945.

Genus *Oedionychis* Latreille*Oedionychis pseudothoracica*, n. sp.

Fig. 5

About 6 mm long, oval, not very shiny, densely and coarsely punctate; head, prothorax, abdomen, coxae, and middle of breast yellow, antennae, legs, and rest of under-surface and five spots on pronotum dark brown, elytra blue-violet.

Head densely and rugosely punctate, the tubercles distinct, area between antennae slightly produced; interocular space approximately half the width of head; yellow-brown with dark mouthparts, slightly darkened tubercles, a spot on occiput and margin about eyes darker. Antennae rather heavy, extending to the middle of elytra, entirely dark brown, joints 3, 4, and 5 long and about equal. Prothorax at base twice as wide as long, narrowed anteriorly with the explanate margin becoming wider and slightly produced; disk covered with coarse and moderately dense punctures, yellow with five piceous spots. Scutellum black and shiny. Elytra smoothly convex, slightly wider posteriorly, with a narrow margin; intrahumeral depression short and not marked, sutural edges smooth, a little raised, surface more densely punctate than prothorax, deep violet-blue. Body beneath very sparsely pubescent, legs and metasternum shining with a faint metallic lustre, prosternum, middle of metasternum, coxae and abdomen pale. Length 5.7 mm, width 3 mm.

Type male, U.S.N.M. 57228.

Type locality.—Camagüey, Cuba, collected July 30, 1923, by J. Acuña.

Superficially this species resembles the North American *Oedionychis thoracica* Fabricius in markings and coloration. It belongs, however, to the group with the front of the head produced and the eyes rather closely set. It also has fewer pronotal spots than are found in *O. thoracica*.

Genus *Pseudoepitrix* Jacoby*Pseudoepitrix tetraspilota*, n. sp.

Fig. 1

About 2.5 mm long, shining, reddish brown with four darker brown elytral spots, two at base and two in middle, and a dark abdomen; the striate elytral punctures distinct to the apex.

Head with interocular space half its width, frontal tubercles not distinctly marked, a depression behind running up to fovea by the eye, lower front of head long and gradually narrowing to labrum, distance from top of labrum to antennal sockets approximately equal to width between the eyes; occiput alutaceous and with a circle of fine punctures in the middle; head reddish brown, a little darker on top. Antennae extending to the middle of the elytra, gradually deepening in color, fifth joint long. Prothorax about a fourth wider than long, widest anteriorly, narrowed slightly to a prominent basal nodule, sides straight; basal margin somewhat sinuate; disk with a deep basal sulcus, punctation moderately dense and distinct. Scutellum deep reddish brown. Elytra shining, a distinct callosity at base near the suture and a well marked intrahumeral depression extending around and below it; on this callosity a deepening in coloration, a similar dark area in the middle of each elytron, these dark areas more or less conspicuous in four of the five specimens examined, in one only traces of the spots. Striate punctures distinct to the apex. Body beneath polished yellow brown, the abdomen, except for the pale tip, deep reddish brown. Length 2.3–2.6 mm, width 1.2–1.3 mm.

Type male, Mus. Comp. Zool. 26922. Four paratypes, two males, two females, a pair of these in National collection, U.S.N.M. 57229.

Type locality.—Pico Turquino, 5,000–6,000 feet elevation, Cuba, collected in June 1936 by P. J. Darlington.

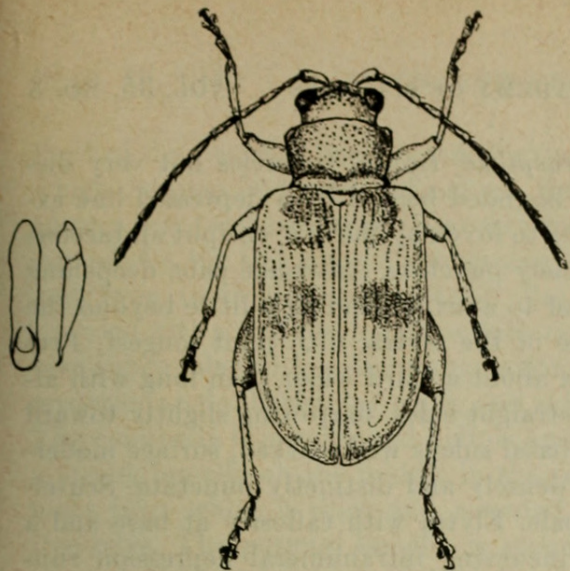
This is the first species of the genus to be described from Cuba and the first spotted species known in the genus.

Pseudoepitrix longicornis, n. sp.

