

**READING PUBLIC MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY**

**SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS**

**NUMBER 5**

**READING, PENNSYLVANIA**

**1945**

Date of Publication

February 28, 1945

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
THE WICKERSHAM PRINTING COMPANY  
LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA

# THE TRIBE ONCIDERINI

(*Coleoptera: Cerambycidae*)

## Part I

BY

LAWRENCE S. DILLON

AND

ELIZABETH S. DILLON

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

NUMBER 5

*Published in part under a grant from the  
Levi W. Mengel Memorial Trust*

READING PUBLIC MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY

READING, PENNSYLVANIA

1945

## PREFACE

The tribe Onciderini has been a much neglected group of the Cerambycidae. There has never been a complete revision of the tribe as a whole: Buquet in 1852 revised the genus *Trachysomus* and in 1854 the genus *Trestonia*; Thomson designated genotypes and partially revised the species of *Oncideres* (1864); and Lacordaire (1872) reviewed the genera of the tribe. But since then only scattered descriptions of new species and genera have appeared. Whether this neglect is due to the scarcity of material or the inconsistency of many structural characters used reliably in other groups, still remains to be seen.

As a whole, this tribe appears to be among the larger ones of this family, having as it does, sixty-three genera which include some two hundred sixty species that have come to light in this study. But the scarcity of material, the number of species and even of genera of one collection which are not duplicated in any other collection, and the number of monotypic genera probably indicate that the tribe really is much larger than is apparent by the number of species which have actually been studied.

Material for this study has come from the following institutions and persons: Carnegie Museum [C. M.]; Museum of Comparative Zoology [M.C.Z.]; Cornell University [Corn. U.]; University of Minnesota [Minn. U.]; Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia [A.N.S.P.]; U. S. National Museum [U.S.N.M.]; University of Michigan [Mich. U.]; American Museum of Natural History [A.M.N.H.]; California Academy of Sciences [C.A.S.]; Ward's Scientific Establishment, Inc. [W.S.E.]; Ohio State [Ohio]; Reading Public Museum [R.P.M.] and the private collection of Lionel Lacey.

Thanks are due to the curators of these collections for their courtesies and the cooperation they have extended to the authors in the lending of the insects for study.

Special thanks are extended to Warren L. Fisher of the U. S. National Museum who has helped in many ways; to Lionel Lacey for his material and reading of parts of the manuscript; and to E. T. Cresson, Jr., for his many helpful suggestions.



## INTRODUCTION

As known at present, the tribe Onciderini includes about 250 species, all of which are confined to the New World. Of these only six species occur north of Mexico.

Elongate, ovate or oblong, usually robust, cylindrical or otherwise, small to moderately large in size, ranging from 6 to nearly 30 mm. in length. Head at base about as wide as prothorax, not retractile, transverse when viewed from above; front elongate to slightly transverse, variable in shape, narrowed above or below (or both) or with sides parallel, flat (rarely convex) when viewed from sides, parallel to anterior margin of prothorax; eyes deeply emarginate, sometimes nearly divided, lower lobe variable in size, usually elongate; antennal tubercles prominent, more or less robust, often armed at apex in male; antennae usually longer in male than in female, fringed beneath on proximal segments, sometimes densely so; scape at least attaining apical margin of pronotum, variable in form, without an apical cicatrix (except in *Cicatrodea*). Pronotum at least slightly transverse, usually strongly so; at sides often with a tubercle placed slightly behind middle. Elytra usually with humeri prominent, sometimes strongly projecting; elytral apices rounded together or separately (in *Ecthoea* bidentate); hind wings always present. Procoxal cavities always closed behind, angulate externally; mesocoxal cavities angulated and open externally. Legs variable from short to moderately long; procoxae large, globose, reaching nearly to apex and base of prothorax, often armed in male; femora robust, clavate apically; mesotibiae sulcate externally, metatibiae often strongly dilated apically in male; tarsi nearly as long as tibiae, first three segments subequal in length, about as long as broad, first rarely slightly elongate, claw segment nearly as long as first three together; claws divergent, simple. Abdomen with first sternite elongate, nearly as long or longer than second and third together, fifth longer than fourth.

In the *Onocephalini* which are closely related to the present tribe, the form of the antennal scape is slender, cylindrical; the front is slightly convex and is more strongly inclined than apical margin of prothorax, and the femora are only feebly clavate, rather slender. The *Hippopsini*, including *Pachypeza*, have the legs very short, the head above and the pronotum elongate; the antennal tubercles are more prominent; and the procoxae are much smaller, not nearly attaining anterior margin of prothorax.

## MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES

Most of the critical morphological characters are very variable within the tribe, no single character being dependable in the separation of the genera. However, the shape of the pronotum enables

the tribe to be arranged into two groups, namely, those in which the pronotum is narrower at apex than at the base, as in *Lochmaeocles*, *Hypsioma*, and the like, and those in which the opposite condition prevails, as in *Oncideres*, *Taricanus*, and allies. Nevertheless, certain genera, such as *Cacostola*, where either condition may occur or in which the base and apex are of equal width, connect the two divisions, thus making the use of subtribes unwarranted.

In the first of these groups, several forms of pronotum occur; first, conical, in which the sides are straight and regularly and distinctly narrowed to the apex (as in *Hypselomus*); second, subconical, in which the sides are distinctly arcuate, but strongly narrowed anteriorly (as in *Marensis*); third, those which have the sides tumid before and behind middle but still much narrower at apex than at base (as in *Lochmaeocles*); and, finally, cylindrical, the sides straight, nearly parallel, (*Ischiocentra*). Intergrading forms can be found between most of these groups.

The antennae are variable in length and in thickness as well as in specialization of the scape, and the third and eleventh segments between sexes, species, and genera. Probably most important in distinguishing the genera is the third segment of the antennae. In many genera, this segment is bisinuous, that is, curved upward near the base and in the opposite direction apically (*Hypsioma*); in others it is simply straight (*Ischiocentra*), or occasionally arcuate (*Jamesia*). In scattered cases, this may be swollen in various ways but usually only in the males; in several *Oncideres*, for example, the segment is tumid evenly throughout its length. In *Clavidesmus*, on the other hand, it is strongly expanded towards its apex.

Also of great significance in the distinction of genera are the elytra. Frequently, these organs are granulate or granulate-punctate over the basal portions, or the granules may be confined to the tumid areas (referred to as the basal gibbosities) or to the humeri. Or, even in genera closely related to granulate forms, the sculpturing will consist of simple punctures. The humeri occasionally are strikingly modified, bearing crests (*Typhlocerus*, *Truncatoides*, and *Lesbates acromii*), or are conical (*Agaritha*), but are most variable in the degree of prominence. As a whole, the apices are simply rounded, either together or separately. Only in *Ecthoea* is an exception found; here there are two long rounded teeth on each apex.

As the shape of the eye is remarkably constant, this structure is of value only in separating closely related genera and then principally on differences of size. In *Taricanus* and *Lachaerus*, the eye is nearly divided, so that the two lobes are connected only by a fine line of ocelli.

On the under surface very few specializations occur. The prosternum is usually simple; in some species of *Lochmaeocles*, of *Charoides*, and in *Sternycha*, there is a more or less distinct transverse process medially. Only in this last genus is the metasternum tuberculated or in any way modified. The fifth sternite is of value only in distinguishing the sexes, being longer and medially impressed in the female.

The legs decrease slightly in length from the more primitive genera to those more specialized but this is of little value as a distinguishing character. However, many male secondary sexual specializations on the various segments occur. The procoxae often are uncate or tuberculate anteriorly; the profemora are frequently strongly robust, more or less parallel-sided and may be rugose basally; the metatibiae (rarely also the mesotibiae) are dilated apically. Sometimes some of these specializations occur also in the female to a lesser degree.

Size and coloration are remarkably uniform for Cerambycidae. This constancy of length is true of most species and within genera differences in length are even less marked—as for the uniformity of coloration, it is frequently possible to place species to genera by this feature alone but it is this same characteristic that makes distinction of the several species of the same genus so difficult.

#### AFFINITIES

Due to the present unsatisfactory sequence and definitions of the tribes of the *Laminae*, the relationships of the *Onciderini* are not very clearly establishable. However, the following statements appear evident to the authors: The present tribe displays affinities to the *Saperdini* (males) on one hand and the *Hipposini* on the other in the form of the front and in other characters, but should follow, not precede, these two cosmopolitan groups. Its more highly evolved character is displayed in the compact form of the body, the specializations of the antennae, highly developed secondary sexual structures, the clavate femora, and in the unique feeding habits. The *Onocephalini* and *Ischiolonchini* are very closely related tribes of minor importance and should be placed close to

the present group; the distinguishing characters are indicated elsewhere in this paper.

#### ZOOGEOGRAPHY AND PALEONTOLOGY

There can be little doubt that the center of origin and dispersal of this tribe—Matthew's theory of Holarctic origin of species notwithstanding—lies somewhere within the confines of continental South America. Practically all the known species whether primitive, senescent, or specialized, are to be found in the Neotropical region; none are known from the Eastern Hemisphere. That the tribe is southern in origin seems to be attested to by the apparent absence of its members from Baja California and the entire region west of the Rocky Mountains.

Of the forms found north of Mexico, only three, *Oncideres cingulata*, *O. quercus*, and *O. pustulata*, are endemic and all, except perhaps the species last named, must be considered among the more highly specialized forms.

In the West Indies, only a small number of species occur, all of which are endemic and restricted in their ranges to single islands. None of these forms can be placed among the more highly specialized forms nor among the very primitive members of the tribe; in other words, they represent the middle stages in the evolution of the tribe. *Cacostola* is represented by two species in the Lesser Antilles and Puerto Rico; *Oncideres canidia* is found in Jamaica and is most closely related to Central American forms; *O. amputator* occurs in Guadeloupe and has its closest affinities in a South American group of species. "*Hypsioma*" *insularis* was described from Barbados. No forms are known from either the Galapagos or the Falkland Islands.

No fossil representatives of the tribe are known. *Protoncideres primus* Wickham, which, by implication of its generic name, might be thought to belong here, has the procoxal cavities rounded and probably should be placed in the *Acanthocinini*.

#### BIOLOGY

As far as can be determined, all members of the tribe are twig-girdlers as adults. This last point is stressed because of the fact that only in the *Onciderini* is this the case. The *Elaphidionini* are also twig-girdlers, but, in this tribe, it is the larvae that do the girdling, cutting off the twig from the inside before pupating.

In the *Onciderini*, the female selects a branch (up to one-half inch in diameter for *Oncideres cingulata* and correspondingly thicker for larger species) and, standing on the part to be pruned, begins to girdle, working one section at a time or making a complete circle through the bark and gradually deepening the incision, the entire process requiring up to twelve hours for completion. Oviposition may be completed before or after the twig is amputated, in the latter case, the female goes down with the branch. The eggs are placed in or beneath the bark, one or two in each girdled branch, or more if the branch is large. The larvae after hatching feed first beneath the bark, then penetrate into the sapwood, often eating most of the wood. Pupation usually takes place near the end of the burrow, which is kept open and free of frass. Both sexes as imagines feed on tender bark.

#### REMOVED GENERA AND SPECIES

*Hypomia* Thomson does not appear to belong in this tribe. Its antennal formula is entirely distinct, fourth segment being elongate and arcuate; elytra with apices squarely truncate; fifth sternite very elongate, nearly equal to second to fourth together; and body and legs bristled; femora subpedunculate.

*Merocentrum* Lane, recently erected for *Gryllica melzeri* Bondar and assigned to this tribe, must be moved once more. From all indications, especially the shape of the prothorax and head, the strongly inclined front, form and shortness of the legs, and the lack of body pubescence, it should be placed in the *Ischiolonchini*. *Xylomimus* is to be placed close to it.

*Trachysomus huamboya* Kirsch is shown by the original figure to belong to the *Acanthocinini*, not in this tribe.

*Helvina* should be placed very close to *Pachypeza* in the *Hippopsini*.

NOTE: All plates and the index will be published with part 2.

## KEY TO GENERA

1. Pronotum wider at apex than at base .....2  
Pronotum not wider at apex than at base .....20
2. Front at least slightly transverse when measured horizontally at widest point  
and vertically from upper margin of eye to lower margin of front .....3  
Front quadrate or elongate .....14
3. Elytra granulate or granulate-punctate basally, at least on the gibbosity .....4  
Elytra simply punctate .....6
4. Antennae with third segment arcuate; elytra with apices strongly bidentate;  
front with four horns, more pronounced in male than in female ...*Ecthoeca*  
Antennae with third segment straight; elytra with apices rounded; front  
not horned .....5
5. Eye nearly entirely divided, the upper and lower lobes connected by a fine line;  
antennae with the scape and third and fourth segments robust and densely  
hairy beneath .....*Taricanus*  
Eye with a distinct isthmus of several rows of ocelli connecting upper and lower  
lobes; antennae not as above .....*Oncideres*
6. Antennae with third segment straight .....9  
Antennae with third segment arcuate or bisinuate .....7
7. Pronotum tuberculate on disk; elytra with a dark macula on apices, on disk  
with three oblique linear elevations (Genotype: *Trestonia mniszehü*  
Buquet) .....*Chitron*, n. g.  
Pronotum not tuberculate on disk, smooth or punctate; elytra without linear  
elevations .....8
8. Front convex when viewed from side; body form short, robust; elytra strongly  
declivous posteriorly .....*Cherentes*  
Front flat; body form elongate, slender; elytra only slightly declivous posteriorly  
*Cacostola*
9. Pronotum not tuberculate on disk .....10  
Pronotum tuberculate on disk at least toward side .....12
10. Body form elongate, slender; elytra usually marked with pale vittae  
*Cacostola*  
Body form cylindrical, robust; elytra never vittate .....11
11. Antennae only two-thirds body length, segments greatly shortened from fourth  
(Genotype: *Eudesmus heterocera* Buguet) .....*Clavidesmus*, n. g.  
Antennae at least as long as body, segments gradually shortened ...*Oncideres*
12. Eye nearly divided, upper and lower lobes connected only by a fine line;  
antennae distinctly shorter than body .....*Lachaerus*  
Eye not subdivided, upper and lower lobes connected by a broad isthmus of  
ocelli; antennae at least as long as body .....13
13. Antennae with scape short, never reaching beyond apical fourth of pronotum;  
pronotum with two transverse tubercles each side of disk .....*Eudesmus*  
Antennae with scape elongate, always reaching beyond apical third of pronotum;  
pronotum with transverse tubercles on sides of disk .....*Oncideres*
14. Elytra granulate or granulate-punctate, at least on basal gibbosity .....15  
Elytra simply punctate .....17

15. Antennae less than half body length, segments short and moniliform from fourth  
*Cydros*  
Antennae at least as long as body, segments only slightly shorter from fourth . . .16
16. Antennal tubercles subcontiguous; pronotal disk transversely rugose  
*Periergates*  
Antennal tubercles widely separated; pronotal disk tuberculate . . . . .19
17. Pronotal disk tuberculate; elytra with an arcuate velvety blackish band at apical third . . . . .*Trestonia*  
Pronotal disk not tuberculate; elytra without a velvety band at apical third . . .18
18. Antennae with scape scarcely reaching beyond apex of pronotum, third segment not swollen apically; elytra vittate; body elongate, slender . . . .*Cacostola*  
Antennae with scape attaining middle of pronotum, third segment swollen apically; elytra with rounded maculae (Genotype: *Taricanus minor* Bates)  
*Microcanus*, n. g.
19. Elytra subdepressed, especially apically, much widened behind middle, multi-vittate . . . . .*Bacuris*  
Elytra cylindrical, not distinctly widened on apical half, not vittate  
*Psyllotoxus*
20. Eye with lower lobe only one-third as long as gena . . . . .*Lesbates* (p. 12)  
Eye with lower lobe at least half as long as gena . . . . .21
21. Antennal tubercles contiguous at base, the space between them in the form of an acute 'V' when viewed from above . . . . .22  
Antennal tubercles not contiguous although sometimes approximate, the space between them forming a 'U' or bases widely separated . . . . .28
22. Elytra granulate or granulate-punctate basally . . . . .23  
Elytra simply punctate . . . . .26
23. Third segment of antennae straight . . . . .*Clytemnestra* (p. 85)  
Third segment of antennae bisinuate or arcuate . . . . .24
24. Eye with lower lobe one and one-half times the height of gena  
*Jamesia* (p. 3)  
Eye with lower lobe subequal to the height of gena . . . . .25
25. Elytra each with a strongly elevated, arcuate crest, with a row of coarse granules along its apex; antennae with scape nearly subcylindrical, gradually and feebly clavate apically; eye with lower lobe not convex  
*Hypselomus* (p. 1)  
Elytra without crests but with moderately elevated gibbosities; antennal scape strongly clavate; eye with lower lobe convex . . . . .*Tritania* (p. 51)
26. Eye with lower lobe one-third as tall as gena . . . . .*Lesbates* (p. 12)  
Eye with lower lobe at least as tall as gena . . . . .27
27. Eye with lower lobe equal in height to gena . . . . .*Cylicasta*  
Eye with lower lobe distinctly taller than gena . . . . .*Peritrox* (p. 87)
28. Elytra with a strongly elevated crest on humeri . . . . .54  
Elytra without a humeral crest . . . . .29
29. Head with front transverse . . . . .30  
Head with front subquadrate or elongate . . . . .36
30. Elytra granulate or granulate-punctate basally, at least on gibbosities . . . . .31  
Elytra simply punctate . . . . .32

31. Elytra strongly gibbose at base, with a process near apex; body form robust  
*Trachysomus*  
 Elytra at most indistinctly gibbose at base, no processes near apex; body form slender (Genotype: *Ischiocentra armillata* Thomson) ..... *Coridites*, n. g.
32. Eye with lower lobe distinctly longer than gena ..... 33  
 Eye with lower lobe subequal to or shorter than gena ..... 35
33. Mesosternum with a distinct tubercle anteriorly ..... *Sternycha* (p. 176)  
 Mesosternum simple, without tubercle anteriorly ..... 34
34. Pronotum distinctly tuberculate on disk; body form rather robust, tapering; antennae with third and fourth segments robust ..... *Glyphaga* (p. 125)  
 Pronotum without tubercles on disk, nearly smooth; body form very slender, cylindrical; antennae slender ..... *Cacostola*
35. Pronotum with disk distinctly tumid either side of middle or tuberculate; body form robust ..... *Beta* (p. 137)  
 Pronotum with disk smooth, not tuberculate nor tumid; body form elongate, slender ..... *Cacostola*
36. Elytra granulate or granulate-punctate, at least on gibbosities ..... 37  
 Elytra simply punctate ..... 52
37. Eye with lower lobe distinctly longer than gena ..... 38  
 Eye with lower lobe subequal or shorter than gena ..... 46
38. Elytra distinctly seriatly granulate-punctate on base ..... *Hylus* (p. 104)  
 Elytra not seriatly granulate-punctate ..... 39
39. Antennae with a distinct cicatrix at apex of scape ..... *Cicatrodea*, n. g.  
 Antennae without cicatrix ..... 40
40. Antennae with third segment straight or arcuate ..... 41  
 Antennae with third segment bisinuate ..... 42
41. Pronotum cylindrical, sides nearly straight ..... *Ischiocentra*  
 Pronotum strongly swollen laterally before and behind middle ... *Lochmaeocles*
42. Pronotum distinctly conical, elytra with strongly elevated, granulated basal gibbosities ..... *Hypsionoma* (p. 18)  
 Pronotum not conical; elytra with basal gibbosities feebly elevated ..... 43
43. Elytra with a strong carina from humerus ..... *Marensis* (p. 94)  
 Elytra without a carina ..... 44
44. Pronotum unarmed laterally, slightly wider before middle than behind  
*Priscatoides* (p. 146)  
 Pronotum tuberculate laterally, not wider before middle ..... 45
45. Pronotum on sides of disk with distinct tubercles which are longer than wide  
*Esonius* (p. 144)  
 Pronotum on sides of disk with transverse tumescences, not distinct tubercles  
*Tybalmia*
46. Pronotum strongly excavated or impressed on sides ..... *Midamus* (p. 141)  
 Pronotum not excavated or impressed on sides ..... 47
47. Pronotum with three to five distinct tubercles on disk, never rugose ..... 48  
 Pronotum without distinct tubercles on disk, sometimes rugose (Genotype: *Ischiocentra multinotata* Melzer) ..... *Erupales*, n. g.
48. Pronotum cylindrical, only feebly narrower at apex than at base; front rather broad, nearly parallel-sided ..... 50



- Pronotum not cylindrical, conical or nearly so, distinctly narrower apically than at base; front rather narrow, usually much narrower between eyes . . . . .49
49. Pronotum unarmed laterally, sides regularly tapering from base to apex; elytra with basal gibbosities prominent . . . . .*Hypsioma* (p. 18)
- Pronotum tuberculate laterally, sides wider behind middle than basally, then narrowed to apex; elytra with basal gibbosities not prominent  
*Cipriscola* (p. 82)
50. Antennae with third segment bisinuate . . . . .*Sulpitus* (p. 139)
- Antennae with third segment straight . . . . .51
51. Pronotum with sides swollen before and behind middle . . . . .*Lochmaeocles*
- Pronotum cylindrical, sides not swollen . . . . .*Ischiocentra*
52. Antennae with third segment straight or arcuate . . . . .53
- Antennae with third segment bisinuate . . . . .61
53. Pronotum conical, sides strongly narrowed from base to apex . . . . .*Lachnia* (p. 11)
- Pronotum not conical, sides not regularly narrowed . . . . .55
54. Antennae with third segment arcuate, scape slender, very gradually clavate from base . . . . .*Typhlocerus* (p. 117)
- Antennae with third segment bisinuate, scape strongly capitate on apical half  
*Truncatoides* (p. 16)
55. Pronotum with sides swollen before and behind middle . . . . .56
- Pronotum more or less cylindrical, sides not as above . . . . .57
56. Pronotum unarmed laterally, disk without tubercles; antennal tubercles with horns directed vertically; prosternum without a median transverse process; eye with lower lobe twice genal height (Genotype: *Hesycha cretacea* Bates) . . . . .*Ephiales*, n. g.
- Pronotum tuberculate laterally and on disk; antennal tubercles with horns directed forward; prosternum with a transverse process; eye with lower lobe slightly longer than gena . . . . .*Lochmaeocles*
57. Antennae with fifth, sixth, and seventh segments each longer than fourth  
*Ischioderes* (p. 184)
- Antennae with fifth and following segments (except eleventh sometimes) shorter than fourth . . . . .58
58. Antennae with scape only attaining or feebly surpassing apical margin of pronotum . . . . .*Trestonia*
- Antennae with scape attaining at least apical quarter of pronotum . . . . .59
59. Pronotum unarmed laterally . . . . .60
- Pronotum at least feebly armed laterally behind middle . . . . .*Ischiocentra*
60. Pronotum with disk rugose; elytra with a transverse black macula at apical quarter . . . . .*Apocoptoma*
- Pronotum with disk punctate; elytra without black maculae . . . . .*Cacostola*
61. Pronotum with sides deeply impressed or excavated . . . . .*Midamus* (p. 141)
- Pronotum with sides not impressed or excavated . . . . .62
62. Pronotum unarmed at sides . . . . .65
- Pronotum at least feebly armed laterally behind middle . . . . .63
63. Front narrow, distinctly narrower between eyes, expanded to lower margin of eyes, thence sides nearly parallel to mouth; tarsi with claw segments pale at base . . . . .*Charoides* (p. 55)

- Front broad, not distinctly narrowed between eyes, gradually narrowed below eyes; tarsi with claw segments concolorous .....64
64. Elytra with anterior margin of humeri nearly straight, very feebly oblique  
*Tybalmia* (p. 174)  
 Elytra with anterior margin of humeri arcuate, distinctly oblique  
*Hesychotypa* (p. 148)
65. Eye with lower lobe longer than gena .....66  
 Eye with lower lobe equal to or shorter than gena .....76
66. Eye with lower lobe very nearly twice or more height of gena .....67  
 Eye with lower lobe not twice height of gena .....70
67. Elytral humeri with an obtuse tubercle at angle, followed by a carina .....68  
 Elytral humeri without any tubercle at angle, with merely a carina .....69
68. Elytra with carina extending from humerus to behind middle; metatibiae not expanded apically in male .....*Alexera* (p. 119)  
 Elytra with carina not extending behind middle .....*Tulcus* (p. 50)
69. Pronotum strictly conical, sides straight, regularly narrowed from base to apex; head with front strongly narrowed between eyes .....*Plerodia* (p. 100)  
 Pronotum not conical, sides arcuate, more strongly narrowed anteriorly; head with front very feebly narrowed between eyes, sides nearly parallel  
*Lampedula* (p. 112)
70. Elytra with an elongate carina extending from humerus along sides sometimes to beyond middle .....73  
 Elytra often with a humeral carina but carina is short, not nearly attaining middle .....71
71. Pronotum subcylindrical, sides nearly straight, subparallel, apex feebly narrower than base, disk with feebly elevated tubercles; elytra without humeral carina .....*Apamauta* (p. 135)  
 Pronotum not subcylindrical, sides not nearly parallel, apex distinctly narrower than base, disk entirely tumid or with distinct tubercles; elytra often with humeral carina .....72
72. Front with sides parallel .....*Bucoides* (p. 80)  
 Front with sides not parallel, narrowed between or below eyes .....74
73. Pronotal disk entirely tumid, without tubercles .....*Euthima* (p. 106)  
 Pronotal disk not entirely tumid, with distinct tubercles .....*Leus*, n. g.
74. Tarsi with claw segments distinctly pale at base .....*Charoides* (p. 55)  
 Tarsi with claw segments concolorous .....75
75. Pronotum distinctly conical; metatibiae only slightly dilated in male; antennae with segments not pale basally .....*Furona* (p. 96)  
 Pronotum not conical; metatibiae strongly dilated in male; antennae with base of segments from third pale .....*Venustus* (p. 115)
76. Humeri conical, projecting obliquely upward and outward; body form strongly attenuate; elytra with apices each narrowly rounded ....*Agaritha* (p. 78)  
 Humeri prominent but not conical or projecting upward; body form only moderately attenuate at most; elytral apices each broadly rounded ...77
77. Tarsi with integument of claw segments pale at base .....78  
 Tarsi with claw segments not pale at base .....*Hesycha* (p. 129)
78. Elytra each with two carinae laterally, one from humerus to middle, another more lateral almost attaining apex .....*Aenea* (p. 110)  
 Elytra with at most a simple short carina .....79

79. Front distinctly narrowed between eye, parallel below eyes; eye with lower lobe subequal in height to gena, being slightly higher or slightly shorter; metatibiae strongly expanded in male ..... *Charoides* (p. 55)  
 Front parallel-sided between eyes, and narrowed below eyes; eye with lower lobe only two-thirds genal height; meso- and metatibiae expanded in male  
*Delilah* (p. 53)

NOTE: *Lydipta* (p. 100) could not be placed in the above key because of the lack, in the original description, of many of the more pertinent characters.