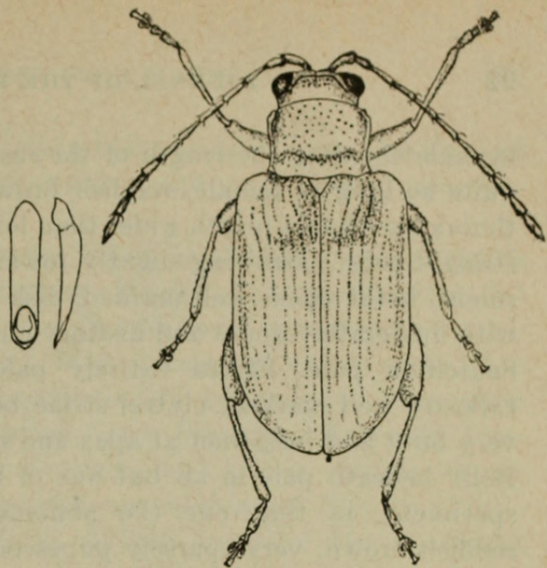
Fig. 3

About 2 mm long, shining, pale yellow-brown with slightly darker head and antennae, antennae in male approximately equal to length of beetle; elytral striae poorly marked toward apex of elytra.

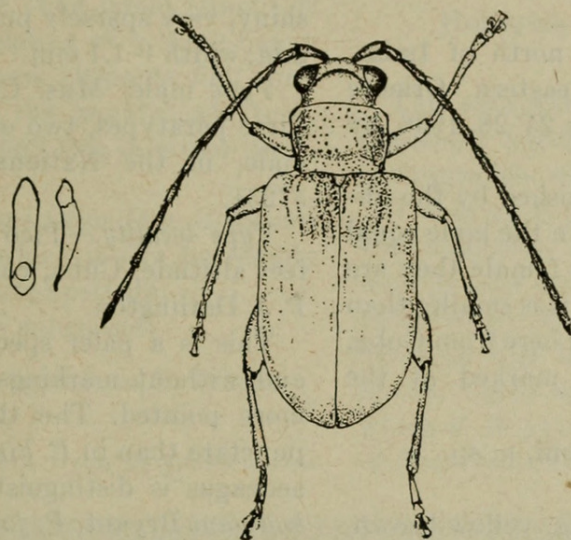
Head with interocular space a little more than half width of head, lower front tapering, giving head a triangular shape in front, occiput alutaceous, very finely punctate on vertex, a depressed line running behind tubercles to fovea at margin of eyes. Antennae very long,



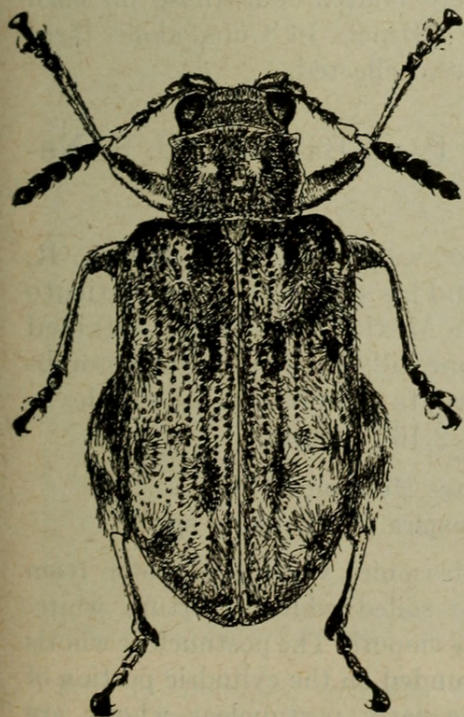
1. *Pseudoepitrix tetraspilota*



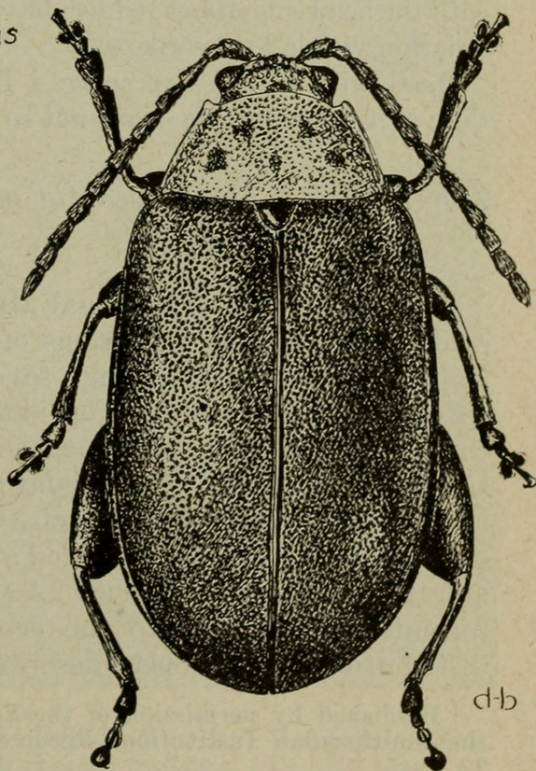
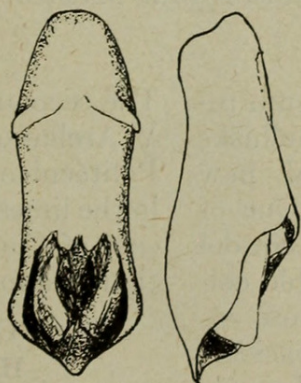
2. *Pseudoepitrix darlingtoni*