KEY TO GENERA AND SPECIES WHICH OCCUR NORTH OF MEXICO

1. Eye nearly divided, upper and lower lobes connected only by a fine line of ocelli ..... *Taricanus truquii*  
 Eye with upper and lower lobes connected by several rows of ocelli ..... 2
2. Pronotum narrower at apex than at base ..... (*Lochmaeocles*) 3  
 Pronotum narrower at base than at apex ..... (*Oncideres*) 4
3. Prosternum with a distinct transverse carina or elevated process between procoxae ..... *L. cornuticeps cornuticeps*  
 Prosternum without a carina or process ..... *L. marmoratus*
4. Elytra without granules on base; antennae densely setose on proximal segments  
*O. quercus*  
 Elytra granulate basally; antennae not densely setose ..... 5
5. Elytra with shining glabrous maculae ..... *O. pustulatus*  
 Elytra without glabrous maculae ..... 6
6. Pronotal disk with three glabrous black maculae, lateral tubercles prominent; elytral granules densely placed and coarse; integument color black or piceous ..... *O. rhodosticta*  
 Pronotal disk with at most a median glabrous (not black) macula, lateral tubercles small or wanting; elytra with granules fine and sparser; integument color brown ..... *O. cingulata*

## HYPSELOMUS Perty

*Hypselomus* Perty, Del. Anim. Art., 1830, p. 95. Thomson, Syst. Ceramb., 1864, p. 391. Lacordaire, Gen. Col., ix, 1872, p. 667, 669.

*Clytemnestra* Thomson, Class. Ceramb., 1860, p. 113 (ex parte).

Distinguished from all other genera by the presence, in the single known species, of an elongate, elevated crest at the middle of the base of each elytron and of a distinct tubercle on the mesocoxae in both sexes.

Large, elongate-ovate, robust. Head with front elongate, narrowed above; eye with lower lobe broadly ovate, about equal in height to gena; antennal tubercles feeble, unarmed, subcontiguous. Pronotum transverse, base wider than apex, unarmed laterally; discal surface uneven. Elytra distinctly attenuate apically, apices separately rounded; each elytron at center of base with a long, arcuate, strongly elevated crest, studded along its apex with tubercles or granules; humeri prominent, anterior margin oblique, feebly arcuate, a small tubercle at angle. Prosternum widened behind middle between procoxae; mesosternum elongate, deeply bilobedly emarginate and expanded laterally at apex. Legs elongate; procoxae globose, both sexes with a feeble, obtuse tubercle anteriorly, in female slightly less distinct, mesocoxae with a much broader and stronger tubercle internally; femora clavate, robust, profemora more robust in male, rugose in both sexes; metatibiae swollen in both sexes, more strongly so in male; protarsi somewhat dilated in both male and female. Antennae as long as body in male, about two-thirds as long in female; scape slender, arcuate, reaching not quite to middle of pronotum; third segment subequal to scape, feebly sinuate.

GENOTYPE: *Hypselomus cristata* Perty.

### *Hypselomus cristata* Perty

PLATE I, FIGURE 1.

*Hypselomus cristata* Perty, Del. Anim. Art., 1830, p. 95. Castelnau, Hist. Nat. Col., II, 1840, p. 482. Lacordaire, Gen. Col., ix, 1872, p. 669. Jekel, Journ. Ent., I, 1891, p. 259. Heyne-Taschenberg, Exot. Kafern, 1906, p. 243, pl. 37, fig. 33.

*Clytemnestra tumulosus* Thomson, Class. Ceramb., 1860, p. 113.

MALE. Elongate-ovate, robust, convex; black, entirely covered with dense, pale fulvous-gray to brown pubescence. Elytra each with an indistinct, inverted V-shaped fascia, the base of which is placed toward the sides slightly before the

middle, the inner arm is longer and narrowly attains the suture; disk with scattered, small, rounded, obsolete maculae of darker pubescence, each surrounding a deep puncture. Body beneath entirely covered with dense, pale fulvous-gray to brown pubescence; metepisterna often with a pale macula on the external basal angle. Legs and antennae fuscous to black; pubescence similar to that of body.

Head with a median impressed line from occiput extending nearly to epistoma; front minutely punctate, concave between the antennal tubercles; genae vertical, minutely punctate; eye with lower lobe oblong, subequal in height to gena; antennal tubercles feeble, approximate, unarmed at apex. Pronotum slightly transverse, base wider than apex, sides feebly curved, unarmed; with an apical and a basal transverse sulcus; disk at middle with a longitudinal carina from basal sulcus to apical sulcus, either side of which behind apical sulcus is a very small tubercle near base, on each side an oblique sulcus, extending beneath lateral margin. Scutellum transverse, sides nearly straight, feebly oblique, apex very broadly rounded. Elytra with sides strongly tapering posteriorly, apices separately rounded; disk at middle of each base with an arcuate, strongly elevated crest, running for nearly a third of the length of the elytron, in its apex set with a single row of distinct, shining granules, rest of surface of disk with small, distinct, scattered punctures; humeri variable in their degree of prominence, always somewhat so, anterior margin straight, strongly oblique, the angle with a large tubercle. Prosternum arcuately widened medially between the coxae. Procoxae tumid and with a fold posteriorly, anteriorly feebly tuberculate; mesocoxae with a short, distinct, obtuse tubercle anteriorly; femora robust, feebly clavate, profemora strongly, transversely rugose above and below; metatibiae much swollen on apical two-thirds, internally with an elongate-oval, glabrous patch, extending the length of the swollen portion; protarsi strong dilated, mesotarsi slightly so. Fifth sternite one-third longer than fourth, apex emarginate. Antennae about as long as, or a little shorter than, body, fringed beneath from first to fourth segments; scape elongate, slender, gradually clavate; third subequal to first in length, feebly bisinuate; fourth only one-half as long as third, rest gradually shorter.

**FEMALE.** A little more robust; eye with lower lobe distinctly shorter than gena; antennal tubercles slightly more feeble; femora more slender, profemora not rugose; metatibiae not enlarged, without a glabrous area; fifth sternite about twice as long as fourth, apex rounded, with a feeble triangular impression; antennae about two-thirds length of body, a little less robust than male, otherwise similar, third slightly shorter than scape.

LENGTH 18-28 mm.; width 7.5-12.5 mm.

*Type locality.*—Sebastianopolia.

*Distribution.*—Southeastern Brazil and Paraguay, into Bolivia.

?COLOMBIA: ♀; "Espirito Santo"; [A.M.N.H.].

BRAZIL: 3♂; 10♀; no locality data; [M.C.Z.—3♂, 3♀; A.M.N.H.—3♀; U.S.N.M.—2♀; Minn. U.—♀; C. U.—♀]. 2♂, ♀; Canta Gallo; (Teuscher); [M.C.Z.]. ♂, 2♀; São Paulo; [M.C.Z.—♂; C. U.—2♀.]. 2♂, 2♀; São Paulo, May 1921, on sweet potato; (C. H. Townsend); [U.S.N.M.]. 2♀; Faxina, São Paulo, March 1939, December 1940; (A. Maller); [L. Lacey]. ♂; Itatiaya, Rio de Janeiro, May 16, 1926, 700 m.; (J. F. Zikan); [U.S.N.M.].

PARAGUAY: ♀; no locality data, Nov. 12, 1893; [M.C.Z.].

BOLIVIA: ♂; Buena Vista, Dept. Santa Cruz, 1922; (R. C. Robert); [U.S.N.M.].

NO LOCALITY DATA: 2♂, 6♀; [M.C.Z.].

### JAMESIA Jekel

*Hypsioma* (*Jamesia*) Jekel, Journ. Ent., 1, 1861, p. 259.

*Jamesia* Jekel. Thomson, Syst. Ceramb., 1864, p. 391. Bates, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), xvi, 1865, p. 170 (sep. p. 182). Lacordaire, Gen. Col., ix, 1872, p. 667, 669.

This genus is very close to *Hypselomus* in the shape of the front, position of the antennal tubercles (but these are in the present case slightly prominent), in the shape of scape, and relative length of scape and third segment. It differs in scape being less arcuate; antennae and femora less robust; body less attenuate posteriorly; profemora not rugose in female; in the absence of the clytral crest; and lower lobe of eye being nearly twice the genal height.

Moderate to large, elongate-ovate, rather robust; dark brown to black, covered with grayish- to dark-brown pubescence; variously maculate. Head with front roughly sculptured, elongate, much narrowed above; genae transverse; eye with lower lobe very large, oblong, nearly twice the genal height; antennal tubercle feebly prominent, subcontiguous. Pronotum transverse, wider at base than at apex, surface very uneven, not or feebly tuberculate laterally behind middle. Elytra slightly attenuate apically, apices separately rounded; base of each elytron with a feeble or well-elevated gibbosity at center, entire basal third with scattered granules of various size; humeri prominent, anterior margin arcuate, angle with a small tubercle. Prosternum widened between coxae behind middle, unarmed; mesosternal process emarginate at apex. Legs long and rather slender; procoxae with a feeble, obtuse tubercle anteriorly; mesocoxae without a distinct tubercle; femora gradually clavate, moderately robust, not rugose in female; metatibiae only slightly dilated apically. Antennae slender, as long as body or slightly longer in male, in female as long or a little shorter than body; scape slender, gradually, feebly clavate, reaching nearly to middle of pronotum; third segment slightly longer than first, very feebly sinuate.

GENOTYPE: *Lamia globifera* Fabricius, by original designation.

#### KEY TO SPECIES

1. Elytra vittate ..... 2.  
Elytra not vittate ..... 3.
2. Elytra each with four glabrous vittae ..... *lineata*.  
Elytra each with seven ochraceous vittae arranged in two transverse rows.  
*multivittata*.

3. Elytra together with four small, distinct, orange-ochraceous, more or less rounded maculae in a transverse row ..... *pyropina*.  
Elytra without ochraceous maculae ..... 4.
4. Elytra at base each with a well-elevated gibbosity, bearing two, more or less irregular rows of larger granules ..... *globifera*.  
Elytra without a distinct gibbosity, granules irregularly placed ..... 5.
5. Antennae entirely brown or bases of all segments beyond third annulated feebly; basal third of elytra with well-spaced, very small granules ..... *papulenta*.  
Antennae with basal two-thirds of fourth segment, basal half of sixth, and basal third of eighth, white; basal half of elytra with scattered, large granules.  
*phileta*.

### **Jamesia globifera Fabricius**

#### PLATE I, FIGURE 2.

*Lamia globifera* Fabricius, Syst. Eleuth., II, 1801, p. 284.

*Hypsioma (Jamesia) globifera* Fabricius. Jekel, Journ. Ent., I, 1861, p. 259.

*Jamesia globifera* Fabricius. Bates, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), XVI, 1865, p. 171 (sep. p. 183).

*Hypselomus variolosus* Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., (2), V, 1859, p. 35.

*Hypsioma gemmata* Blanchard, Voy. dans l'Amer. Merid. D'Orbigny, VI, 1843, p. 210, pl. 22, fig. 7.

*Jamesia gemmata* Blanchard. Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XLV, 1884, p. 181.

Distinguished from the other members of the genus by the well-elevated gibbosity on base of each elytron, which has two more or less irregular rows of large granules (two to four in each row).

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, robust, convex; black, covered by fulvous-gray pubescence, mottled with dark brown. Scutellum brown pubescent, narrowly edged laterally with dark fulvous. Elytra on basal third dark grayish-brown pubescent, paler on apical portion, at middle of each disk a large indistinct macula of pale tawny, at apical third nearer suture another one more indistinct and a little smaller; entire apical two-thirds with rounded, dark brown maculae, rather sparsely placed. Body beneath black, covered with grayish-fulvous, mottled with dark brown. Legs and antennae dark-brown, thinly grayish-fulvous pubescent, mottled with deep brown.