3. *Pseudoepitrix longicornis*



4. *Hadropoda albicincta*



5. *Oedionychis pseudothoracica*

in male equaling the length of the insect, not quite so long in female, reddish brown. Prothorax less than a fourth wider than long, with straight sides narrowing slightly toward basal sulcus, basal sulcus well marked, disk covered with moderately dense and distinct punctures. Scutellum pale. Elytra entirely pale, basal callosity well marked, elytral striae becoming very faint and indistinct at apex and on sides. Body beneath pale in all but one of the four specimens, in that one the abdomen deep reddish brown, very sparsely pubescent, shining. Length 2–2.2 mm; width 0.8–1 mm.

Type male and 3 paratypes, Mus. Comp. Zool. No. 26924. One paratype in National collection, U.S.N.M. 57230.

Type locality.—Mountains north of Imias, 3,000–4,000 feet altitude, eastern Oriente Province, Cuba, collected July 25–28, 1936, by P. J. Darlington.

This species is well distinguished by the unusually long antennae, which in the male equal the length of its body; in the female they are not quite so long. In addition, it is smaller than the two other species described here from Cuba, and the punctation is less marked at the apex.

***Pseudoepitrix darlingtoni*, n. sp.**

Fig. 2

About 2.5 mm long, shining, yellow-brown, with the head sometimes reddish brown, elytral striation visible to the apex.

Head with interocular space a little more than half its width, the front not so long as in

P. tetraspilota, frontal tubercles not very distinct, bounded behind by a depressed line extending to fovea by the eye; occiput alutaceous and finely punctate. Antennae pale, deepening in color to apex, extending a little beyond the middle of the elytra, fifth joint longest. Prothorax about a third wider than long with almost straight sides, narrowing slightly toward base, basal sulcus well marked, surface moderately densely and distinctly punctate. Scutellum pale. Elytra with callosity at base and a deep incurving intrahumeral depression running down around it; elytral striation stronger at base but visible to the apex; color entirely yellow brown. Body beneath entirely pale, shiny, very sparsely pubescent. Length 2.2–2.4 mm; width 1–1.1 mm.

Type male, Mus. Comp. Zool. 26923, and three paratypes, two of which, a male and female, in the National collection, U.S.N.M. 57231.

Type locality.—Pico Turquino, 3,000–6,000 feet altitude, Cuba, collected in June 1936 by P. J. Darlington.

This is a paler species than *P. tetraspilota* and without markings. The aedeagus is also more pointed. The thorax is more coarsely punctate than in *P. hispaniolae* Blake, and the aedeagus is distinguishable from those of *P. hoffmani* Bryant, *P. jamaicensis* Blake, and *P. hispaniolae*. All these species of *Pseudoepitrix* are very closely related, but those on each island appear distinct. In Cuba alone three species have been collected.

ZOOLOGY.—*New urocoptid mollusks from Mexico.*¹ PAUL BARTSCH, U. S. National Museum.

The United States National Museum recently received two collections of mollusks from Mexico representing several new species of the family Urocoptidae. One of these collections was made at Teotitlán del Camino, Oaxaca, by the indefatigable collector Miss Marie E. Bourgeois, whose endeavors in the past have yielded a considerable number of new species as well as information pertaining to the ecology and distribution of previously described forms.

¹ Published by permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Received January 22, 1945.

The second lot was collected by Ing. A. R. V. Arellano and his students of the Instituto Politécnico de México. They were obtained in the limestone hills 10–30 km north-northeast of Cadereyta, Querétaro, at an elevation of about 2,100 meters.

Genus **Holospira** Martens
Holospira teotitlana, n. sp.

Shell cylindroconic, varying in color from milk white to soiled white; aperture white. Nuclear whorls smooth. The postnuclear whorls are slightly rounded on the cylindric portion of the shell. The early postnuclear whorls are



1945. "Five new flea beetles from the West Indies." *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 35, 89–92.

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