Head above alutaceous, with a median impressed line extending down three-fourths length of front; latter roughly transversely rugose, concave and very narrow between antennal tubercles; genae transverse, minutely, densely punctate, with scattered coarser punctures; eye with lower lobe oblong, very broad and twice the height of gena; antennal tubercles prominent, approximate, at apex shortly and bluntly produced. Pronotum transverse, sides feebly arcuate, narrowed apically, with a very short, obtuse tubercle behind middle each side; disk at middle near base with a feebly elevated, broad tubercle, either side of middle with three blunt tubercles arranged in a triangle; two apical and one basal transverse sulci, and a

more distinct oblique one laterally which continues down the side. Scutellum transverse, sides feebly arcuate, apex very feebly rounded or subtruncate. Elytra with sides distinctly tapering to apices, which are separately rounded; base of disk each side toward suture somewhat gibbose, gibbositities each with two rows of prominent granules, rest of base with minute scattered granules, thence with a few, widely separated punctures placed one in each dark brown pubescent spot; humeri prominent, the anterior margin oblique, the angle with a large, shining tubercle; sides below humeri with a few small granules. Prosternum somewhat widened between procoxae; mesosternal process emarginate at apex. Procoxae obtusely tubercled anteriorly; femora rather feebly clavate, profemora transversely rugose above and below; metatibiae only moderately dilated, dilated portion internally with an elongate linear impression, attenuate proximally; protarsi slightly dilated. Fifth sternite one-half again as long as fourth, apex feebly emarginate. Antennae one and one-half times length of body, fimbriate somewhat on first to fourth segments beneath; scape elongate, slender, gradually clavate, feebly rugosely punctate; third segment as long as scape, feebly curved downwards; eleventh subequal to tenth in length, apex with a short, curved process.

FEMALE. Body more robust; head with front less coarsely rugose; antennal tubercles more feeble, only indistinctly produced at apex; elytra less tapering; procoxae only very feebly tuberculate; femora more clavate, profemora not rugose; metatibiae not dilated apically; fifth sternite about twice length of fourth, subemarginate at apex, feebly triangularly impressed; antennae as long as, or a little longer than, body, scape more slender, not rugosely punctate.

LENGTH 15-26 mm.; width 6-11 mm.

*Type locality*.—America meridionali.

*Distribution*.—South America north and west of the Amazon into Central America as far as Costa Rica.

BRAZIL: ♀; no locality data; [M.C.Z.]. ♂; Pará; [M.C.Z.]. ♀; Pará, July; [C.M.]. 2♂, 2♀; Santarem; [C.M.]. 2♂, 3♀; São Paulo de Olivença, February-April, 1923; (S. Klages); [C.M.]. ♂, 2♀; Teffé, February, 1925; [A.M.N.H.]. ♀; Teffé; [M.C.Z.]. 11♂, 10♀; Manacapurus, March-April, 1926; (S. M. Klages); [C.M.]. ♀; Upper Rocana, near Pará, July 1918; (S. M. Klages); [C.M.].

FRENCH GUIANA: ♂, 2♀; Cayenne; [M.C.Z.].

BRITISH GUIANA: ♀; Bartica district; [A.M.N.H.].

PERU: ♂; no locality data, April 21, 1922; (Staudinger); [M.C.Z.]. ♂; Chanchamayo; [M.C.Z.]. ♀; Chanchamayo, March 1928; [A.M.N.H.]. ♀; Quiroz; (F. Woytkowski); [authors' coll.]. 2♂; Upper Rio Huallago, December 16, 1925; [A.M.N.H.]. ♀; Rio Santiago, November 11-December 15; [A.M.N.H.]. ♀; Moyobamba, December 3, 1925; [A.M.N.H.]. ♂, ♀; Iquitos, February 11-November 21; [A.M.N.H.]. ♀; Middle Rio Ucayali, March, 1925, [A.M.N.H.]. ♀; Lower Rio Ucayali, January 23, 1928; [A.M.N.H.]. ♂; Peru-Brazil frontier, August 1927; [A.M.N.H.]. ♂; Upper Rio Marañon, December 29, 1924; [A.M.N.H.]. ♂; Tarapoto, January 6, 1926; [A.M.N.H.]. ♀; Achinamiza, December 24, 1925; [A.M.N.H.]. 6♂, 2♀; Satipo Valley,



- Junin Prov.; (A. Maller); [L. Lacey]. ♂, ♀; Sani Beni, Junin, September; (Woytkowski); [L. Lacey].
- ECUADOR: 3 ♀; Anito; [A.M.N.H.]. ♂, ♀; Jatun Yacu, Rio Napo, January-March, 1937; (W. C. MacIntyre); [L. Lacey]. ♀; El Partidero, January 15, 1936; (W. C. MacIntyre); [L. Lacey].
- COLOMBIA: 2 ♂, ♀; no locality data; [M.C.Z.—♂; A.M.N.H.—♂, ♀].
- PANAMA: ♀; no locality data; [E. G. Linsley].
- COSTA RICA: 2 ♂; no locality data; [M.C.Z.].
- NO LOCALITY DATA: ♂, ♀; [A.M.N.H.].

*Variations.*—Specimens from Ecuador and Colombia frequently have the fulvous elytral maculae very distinct, but as this character occurs also, although less frequently, in specimens from all other localities, it is not separated here as a distinct form or variety. The name *gemmata* could be applied to this variation, if in the future it is felt necessary to distinguish it.

Two females, one with just a Brazil label, from the Deyrolle collection at M.C.Z., the other one from Upper Rocana, near Pará, Brazil, in C.M., have a broad fulvous stripe behind each eye, a character completely lacking in all other specimens.

### **Jamesia papulenta** Thomson

PLATE I, FIGURE 3.

*Jamesia papulenta* Guerin, mss.

*Jamesia papulenta* Thomson, Physis, II, 1868, p. 43. Bates, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col., v, 1880, p. 121, pl. 8, fig. 17.

Closely allied to *globifera* but lacks the gibbosities on elytra, elytral granules are much smaller, more numerous, and not arranged in rows, and the pronotal lateral tubercles are less distinct.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, robust, convex; fuscous, covered with dark grayish-brown pubescence, indistinctly mottled with dark brown. Front indistinctly margined laterally with fulvous. Scutellum margined laterally with pale fulvous. Elytra usually dark brown, apical two-thirds often covered with paler pubescence, at middle each disk with an oblique, rather indistinct, dark brown fascia, slightly angulate laterally; entire disk with scattered, rounded, dark brown maculae. Body beneath fuscous, grayish-brown pubescent, strongly mottled with dark brown. Legs and antennae fuscous, mottled with dark brown and grayish-brown pubescence; antennae feebly annulate basally on fourth and following segments.

Head with a median line from occiput extending three-quarters the length of the front; front coarsely rugose, the rugosities slightly oblique, running downward from sides to middle; genae transverse, densely, finely punctate, with coarse punctures interspersed; eye with lower lobe broadly oblong, twice the height of gena;

antennal tubercles prominent, approximate, armed at apex with distinct, blunt teeth, usually curved slightly inward distally. Pronotum transverse, sides feebly arcuate, narrowing apically, unarmed or very feebly tuberculate behind middle; disk medially with an irregular tubercle, each side of which are three other tubercles, arranged in a triangle, the outermost one smaller; an apical and a basal transverse sulcus, and a deeper oblique one laterally extending down sides. Scutellum transverse, sides nearly straight, oblique, apex broadly rounded or subtruncate. Elytra attenuate to apices, which are separately, broadly rounded; base of disk toward each side of suture with a small gibbosity, entire basal fourth sparsely granulate, granules fine, with a few coarser ones, rest of disk with scattered, sparse, deep punctures; humeri prominent, the anterior margin oblique, the angle with a large, shining tubercle; sides below humeri with a few small granules and some rugosities. Prosternum slightly widened between coxae. Procoxae tumid anteriorly and feebly, obtusely tubercled; femora feebly clavate, profemora feebly rugose beneath, not above; metatibiac expanded on apical half, with an elongate linear impression internally on expanded portion; protarsi feebly dilated. Fifth sternite one-half longer than fourth, apex emarginate. Antennae one and one-fourth times length of body, sparsely fimbriate beneath proximally to fourth segment; scape elongate, slender, gradually clavate, finely, densely punctate, with scattered, obsolete, larger punctures; third segment about as long as first, very feebly arcuate; eleventh subequal in length to tenth, with a short process at apex.

**FEMALE.** More robust; head with front less coarsely rugose; antennal tubercles less prominent, only feebly produced at apex; prosternum broader apically; procoxae globose, unarmed; profemora more distinctly clavate, not rugose beneath; metatibiae not expanded; fifth sternite twice length of fourth, subemarginate at apex, triangularly impressed; antennae about as long as body, scape more slender than in male, eleventh segment with only a minute process at apex.

**LENGTH** 16-25.5 mm.; width 6.5-10.5 mm.

*Type locality.*—New Granada.

*Distribution.*—Peru northward to Costa Rica.

**COSTA RICA:** ♂; Hamburg Farm, April; (C. W. Dodge); [M.C.Z.]. ♀; San Carlos; [M.C.Z.]. 3♂, 3♀; Hamburg Farm, Santa Clara Prov., April, 1925; (F. Nevermann); [U.S.N.M.—2♂, 2♀; L. Lacey—♂, ♀].

**PANAMA:** 5♂, 4♀; vicinity of Chiriquí, 2500-4000 ft.; (Champion); [M.C.Z.—3♂, ♀; U.S.N.M.—2♂ 3♀]. ♀; Bugaba; (Champion); [M.C.Z.]. ♂, ♀; Porto Bello, February 28, 1911; (E. A. Schwarz); [U.S.N.M.]. ♂, 2♀; Potrerillos; February-July; (D. J. Brown); [L. Lacey].

**CANAL ZONE:** ♂, ♀; Barro Colorado Is.; June 23, 1924; (N. Banks); [M.C.Z.].

**COLOMBIA:** ♂, 3♀; no locality data; [M.C.Z.].

**ECUADOR:** ♂, 2♀; San Rafael; (F. Campos R.); [U.S.N.M.]. ♀; Naranjapata; (F. Campos R.); [U.S.N.M.]. ♂; Balmapamba, April, 1938; (W. C. MacIntyre); [L. Lacey]. ♂, ♀, Dos Puentes, alt. 1700 ft., Jan. 3, 1929; (W. J. Coxe); [A.N.S.P.].

**PERU:** 3♂; Quiroz, Rio Paucartambo, November 25-26, 1933; [Ward's N. H. Est.].

**NO LOCALITY DATA:** ♀; [M.C.Z.].

**Jamesia phileta** Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE I, FIGURE 4.

Most closely resembles *J. papulenta* but the basal granules extend to the middle of elytra (instead of only to the basal third), are much larger, and fewer in number; rounded dark brown maculae on apical half of elytra are much larger and nearly coalescent; antennae with fourth, sixth, and eighth segments broadly and distinctly white.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, robust, convex; fuscous, covered with brownish-gray pubescence, heavily mottled with dark brown. Front very narrowly margined with fulvous-gray. Scutellum dark brown, entirely margined, except at base, with fulvous-gray. Elytra on basal half fulvous-gray, rest paler, with many, large, dark brown pubescent maculae, some more or less coalescent, outlined with fulvous, apically becoming smaller. Body beneath fuscous, pale grayish-brown pubescent; abdomen laterally on each sternite with an indistinct, round, dark brown macula, rather broadly margined with fulvous; metasternum laterally toward apex with a small, rounded, dark brown macula, margined with fulvous. Legs and antennae fuscous, clothed with pale grayish-brown pubescence, the latter with basal two-thirds of fourth segment, basal half of sixth, basal one-third of eighth, and very narrow basal portion of tenth, white-annulate.

Head minutely punctate, with a median impressed line from occiput nearly to epistoma; front feebly, transversely rugose, lower half strongly so, entire surface finely, densely punctate; genae pubescent, elongate, vertical; eye with lower lobe broadly oblong-ovate, subequal in height to gena; antennal tubercles feebly elevated, not produced at apex. Pronotum transverse, sides tapering slightly to apex, nearly straight, very feebly and obtusely tuberculate behind middle; with apical and basal transverse sulcus deep, the apical one sinuate, curved posteriorly on sides, basal one oblique laterally; disk medially with a transverse tubercle, either side of which are three other tubercles arranged in a triangle, the posterior one larger. Scutellum transverse, sides nearly straight, feebly oblique, apex broadly rounded. Elytra strongly attenuate to apices, which are separately, narrowly rounded; disk on basal half with a few scattered granules, varied in size, large and small intermixed, apical half with the dark brown maculae forming shallow depressions; humeri prominent, anterior margin oblique, angle with a small tubercle about the size of one of the smallest granules on disk. Prosternum widened strongly from the middle to base. Procoxae globose, indistinctly and feebly tubercled anteriorly; femora slightly clavate; profemora more feebly so, indistinctly rugose beneath; metatibiae slightly dilated on apical half, with a short, oblong, glabrous area internally. Fifth sternite one-half again as long as fourth, apex emarginate. Antennae subequal in length to body, densely fimbriate beneath on proximal four segments, and sparsely so on fifth; scape gradually clavate, finely, minutely punctate; third segment equal in length to first, nearly straight; eleventh shorter than tenth, attenuate and tufted at apex.

LENGTH 17 mm.; width 6.5 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male; Rio Huallago, Peru, December, 1925; [A.M.N.H.].

**Jamesia pyropina** Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE I, FIGURE 6.

Distinct from all known species by the presence of bright ochraceous maculae behind middle of elytra, two on each disk, forming a transverse row; antennae similar to that of *J. phileta* in being broadly annulate with white on fourth, sixth, and eighth segments; otherwise similar to *J. papulenta* but pubescence darker brown.

**MALE** Elongate-ovate, robust, convex; black, covered with dark brown pubescence, feebly mottled with dull fulvous. Front indistinctly margined each side with dull fulvous. Elytra each with two small, more or less rounded maculae of orange-ochraceous, one behind middle on disk toward suture, the other on side at middle, apical half of disk with scattered, indistinct, round impressions, which have the appearance of dark maculae. Body beneath black, covered with dark brown pubescence, variegated slightly with dull fulvous; sternites laterally with more concentrated patches of dull fulvous forming indistinct maculae. Legs and antennae black, finely dark brown pubescent; the latter with basal two-thirds of fourth segment, basal third of sixth, and basal quarter of eighth, white annulate.

Head minutely, densely punctate, with a median impressed line from occiput to epistoma; front roughly rugose; genae feebly transverse, very finely punctate and with coarse, scattered punctures, slightly pubescent; eye with lower lobe broadly oblong, one-half again as high as gena; antennal tubercles feeble, only very slightly produced at apex. Pronotum transverse, sides nearly straight, only slightly narrowed apically, with a small, obtuse tubercle behind middle; an apical and a basal transverse sulcus, basal one coalescent with the lateral oblique ones, apical one curved posteriorly almost to middle; disk at middle with an elongate, rather broad tubercle, usually bifurcate basally, each side with three feeble tubercles arranged in a triangle. Scutellum transverse, sides nearly straight, very feebly oblique, apex broadly rounded. Elytra tapering to apices, which are separately rounded; disk on basal half with irregular-sized tubercles, sparsely distributed, behind middle with scattered, rather deep punctures, each of which is surrounded by a shallow, rounded impression; humeri prominent, anterior margin oblique, angle with a small tubercle. Prosternum slightly widened posteriorly. Procoxae with a very feeble, obtuse tubercle anteriorly; femora clavate, profemora more feebly so, slightly rugose beneath; metatibiae swollen on apical half, with an elongate, triangular, glabrous patch internally; protarsi somewhat dilated. Fifth sternite one-third longer than fourth, apex feebly emarginate. Antennae slightly longer than body, fimbriate on proximal five segments; scape elongate, slender, finely, densely punctate, with scattered coarse punctures; third segment only minutely longer than first, slightly arcuate; eleventh equal to tenth in length, attenuate and tufted at apex.

**FEMALE**. A little more robust in form; head with front less roughly rugose; pronotum with submedian, apical tubercle of disk more prominent than others;

procoxae with a more feeble tubercle; profemora gradually clavate, not at all rugose; metatibiae not modified; fifth sternite twice as long as fourth, apex feebly emarginate, with a shallow, triangular impression; antennae not quite as long as body.

LENGTH 16-21 mm.; width 6.5-8.5 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male; Abitagua, Oriente, Ecuador, June 20, 1941; (Wm. C. MacIntyre); [L. Lacey].

*Allotype*.—Female; topotypic; November 11, 1939; (Wm. C. MacIntyre); [L. Lacey].

*Paratypes*.—Female; Rio Huagon, Yacu, Oriente, Ecuador; May 8, 1941; (Wm. C. MacIntyre); [L. Lacey]. Male; Quito, Ecuador; [A.M.N.H.].

*Variation*.—A male from Quito, Ecuador, in the A.M.N.H. has a very small, elongate, orange-ochraceous macula on each elytron at apical quarter of disk, in addition to the two others in the typical specimens. The only other differences are in the sparser tubercles on the basal half of elytra and the pubescence uniformly dark brown beneath. As this might prove to be simply an aberration no name is proposed here for it.

### **Jamesia lineata** Fisher

*Jamesia lineata* Fisher, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., LXVIII, art. 22, 1920, p. 14.

Robust and oblong-triangular, uniformly piceous above and beneath and clothed with ochraceous pubescence; mandibles black; palpi black, tips reddish.

Head very elongate, narrowly triangular and flat in front, deeply angularly depressed between the antennal tubercles, which are rather strongly elevated and nearly contiguous, the surface coarsely rugose, with a few, short, ochraceous hairs between the rugae; eyes feebly convex, deeply emarginate, and narrowly separated from each other on the top, lower lobes nearly quadrate, upper ones very small and narrow. Antennae rather robust, longer than body, reddish-black, densely clothed with very short, recumbent, brownish pubescence and densely ciliate beneath with long, erect hairs; scape rather long, subcylindrical, extending to middle of pronotum; third segment slightly longer than first and fourth, fifth to eighth subequal in length.

Pronotum nearly twice as wide as long, apex slightly narrower than base; sides tapering and subtuberculate; surface uneven, coarsely rugose, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish-yellow pubescence, anterior and posterior margins with a fringe of densely placed, long, recumbent, orange-yellow hairs. Scutellum large, triangular, broadly truncate behind, and rather densely pubescent, with a narrow glabrous line medially.

Elytra at base nearly one-half wider than pronotum, two times as long as wide; humeri strongly developed, shining from before to apex, as in certain

*Oncideres*, angle produced into a short, obtuse tubercle; sides feebly, obliquely narrowed from base to near apex, then strongly, arcuately attenuate to the tips, which are conjointedly broadly rounded; surface regularly convex, with a few, small, irregularly placed tubercles near base, tubercles minute, mostly on the glabrous lines, clothed with dense, short, recumbent, ochraceous pubescence; each elytron with the suture, anterior margin, and three, narrow, longitudinal lines glabrous, second and third lines connected near apex, first joining second at apical fifth, these lines ornamented with a number of coarse, irregularly placed punctures, in which is a spot of whitish pubescence.

Prosternum arcuately declivous in front and behind, angular between the coxae, with the lateral margins strongly elevated. Mesosternum broad, feebly declivous in front, deeply, angularly emarginate behind. Abdomen beneath nearly smooth, densely covered with short, recumbent, ochraceous pubescence; last segment broadly subtruncate, feebly, triangularly impressed at apex. Femora only feebly swollen, metafemora attaining (nearly) posterior margin of third sternite. Tibiae straight, subcylindrical, gradually enlarged apically. Tarsi with first segment gibbous on the dorsal surface.

LENGTH 32 mm.; width 12.5 mm.

*Type locality*.—Santa Lucia Is., West Indies.

*Distribution*.—Lesser Antilles.

WEST INDIES: ♀; Santa Lucia Is., (H. A. Ballou); [U.S.N.M.—no. 28390].

The above description is a copy of the original with a few slight changes.

### **Jamesia multivittata** Bates

PLATE I, FIGURE 5.

*Jamesia multivittata* Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1869, p. 388.

“Similar in form to *globifera*, fuscous more or less shining.

“Head narrow, front with two ochraceous vittae. Thorax transversely, coarsely rugose, laterally not tuberculate, sparsely ochraceous tomentose. Elytra with humeri angulate, posteriorly slightly attenuate, base with sparse, black, rounded tubercles, apically sparsely punctate; base and seven vittae on each disk ochraceous, vittae arranged in two transverse rows. Body beneath ochraceous tomentose and black punctate. Antennae and legs black-piceous. Length 10.5 lines. Two examples: Chontales, Nicaragua.” (A copy of the original description)

The figure is after Bates.

### **LACHNIA** Serville

*Lachnia* Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1835, p. 63.

“Same as *Coptops* but first antennal segment clubbed apically, third and fourth elongate, third largest of all; pronotum with tubercle at posterior border; eyes deeply emarginate.” (Translation of the original description).

GENOTYPE: *Lachnia subcincta* Serville, by monotypy.

From the illustration in Waterhouse, the genus appears to be close to *Jamesia* in body form and in shape and size of the eye. From it, it is distinct in the scape being robust, strongly clavate, third antennal segment straight, nearly twice as long as first; humeri with anterior margin strongly oblique, angle with a distinct tubercle; front elongate, feebly narrowed above; eye with lower lobe nearly three times genal height; genae transverse.

### ***Lachnia subcincta* Serville**

*Lachnia subcincta* Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1835, p. 64. Waterhouse, Aid. Identif. Ins., 1, 1880, p. 13, pl. 5.

"Six lines long. Body brown, slightly shining, covered in part with short pubescence, variegated with brown, yellow, and ashy. Head with groove above that extends onto front and two protuberances bearing antennae. Pronotum margined posteriorly, feebly so before, irregular, slightly convex, spotted with black and tawny. Elytra irregular and punctate, especially at base, with a gray, irregular, transverse band at middle, about one-fourth elytra in width, dentate posteriorly, interrupted at suture. Sternum covered with gray down. Antennae brown, with variegated down and tawny hairs. Legs brown, with tawny down. ♂. Cayenne?" (Translation of the original description.)

### **LESBATES** Dillon and Dillon, gen. nov.

The principal characteristics of this genus are: head with front elongate, convex when viewed from side, sides slightly narrowed below eyes; eye with lower lobe very small, about one-third as tall as gena, subquadrate; antennae with scape strongly clavate from base, rather short, only attaining apical fourth of pronotum, third segment bisinuous, one-half longer than scape in male, one-fourth longer than scape in female; pronotum conical; elytra with basal gibbosities distinct, disk at base finely punctate; and procoxae uncate in male.

Moderate in size, elongate-ovate, robust. Head with front elongate, broad, slightly convex when viewed from side, sides slightly narrowed below eye; gena very elongate, narrow; eye with lower lobe subquadrate, small, about one-third the height of gena; antennal tubercles prominent, subapproximate, in male with short, acute teeth at apex, in female with a very short, obtuse projection there. Pronotum transverse, subconical, sides unarmed; disk with five tubercles, two of which are more or less transverse. Scutellum transverse. Elytra with

sides moderately attenuate, apices separately rounded; basal gibbositities moderately elevated; disk on basal third finely granulate-punctate or simply punctate; humeri variable, simply projecting or crested. Prosternum simple, widened posteriorly; mesosternal process broad, short, sides nearly straight, apex deeply emarginate. Legs moderate in length; procoxae globose, strongly uncate in male, not (or very feebly) tuberculate in female; femora clavate apically; metatibiae not expanded; protarsi dilated in male, slightly so in female. Antennae one and one-half to one and two-thirds times as long as body in male, at least as long as body in female; scape short, reaching only to apical fourth of pronotum, strongly clavate from base; third segment bisinuous, one-half longer than scape in male, one-fourth longer in female; rest gradually shorter, eleventh slightly longer than tenth in male, in female rest much shortened from fourth.

GENOTYPE: *Lamia acromii* Dalman.

#### KEY TO SPECIES

Humeri crested; antennae with basal two-thirds of all segments from third testaceous; tarsal claw segments at base testaceous .....*acromii*.  
 Humeri projecting but uncrested; antennae with basal two-thirds of segments from third reddish-brown; tarsal claw segments basally reddish-brown .....*carissima*.

### **Lesbates acromii** Dalman

PLATE III, FIGURE 13.

*Lamia acromii* Dalman, Analecta Ent., 1823, p. 70.

*Hypsioma acromii* Dalman. Aurivillius, Cat. Coleopterum, pars 74, 1923, p. 343.

*Hypsioma omoplata* Lacordaire, Gen. Col., ix, 1872, p. 676, note 1, pl. 104, fig. 5.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, robust, convex; reddish-brown or dark reddish-brown, densely covered with gray-fulvous pubescence, somewhat mottled with brown, and marked with white as follows: Head with occiput irregularly white, front almost completely so, as is entire head occasionally. Pronotum white laterally, medially, and along base, sometimes with the fulvous very strongly reduced or wanting. Scutellum more or less broadly margined with white. Elytra more or less white at base, around scutellum, and along suture, with a broad, oblique, somewhat interrupted fascia at middle. Body beneath dark reddish-brown to fuscous, entirely covered with dense, white pubescence, except at middle of last three abdominal sternites, which are only thinly pubescent, apex of fifth brown. Legs reddish-brown to dark reddish-brown, thinly white pubescent; tarsi with claw segment pale rosy on basal half. Antennae pale rosy, scape and apical third of each segment fuscous; entirely covered with thin whitish pubescence, except on dark apices, where it is brown pubescent; scape with a broad, brownish band around the broadest portion before apex.

Head minutely, densely punctate, with a fine median line from occiput to epistoma; front elongate, broad, narrowed feebly below eyes, finely, densely punctate; genae very elongate, vertical, finely and densely punctate, with a few coarse punctures interspersed; eye with lower lobe small, subquadrate, only slightly longer than



broad, or even slightly transverse, very small, less than half the height of gena; antennal tubercles prominent, ending in a long, very acute horn at apex. Pronotum transverse, sides straight, oblique, tapering to apex, unarmed; apical and basal transverse sulci shallow, not distinct, lateral oblique ones obsolescent; disk more or less tumid, with a feeble, elongate, median tubercle and a much stronger and broader one each side, these lateral ones traversed by an oblique, linear impression, entire disk coarsely, but not densely, punctate. Scutellum strongly transverse, sides rounded, narrowing slightly behind, apex broadly arcuate. Elytra with sides straight, moderately tapering to apices, which are separately rounded; base toward suture each side with an elongate, moderately distinct gibbosity, which is sparsely and finely punctate, rest of disk very sparsely, finely punctate, punctation behind gibbose portion usually obscured by pubescence; humeri strongly projecting and elevated, the anterior margin straight and strongly oblique, the posterior margin rounded, concave, surmounted by a very strong, oblique crest, running from the angle halfway to suture; sides below and behind humerus, as well as posterior face of humeral crest, coarsely and sparsely punctate. Prosternum narrow, simple. Procoxae very large, anteriorly with a robust, short uncus; femora clavate, profemora robust, cylindrical, constricted slightly medially, indistinctly but coarsely rugose beneath; metatibiae widened gradually to apex, not swollen. Fifth sternite distinctly longer than fourth, apex broadly arcuate. Antennae one-half longer than body, finely fimbriate beneath only on third and fourth segments; scape short, robust, obconical, beneath on basal half coarsely, transversely rugose; third segment slightly arcuate basally, straight at apex; eleventh subequal to tenth, arcuate, without apical process.

**FEMALE.** Antennal tubercles apically with short, blunt teeth; procoxae smaller, anteriorly unarmed; profemora robust, clavate, not rugose beneath, metatibiae not densely setose; fifth sternite twice length of fourth, broadly but shallowly, triangularly impressed, apex retuse.

LENGTH 12.5-21 mm.; width 5-9 mm.

*Type locality.*—Brazil.

*Distribution.*—Brazil and the Guianas.

**BRAZIL:** 5♂, 3♀; no locality data; [3♂, 3♀ M.C.Z.; ♂, ♀ Minn U.]. 2♂; Rio de Janeiro; November-December; [C.M.]. ♂; Chapada; [C.M.].

**FRENCH GUIANA:** ♀; Cayenne; [A.N.S.P.].

**NO LOCALITY DATA:** ♂; [M.C.Z.].

### ***Lesbates carissima* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.**

PLATE III, FIGURE 14.

Distinct from *L. acromii* in the humeri being tubercled, not crested; elytra at base distinctly granulate-punctate; antennae with bases of segments from third reddish-brown, not testaceous, as are the bases of the tarsal claw segments.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, robust, convex; head and pronotum piceous, elytra dark reddish-brown. Head and pronotum white pubescent, occiput and vertex

sometimes slightly varied with brown or ochraceous; disk of pronotum with a wide vitta either side of middle, mottled with brown or ochraceous. Scutellum dark brown pubescent, moderately or narrowly margined with white. Elytra dark brown, ochraceous, and white variegated; each elytron with two oblique, white fasciae, one just before middle, second at apical third, both attain suture. Beneath dark reddish-brown, white pubescent; abdomen from second sternite medially glabrous, each sternite laterally with a large, irregular, glabrous macula. Legs dark reddish-brown, thinly white pubescent; tarsi and basal half of claw segment pale gray pubescent. Antennae with scape piceous, remaining segments paler, with only apices piceous; scape thinly, pale gray pubescent, apex with a large, dark brown macula; remaining segments thinly gray pubescent on basal half.

Head above minutely alutaceous, with fine sparse punctures interspersed, a median impressed line from occiput to just below middle of front; front elongate, broad, sides straight, only feebly oblique, entire surface finely, sparsely punctate and with scattered, very coarse punctures; genae much elongate, narrow, slightly narrower at eye, surface very finely, sparsely punctate; eye with lower lobe very small, subquadrate, two-fifths genal height; antennal tubercles prominent, subapproximate, at apex with a robust, acute tooth. Pronotum transverse, conical, sides straight, feebly oblique, unarmed; basal and apical transverse sulcus wide, shallow, former oblique laterally; disk at middle towards base with an elongate, broad, feebly elevated tubercle, on either side slightly more apical a very broad, rounded, feebly elevated tubercle; entire disk with coarse, scattered granules, base and a small, rounded area laterally with a few setigerous punctate granules. Scutellum transverse, sides very broadly arcuate, apex broadly rounded, sometimes feebly notched medially. Elytra with sides broadly arcuate, moderately attenuate, apices separately rounded; each elytron at base with an elongate, feebly arcuate gibbosity, which do not meet at suture; surface from base to first fascia at middle sparsely, coarsely granulate-punctate, thence to apex only sparsely, obsolete punctate; humeri very prominent and elevated, anterior margin feebly arcuate, very oblique, angle with a large tubercle which is obliquely truncate at apex, a distinct costa laterally from humerus to near apex. Prosternum moderate in width, abruptly widened behind middle; mesosternal process broad, at tip bilobely emarginate; fifth sternite about half again as long as fourth, at apex truncate. Procoxae globose, with a short, robust uncus; profemora robust, with sides nearly parallel from basal two-thirds, then rather abruptly clavate, transversely rugose dorsally and ventrally on basal half, remaining femora more or less abruptly clavate beyond basal third; metatibiae slightly dilated. Antennae one and one-half to one and two-thirds body length; scape robust, not reaching to middle of pronotum, strongly clavate from basal third, basal two-thirds on each side with five or six deep grooves, above finely, densely punctate; third segment feebly sinuate, two fifths longer than scape; fourth about one-fifth shorter than third; remaining segments gradually shorter; feebly fimbriate beneath on first, third and fourth.

**FEMALE.** More robust; abdomen usually with only a transverse glabrous area at middle on third and fourth sternite, fifth with a triangular, glabrous area; antennal tubercles feebly produced at apex; fifth sternite nearly twice length of fourth, apically feebly emarginate and shallowly, triangularly impressed at middle;

procoxae with a small but distinct tubercle internally; profemora less robust, more gradually clavate beyond middle, not rugose; antennae as long as body or slightly shorter.

LENGTH 12.5-17.5 mm.; width 6-7 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male; Bahia, Brazil; [A.N.S.P. number 8243].

*Allotype*.—Female; topotypic; [A.N.S.P.].

*Paratypes*.—4 females; topotypic. Female; Villa Victoria, Bahia, 1890; (Ch. Pujol); [all A.N.S.P.].

### TRUNCATOIDES Dillon and Dillon, gen. nov.

Distinguished from *Lesbates* in having front elongate, very feebly widened below eye; eye with lower lobe ovate, moderate-sized, subequal to gena in height; antennal tubercles more approximate; pronotal disk differently sculptured; elytra very sparsely punctate; antennae with scape elongate, nearly reaching middle of pronotum, slender on basal half, capitate and heavily fringed on apical half, third segment more strongly sinuous, only slightly longer than first; procoxae with a small, distinct tubercle in male.

Moderate-sized, elongate-ovate, robust. Head with front elongate, very feebly widened below eye; genae elongate, vertical; eye with lower lobe ovate, moderate-sized, subequal to gena in height; antennal tubercles subcontiguous, very feebly and obtusely produced at apex in both sexes. Pronotum transverse, more or less conical; sides unarmed; disk with three tubercles. Scutellum transverse. Elytra with sides moderately attenuate to apices; apices separately rounded; basal gibbositities elongate, narrow, moderately elevated; disk on basal third very sparsely, coarsely punctate; humeri strongly projecting, with a well elevated crest, which is broadly carinate on apex. Prosternum simple, wide, broadened posteriorly; mesosternal process short, sides feebly emarginate, deeply bilobedly emarginate apically. Legs moderately short; procoxae globose, with a small tubercle in male; femora distinctly clavate apically, subcompressed; meso- and metatibiae in male dilated, metatibiae in female also slightly expanded apically; protarsi dilated in both sexes. Antennae one and one-third times length of body in male, as long as body in female; scape nearly reaching middle of pronotum, strongly capitate on apical half; third segment moderately bisinuate, about one-fifth longer than first; from fourth gradually shorter, eleventh slightly longer than tenth and shortly processed at apex in male.

GENOTYPE: *Hypsioma axillaris* Thomson.

### *Truncatoides axillaris* Thomson

PLATE III, FIGURE 15.

*Hypsioma axillaris* Dejean, Cat. Col., 1837, p. 370 (nom. nud.).

*Hypsioma axillaris* Thomson, Ess. Class. Ceramb., 1860, p. 116.

**MALE.** Elongate ovate, robust, convex; black, entirely covered with dense, dark brown tomentum. Head with a small, white pubescent macula below each eye, another on either side of middle of front, and one below each antennal tubercle. Pronotum with basal margin, a triangular spot at middle of base, and a broad vitta each side, white. Scutellum with lateral and apical margins white. Elytra with a large, triangular macula occupying entire base of each elytron, the entire suture, an irregular, transverse fascia at and behind middle, and another fascia before apex, white. Body beneath black, thinly, dark brown pubescent; metasternum each side broadly, obliquely vittate with white, and scattered maculae of white on rest of thorax; abdomen medially black and shining, not highly polished, however, due to its thin covering of pubescence, laterally more densely brown pubescent, each sternite maculate there with a rounded, white spot. Legs piceous or black, dark brown pubescent; meso- and metafemora white maculate anteriorly at apical one-fourth; all tibiae broadly white annulate at middle; claw segment of tarsi with basal two-thirds thinly white pubescent. Antennae with scape black, rest very pale reddish, with only apices of segments black; scape and the black portion of each segment covered with brown pubescence, the pale portions sparsely white.

Head minutely, densely punctate, with a median line from occiput extending nearly to epistoma; front elongate, very feebly widened below eyes, surface minutely, densely alutaceous, rather coarsely punctate medially and more coarsely so toward mouth; genae vertical, minutely, not densely punctate, with a few coarse punctures interspersed; eye with lower lobe moderate, ovate, vertical, subequal to gena in height; antennal tubercles prominent, sub-approximate, at apex shortly, robustly dentate. Pronotum transverse, sides straight, narrowed to apex, unarmed; disk with median line broadly carinate, each side with a single prominent, transverse tumescence, which is only feebly impressed at middle to indicate the usual two tubercles; lateral sulcus broad, shallow, obsolescent, basal sulcus distinct. Scutellum transverse; sides straight, oblique; apex feebly arcuate, depressed medially. Elytra with sides broadly arcuate, tapering to apices, each of which is separately rounded; disk with a very strong, prominent humeral crest, extending from humeral angle almost halfway to suture, carinate on apex, gibbosity distinct but not strongly prominent, basal half near suture and sides behind humeral crest with scattered, rather coarse punctures, remainder of surface smooth; humeri strongly projecting. Prosternum simple. Procoxae globose, anteriorly feebly tubercled; profemora robust, feebly clavate, finely, transversely rugose beneath, other femora more strongly clavate, the metafemora slender; metatibiae enlarged apically; tarsi, especially protarsi, strongly dilated. Fifth sternite nearly the length of fourth; apex truncate and strongly notched at middle, heavily fringed. Antennae one-third longer than body, fimbriate beneath, much more heavily so at apex of each segment; scape robust, smooth, from middle strongly capitate; third segment sinuous, the apical curve feeble; eleventh shorter than tenth and unmodified.

**FEMALE.** Antennal tubercles more remote and unarmed; elytra less tapering apically; profemora a little more slender and clavate; fifth sternite truncate at apex, triangularly impressed at middle; antennae distinctly shorter than body.

LENGTH 13.5-18 mm.; width 7-9 mm.

*Type locality.*—Brazil.

*Distribution.*—Southern Brazil.

BRAZIL: 10♀; no locality data; [M.C.Z.—7; A.M.N.H.—3]. ♂; Rio de Janeiro; [C.M.].

### HYSIOMA Serville

*Hyspoma* Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, iv, 1835, p. 38. Thomson, Class. Ceramb., 1860, p. 115; Syst. Ceramb., 1864, p. 392; Physis, II, 1868, p. 62. Lacordaire, Gen. Col., ix, 1872, p. 668, 675.

*Hypselomus* Bates [non Perty], Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) xvi, 1865, p. 111 (sep. p. 177).

Distinguishing characters are as follows: front elongate, distinctly and gradually narrowed above; eye oblong, subequal in height to gena; pronotum conical, unarmed laterally; elytra distinctly attenuate apically, basal gibbosity prominent, elongate, with a few granules; humeri projecting, slightly elevated, angle with a rounded tubercle followed by a short carina; procoxae with a prominent tubercle in male, feeble one in female; metatibiae strongly expanded in male; antennal tubercles subapproximate but not contiguous, armed with a short, robust, erect tooth in male, shorter in female.

Moderate-sized, elongate-ovate, robust, convex. Head with front elongate, distinctly and gradually narrowed above; eye oblong or oblong-ovate, subequal to gena, slightly longer or shorter than it; gena elongate, vertical; antennal tubercles prominent, robust, subapproximate, in male usually with a short, robust, vertical tooth. Pronotum transverse, conical; sides unarmed; disk usually with five tubercles, occasionally only three. Scutellum transverse, often notched at apex. Elytra distinctly attenuate apically, apices separately rounded; basal gibbosity prominent, well elevated, elongate, with a few granules; disk at base punctate and sparsely granulate; humeri projecting or prominent, slightly elevated, angle with a rounded tubercle, usually followed by a short carina. Prosternum simple, unarmed, slightly widened between coxae; mesosternum broad, deeply, bilobely emarginate at apex. Legs moderately long; procoxae with a feeble tubercle or an uncus anteriorly, in female unarmed or feebly tuberculate; femora clavate beyond middle, in male profemora nearly parallel-sided from basal fourth; metatibiae dilated apically in male; tarsal claw segments never pale basally. Antennae often annulate with pale pubescence from fourth segment, one-third longer than body in male, about as long as body in female; scape capitate, extending beyond apical third of pronotum but not attaining middle; third segment strongly bisinuate, longer than first (at least slightly so), fourth distinctly shorter than scape; eleventh not or slightly longer than tenth in male, with a distinct terminal process, in female shorter than tenth and simple.

GENOTYPE: *Hyspoma gibbera* Serville, designated by Thomson (1864).

## KEY TO SPECIES

1. Elytra with base distinctly paler pubescent than remainder of its surface . . . 9  
Elytra with base pubescence similar in color to that on remainder of its surface,  
not distinctly paler . . . . . 2
2. Elytra entirely dull fulvous-brown pubescent, with basal gibbositities very feeble  
and basal punctation very sparse. . . . . *simplex* (p. 40)  
Elytra grayish or grayish-green, usually mottled with brownish, never uni-  
formly fulvous-brown, basal gibbosity distinct, basal punctation denser . . . 3
3. Abdomen beneath with a broad, shining, glabrous area . . . . . 5  
Abdomen beneath entirely (but thinly) covered with grayish pubescence . . . 4
4. Elytra with basal gibbositities short, strongly elevated, with a row of coarse  
granules along its crest; humeri more projecting; pronotum with lateral  
tubercles of disk more or less connected, not well elevated. *inornata* (p. 41)  
Elytra with basal gibbositities elongate, broader, not strongly elevated, and crest  
with small, irregularly-placed granules; humeri weakly projecting; pronotum  
with lateral tubercles of disk more or less connected, not well elevated  
*affinis* (p. 48)
5. Pronotum with lateral tubercles of disk well separated . . . . . 6  
Pronotum with lateral tubercles of disk more or less conjoined . . . . . 7
6. Elytra with humeri more projecting, angle obtuse, tubercle not prominent, fol-  
lowed posteriorly by a distinct carina; front with sides nearly parallel  
*opalina* (p. 44)  
Elytra with humeri prominent, not projecting, angle with a rounded, prominent  
tubercle, not followed by a distinct carina; front distinctly narrowed  
between eyes . . . . . *charila* (p. 43)
7. Elytra with basal gibbositities arcuate, their posterior ends nearly attaining  
suture; humeri not strongly projecting, the angle truncate; fifth sternite  
thinly gray pubescent medially. . . . . *attalia* (p. 45)  
Elytra with basal gibbositities straight, not approaching suture with their  
posterior ends; humeri strongly projecting, angles not truncate; fifth  
sternite glabrous medially . . . . . 8
8. Abdomen with first sternite entirely gray pubescent except extreme apical  
margin at middle; elytra with basal gibbositities short, humeri moderately  
elevated . . . . . *hezia* (p. 46)  
Abdomen with first sternite gray pubescent only laterally; elytra with  
basal gibbositities elongate, humeri strongly elevated. . . . . *aristonia* (p. 47)
9. Abdomen medially glabrous, shining, entirely devoid of pubescence there  
except for sparse, scattered, hoary setae . . . . . 10  
Abdomen medially thinly, finely, brown or gray pubescent, not shining . . . 14
10. Pronotum uniformly hoary pubescent. . . . . *steinbachi* (p. 27)  
Pronotum with mixed pubescence, not entirely hoary . . . . . 11
11. Elytra with angle of humeri broadly rounded, basal gibbositities feebly  
elevated, beginning at extreme base, more or less parallel to one another,  
with one or two rows of granules along crest, never marked with bright  
orange-fulvous pubescence . . . . . 12

- Elytra with humeri angulated, basal gibbosities more strongly elevated, not beginning at extreme base, arcuate, not parallel, not granulated along crest, usually marked with bright orange-fulvous pubescence ..... 13
12. Elytra each with a single row of small; sparse granules basally; antennal third segment strongly bisinuate, scape in male robust, more strongly clavate  
*dejeanii* (p. 26)
- Elytra with one or two rows of coarse, crowded granules basally; antennal third segment not strongly bisinuous, scape less robust, less clavate apically  
*rimosa* (p. 24)
13. Antennae with annulation of fourth and following segments covering only their basal thirds, surface only slightly paler beneath annulate portions than apically; elytra with basal gibbosities broader, their basal portions more or less paralleling suture; procoxae in male with an elongate tubercle  
*chapadensis* (p. 22)
- Antennae with annulation of fourth and following segments gradually increasing in width from one-fourth of the segments' length proximally, to one-half or more distally, surface beneath annulation testaceous; elytra with basal gibbosities narrow, their apical portions more or less paralleling, and close to, suture; procoxae in male with a short, obtuse tubercle  
*gibbera* (p. 21)
14. Pronotum on disk with a large, rounded gibbosity each side and a tubercle at middle; metatibiae in male only feebly dilated; eye with lower lobe distinctly higher than gena.....*robusta* (p. 39)
- Pronotum on disk with five distinct tubercles; metatibiae in male strongly dilated apically; eye with lower lobe at most feebly higher than gena, usually shorter than it ..... 15
15. Abdomen medially predominantly gray pubescent ..... 16
- Abdomen medially predominantly brown pubescent ..... 17
16. Antennae with bases of segments from fourth with surface coloring bright reddish-brown or testaceous; humeri with angle rounded; antennal third segment one-fourth longer than scape.....*amydon* (p. 36)
- Antennae with segments from fourth with surface not paler basally; humeri at angle with a large, rounded tubercle; antennal third segment only feebly longer than scape.....*lyca* (p. 34)
17. Elytra without flecks of white pubescence.....*basilis* (p. 37)
- Elytra with flecks of white pubescence ..... 18
18. Elytra on sides vittate with fulvous from humeri nearly to apex, attenuate apically; male with an elongate tubercle on procoxae.....*nesiope* (p. 33)
- Elytra not vittate laterally; male with a short tubercle on procoxae..... 19
19. Scutellum with a distinct brown vitta medially; elytra with white flecks very sparse .....*constellata* (p. 28)
- Scutellum not distinctly brown vittate medially; elytra with white flecks more numerous ..... 20
20. Front broad, more than half as wide at narrowest point as long; lower lobe of eye in male slightly longer, in female very slightly shorter, than gena  
*pylades* (p. 31)
- Front narrow about one-third as wide at narrowest point as long; lower lobe of eye in both sexes only two-thirds height of gena.....*chaseba* (p. 30)

**Hypsioma gibbera** Serville

PLATE II, FIGURE 1.

*Hypsioma gibbera* Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, iv, 1835, p. 39. Castelnau, Hist. Nat. Col., II, 1840, p. 482. Thomson, Physis, II, 1868, p. 46.

*Hypsioma gibbera* Thomson, Class. Ceramb., 1860, p. 116.

Elytra with basal gibbosities narrow, compressed, strongly elevated, more or less parallel; humeral carina ending opposite middle of gibbosity; eye broadly oblong; antennae with annulation of segments from fourth gradually broader, increasing from about one-fourth of length to about one-half, surface coloring under annulations much paler than that of apical portion; elytral punctation coarse and rather close; antennal scape in male strongly capitate apically; procoxal tubercle distinct, not elongate in male.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, robust, convex; piceous or black, elytra dark reddish-brown to fuscous; entirely covered with dense tomentum. Head and pronotum hoary gray pubescent, strongly varied with brown or brown-orange; pronotum often glabrous at middle, vittate each side on basal half with gray. Scutellum usually hoary pubescent, with the medial portion brown or brown-orange, sometimes entirely gray and brown variegated. Elytra entirely brown-orange pubescent, finely variegated with hoary pubescence, often mottled with dark brown, basally sometimes more hoary. Body beneath reddish-brown to piceous, covered with grayish-orange or brownish pubescence, varied with hoary to a greater or lesser extent; abdomen polished piceous or fuscous, sides broadly covered with grayish or brownish-orange pubescence. Legs dark reddish-brown to piceous, covered with gray and brown or orangish pubescence; tarsi uniformly hoary pubescent, claw segment feebly tinged with brownish apically. Antennae dark reddish-brown, gray pubescent, apex of third and apical two-thirds of fourth segment annulate with dark brown, gradually decreasing distally to apical half of segments; scape piceous, brown or orange pubescent, varied with hoary.

Head above densely, minutely punctate, with a median line from occiput extending to lower fourth of front; front minutely, densely alutaceous; genae vertical, finely, densely alutaceous, coarsely but obsoletely punctate; eye with lower lobe oblong, subequal in height to gena; antennal tubercles prominent, subapproximate, at apex with a short, acute, robust horn. Pronotum transverse; sides straight, narrowing to apex, unarmed; disk with median line cariniform, each side of which are two distinct, elongate, prominent tubercles, which are often somewhat compressed; lateral oblique sulcus distinct. Scutellum transverse; sides feebly arcuate, narrowing posteriorly; apex truncate, often notched at middle. Elytra with sides nearly straight, attenuate apically; apices each broadly rounded; base each side between middle and suture strongly gibbous, gibbosities compressed, narrow, slightly oblique, coarsely and irregularly punctate, with scattered granules or granulate-punctures extending toward basal margin, sometimes forming two rows on each elytron; lateral portion of disk at base less dis-



tinctly and a little more finely punctate, punctures evanescent, disappearing before middle, apical half smooth except for more or less distinct costae, numbering from four to six on each elytron, the most lateral of which ascends basally to attain humeral apex; humeri oblique, ascending, at posterior angle with a more or less prominent tubercle, from this on disk extends a short, oblique carina which bends posteriorly then disappears suddenly. Prosternum simple. Procoxae tumid posteriorly, tuberculate before, tubercle distinct but not elongate; profemora robust, parallel-sided, constricted slightly at apical third, beneath transversely rugose, especially between middle and apical fourth, other femora clavate; metatibiae strongly enlarged on apical half. Fifth sternite one-half longer than fourth, broadly truncate at apex. Antennae one-fourth longer than body, distinctly fimbriate beneath on proximal four segments, thence sparsely so to apex; scape robust, basal half nearly parallel-sided, internally and beneath coarsely, transversely rugose, from middle strongly capitate; third segment distinctly sinuous; eleventh longer than tenth, terminating in a curved, attenuate process.

FEMALE. Antennal tubercles unarmed at apex; elytra less tapering posteriorly; procoxae less tuberculate anteriorly, profemora more slender basally, slightly clavate, very feebly and obsoletely rugose beneath; metatibiae simple; fifth sternite more than twice length of fourth, apex broadly truncate, median impression broad, linear; antennae distinctly shorter than body, scape more slender, not rugose, eleventh segment shorter than tenth and finely constricted at apex.

LENGTH 12.5-24 mm.; width 5-9 mm.

*Type locality.*—Brazil.

*Distribution.*—Widely throughout the eastern half of Brazil.

BRAZIL: 6 ♂, 3 ♀; no locality data; [M.C.Z.—2 ♂, 2 ♀; A.M.N.H.—2 ♂, ♀; Minn. U.—2 ♂]. ♂, ♀; Santa Catharina, Jan.; [M.C.Z.]. ♂; Mafra, Santa Catharina, December 1932; (A. Maller); [L. Lacey]. 4 ♂, 5 ♀; Hansa Humboldt, Santa Catharina, November, December, and February; (A. Maller); [L. Lacey]. 2 ♂; Entre Rios, Paraná; [C.M.]. 2 ♂, ♀; Rio de Janeiro; [M.C.Z.]. ♂; Viana, Espirito Santo, December, 1937; (A. Maller); [Lacey]. ♂; Vicosia, Minas Geraes, November 12, 1931; (E. J. Hambleton); [U.S.N.M.]. ♀; Santarem; [C.M.].

NO LOCALITY DATA: 6 ♂, 5 ♀; [Minn. U.; U.S.N.M.; C.U.; M.C.Z.].

*Remarks.*—Most of the specimens from Santa Catharina are very pale pubescent above, with a pair of dark fasciae on each elytron and may represent a race of the species but not sufficient material in good condition was available from other localities to decide the question at this time.

### ***Hypsioma chapadensis* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.**

PLATE II, FIGURE 2.

Differs from *H. gibbera* in elytra having the basal gibbosity broader, only moderately elevated, more arcuate; humeri with an-

terior margin more arcuate, the carina usually longer, ending nearly opposite posterior end of gibbosity; eye oblong-ovate; antennae with annulation of fourth and following segments covering only basal third, surface only slightly paler under annulate portions than apically; pronotum and base of elytra much paler in color, usually hoary pubescent; scape in male less strongly capitate apically; procoxae with elongate tubercle in male.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, robust, convex; fuscous, covered with dense tomentum. Head and pronotum hoary-gray pubescent, scutellum and basal fourth of elytra mottled with brown, sometimes slightly tinged with fulvous or brown; pronotum with a glabrous median tubercle. Elytra behind basal fourth orange-fulvous pubescent, mottled with brown, and with scattered specks of hoary, sometimes hoary pubescence increased in amount and forming more or less distinct bands and irregular patterns at middle and apically. Body beneath reddish-brown to fuscous, hoary pubescent at middle, sides brownish or dull orange-fulvous pubescent; abdomen polished, piceous or black, broadly vittate laterally with brown-orange or orange-fulvous pubescence. Legs dark reddish-brown to fuscous, sparsely hoary or fulvous-gray pubescent; femora banded at apex and beyond middle with dark brown; tarsi claw segments not paler at base but more densely hoary pubescent there. Antennae dark reddish-brown, bases from fourth segment often paler, hoary pubescent, apical third of third segment and apical two-thirds of following segments, dark brown pubescent; scape piceous, hoary pubescent, at base brown and near apex maculate with same color.

Head above densely, finely punctate, with a median impressed line from occiput to near epistoma; front with punctation concealed, narrowed between eyes; genae vertical, elongate; eye with lower lobe oblong-ovate, subequal in height to gena; antennal tubercles prominent, subapproximate, at apex with a moderately long, acute tooth. Pronotum transverse; sides nearly straight, narrowing to apex, unarmed; disk with a median linear tubercle, each side with two distinct, more or less oblong tubercles, the most lateral of which is broader but often less strongly elevated; apical and basal sulci often shallow, broadly arcuate, the lateral oblique ones more distinct. Scutellum transverse, more or less semicircular. Elytra with sides nearly straight, rather strongly tapering apically; apices separately broadly rounded; basal gibbosities rather broad, not compressed, rather sparsely and more or less finely punctate and with a few fine granules toward base; humeri prominent, anterior margin slightly arcuate, angle with an indistinct tubercle from which runs a fine, angulated carina, ending nearly opposite posterior end of gibbosity (variable); discal costae very indistinct. Prosternum simple; fifth sternite longer than fourth, apex feebly, broadly emarginate or subtruncate. Procoxae tumid posteriorly, anteriorly with an elongate tubercle; femora robust, clavate, profemora more robust basally, finely rugose on basal half beneath; metatibiae strongly expanded apically. Antennae one-third longer than body, eighth segment slightly surpassing elytral apex, distinctly fimbriate beneath on first four segments; scape robust, clavate or feebly capitate apically, coarsely rugose on

basal half; third segment distinctly bisinuate; eleventh not elongate but with a tufted process at its apex.

FEMALE. Antennal tubercles nearly unarmed at apex; elytra less tapering posteriorly; procoxae tumid anteriorly, not tuberculate; profemora and metatibiae unmodified; fifth sternate twice length of fourth, apex narrowly emarginate, medially with a broad, triangular impression; antennae no longer than body, scape more slender, not rugose.

LENGTH 12.5—19 mm.; width 4.8-8 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male; Chapada, Brazil, October; [C.M.].

*Allotype*.—Female; topotypic, October; [C.M.].

*Paratypes*.—5 ♂, 7 ♀; topotypic; [C.M.]. 2 ♂, 3 ♀; topotypic, October-November; [U.S.N.M.]. ♂, ♀; Matto Grosso, Brazil; (P. Germaine); [A.N.S.P.]. ♂; Asuncion, Paraguay, (Cornell Un. Exped.); [C.U.]. ♂; San Bernardino, Paraguay; (K. Fiebrig); [U.S.N.M.]. ♂; Aregua, Paraguay, January 20, 1940; (A. Schultze); [L. Lacey]. 3 ♂, 7 ♀; Horqueta, Paraguay, January 3, 1933, January-March, 1934; [M.C.Z.—♂; L. Lacey—2 ♂, 7 ♀].

### ***Hypsioma rimosa* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.**

PLATE II, FIGURE 3.

Similar in form to *H. chapadensis* but differing as follows: elytra with basal gibbosity less elevated, narrower, covered with a row or two of coarse granules; humeral carina not angulated; pronotum with discal tubercles much less elevated; eye distinctly shorter than gena; antennal tubercles nearly unarmed in both sexes; procoxae uncate in male; coloration much duller, the bright orange-fulvous pubescence entirely lacking.

MALE. Elongate, ovate, rather robust, convex; piceous, elytra somewhat paler apically; densely covered with dull brown pubescence, mottled and variegated with dull grayish-fulvous. Pronotum with a median anterior vitta and a broken one laterally on basal half of gray-fulvous pubescence, sometimes indistinct. Elytra anteriorly grayish-fulvous, from behind humeri blotched with dull brown, the markings varying greatly in size and disposition, often the brown strongly predominating, and paler pubescence forming streaks. Body beneath piceous, irregularly grayish-fulvous pubescent, medially hoary; abdomen at middle broadly shining, piceous, each side with a gray-fulvous vitta, which is of equal width throughout, each along its internal edge with more concentrated pubescence. Legs dark reddish-brown to piceous, irregularly grayish-fulvous pubescent; the profemora very sparsely so, the meso- and metafemora mottled with brown, the latter also fulvous-annulate on outer side near apex; tarsal claw segment not annulated, entirely gray pubescent. Antennae fuscous or piceous, dull brown pubescent,

flecked with white, each segment beginning with third irregularly and narrowly annulate with white.

**Head** above minutely alutaceous, with a median impressed line from occiput to epistoma; front feebly concave between antennal tubercles, minutely, densely alutaceous and finely, sparsely punctate; genae vertical, minutely alutaceous, with a few various-sized punctures scattered over the surface; eye with lower lobe ovate, not quite equal to height of gena; antennal tubercles feebly prominent, robust, apex with an inconspicuous, obtuse tooth. Pronotum strongly transverse; sides nearly straight, gradually tapering to apex, unarmed; apical and basal transverse sulci deep but narrow, the latter broadly arcuate, coalescent with the broader, lateral, oblique sulci; disk finely, very sparsely punctate near middle of basal half, median line distinctly elevated, usually only on basal half, each side broadly tumid, tumescence traversed by an oblique impressed line which divides each into two distinct tubercles. Scutellum transverse; sides oblique; apex broadly arcuate, slightly notched at middle. Elytra with sides nearly straight, distinctly tapering to apices, each of which is rather narrowly rounded; basal gibbosity strongly elevated, elongate, narrow, studded with a single or double row of coarse granules which attains anterior margin of elytron, disk between gibbosity and suture with at least one irregular row (usually scattered ones or another series) of finer granules or granulate-punctures which gradually become fine punctures before passing posterior portion of gibbosity, between this and humerus finely and sparsely punctate, with a few fine granules, punctures fine after basal two-fifths; each disk with about four costae, more distinct on apical portion; humeri strongly prominent, anterior margin feebly arcuate, slightly oblique, angle obtuse, with a feebly elevated, rounded tubercle, this continues as a short, shining carina which is directed posteriorly (but slightly diagonally so) and is shorter than, or equal to, the anterior margin of humerus in length; sides finely and rather densely punctate. Prosternum simple. Procoxae slightly tumid posteriorly, anteriorly with a distinct, stout uncus; profemora robust, sub-cylindrical, slightly narrowed distally and basally, rather finely rugose beneath, mesofemora strongly clavate, metafemora more slender and feebly clavate; metatibiae gradually, but not greatly, expanded apically. Fifth sternite half again as long as fourth, apex broadly retuse. Antennae with eighth segment attaining elytral apex, finely fimbriate beneath on five proximal segments, rest very sparsely so; scape rather robust, strongly clavate beyond middle, basal half (except above) coarsely rugose; third segment distinctly longer than first, moderately bisinuate; next two gradually shorter, rest subequal; eleventh with a curved process at apex.

**FEMALE.** More robust in body form; antennal tubercles more feebly elevated, very shortly armed; procoxae broadly and feebly tuberculate anteriorly; profemora similar to mesofemora, not rugose beneath; metatibiac unmodified; fifth sternite about twice length of fourth, apex broadly rounded, with a median impressed line and near apex a semicircular, broad impression, the surface of which is finely and densely punctate; antennae about as long as body, scape less robust, smooth, not rugose, segments gradually shorter from third.

LENGTH 11-13.5 mm.; width 5-6 mm.

**Holotype.**—Male; San Bernardino, Paraguay; (K. Fiebrig); [U.S.N.M. number 57220].

*Allotype*.—Female; topotypic; [U.S.N.M.].

*Paratypes*.—5 males, 5 females; Horqueta, Paraguay, January-April, 1934; (A. Schultze); [L. Lacey].

### *Hypsioma dejeanii* Thomson

PLATE II, FIGURE 4.

*Hypsioma affinis* Dejean, Cat., 1837, p. 369. [nom. nud.].

*Hypsioma dejeanii* Thomson, Physis, II, 1868, p. 47.

Distinguished from *H. gibbera* in having the humeri broadly rounded at angle, not tubercled; elytra with basal gibbositities less elevated, with a single row of granules along its crest; antennae with annulation narrow, less conspicuous, not covering more than basal third of segments; procoxae uncate in male; elytra with grayish-fulvous pubescence in streaks, not in maculae.

MALE. Elongate-ovate, rather robust, convex; dark reddish-brown, covered with hoary and fulvous variegated pubescence, mottled with brown; elytra largely fulvous pubescent. Eye very inconspicuously margined with pale fulvous. Pronotum on each angle vittate with hoary or pale fulvous pubescence, the basal vittae broad, curving medially near middle and ascending to tubercle, the anterior ones straight and narrow. Scutellum mostly brown, the edges thinly covered with pale pubescence. Elytra sometimes at middle with an indistinct, irregular macula of whitish, posteriorly somewhat mottled with dark brown, the mottling occasionally forming more or less distinct, longitudinal stripes. Body beneath dark reddish-brown, irregularly covered with fulvous-gray pubescence, medially hoary; abdomen piceous, nearly glabrous, laterally vittate with pale rosy-fulvous, the vitta broad, very distinct and entire; the fifth sternite at middle dark brown pubescent. Legs dark reddish-brown to fuscous, irregularly covered with brown and fulvous pubescence; tarsal claw segments unicolorous. Antennae fuscous, dark brown pubescent, variegated with fulvous; bases of segments from fourth annulate with grayish.

Head above minutely, densely punctate, with a median impressed line from occiput to epistoma; front minutely alutaceous and punctate, with a few, slightly coarser punctures interspersed; genae vertical, minutely alutaceous and finely, sparsely punctate; eye with lower lobe broadly oblong, distinctly shorter than genal height; antennal tubercles subapproximate, robust, prominent, at apex with a robust, acute tooth. Pronotum transverse, sides feebly arcuate, tapering to apex, unarmed; apical and basal transverse sulci distinct, the latter coalescent with the lateral oblique ones; disk very finely and sparsely punctate on basal half, median tubercle basal, broad, prominent, each side of the disk is tumid, each tumescence bearing two distinct tubercles. Scutellum with sides straight, strongly oblique; apex retuse. Elytra with sides straight, narrowing to apices, which are separately rounded; basal gibbosity prominent, elongate, its apex studded with a row of coarse granules, another row of finer and more widely spaced granules at its base near the suture, disk between gibbosity and humerus finely and sparsely punctate, punctures distinct to middle, thence becoming obsolete, posterior two-

thirds of disk with two or three costae; humeri strongly elevated and projecting, the anterior margin feebly arcuate, very feebly oblique, the angle broad and rounded, the tubercle not elevated, continued as a carina along posterior margin but not onto disk. Prosternum unarmed, feebly expanded each side at middle into a broad, indistinct process. Procoxae slightly tumid behind, anteriorly armed with a strong uncus; the profemora robust, as broad near base as at apex, beneath finely, transversely rugose, other femora clavate; metatibiae gradually and distinctly expanded to apex. Fifth sternite half against as long as fourth, broadly emarginate at apex. Antennae one and one-half times body length, shortly fimbriate beneath on four proximal segments; scape robust, gradually thickened, capitate on apical half, basal half almost entirely covered with coarse, transverse rugosities; third segment distinctly longer than first, bifexuose; rest gradually shorter; eleventh about as long as tenth, with a recurved process at its tip.

FEMALE. Similar to male but antennal tubercles not dentate at apex; procoxae armed with only a small tubercle anteriorly; profemora not robust basally and smooth beneath; metatibiae unmodified; fifth sternite twice length of fourth, apex narrow and slightly arcuate, at middle triangularly and deeply impressed; antennae very little longer than body, scape quite slender and not rugose, eleventh without a process at tip.

LENGTH 16-18.5 mm.; width 7.5-8.5 mm.

*Type locality.*—Brazil.

*Distribution.*—Brazil.

BRAZIL: ♂; Rio de Janeiro, October; [C.M.]. ♀; Santarem; [C.M.].

### *Hypsioma steinbachi* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE II, FIGURE 5.

Somewhat related to *H. gibbera*, but has the pronotum entirely hoary pubescent; elytra with gibbositities less elevated, broad; abdomen entirely hoary, medially piceous, shining; antennae with third segment slenderer, more strongly sinuate.

FEMALE. Elongate-ovate, robust, convex; fuscous, middle of pronotum and humeri piceous, rest of elytra dark reddish-brown; thinly covered with rather long pubescence, as follows: Head above and front brown or fulvous, toward the sides of occiput variegated with hoary. Pronotum largely hoary, with a vitta of denser pubescence above each hind angle, and on the anterior ones, apically variegated with fulvous or brownish. Scutellum entirely hoary. Elytra golden-fulvous basally, at least toward humeri, variegated with hoary, before apex near suture an irregular white patch, surrounding which are numerous points of the same color; sides entirely variegated with hoary. Body beneath and legs dark reddish-brown, irregularly and thinly covered with hoary pubescence; abdomen fuscous, laterally broadly vittate with hoary, the vittae more or less denuded medially, on fifth sternite replaced by brownish pubescence; tarsal claw segments not annulate. Antennae dark reddish-brown, covered with short, fulvous or brown pubescence,

the basal two-thirds of third and basal half of following segments annulate with hoary; scape fuscous, fulvous pubescent.

Head minutely, densely punctate, with a median impressed line from occiput to epistoma; front narrowed above, sides straight, nearly parallel, between antennal tubercles narrowly concave, surface finely, densely punctate; genae vertical minutely, densely punctate, with sparse, fine punctures interspersed; eye with lower lobe oblong, not quite equal in height to gena; antennal tubercles well separated, prominent, briefly produced at apex into a short, broad tooth. Pronotum strongly transverse, sides feebly arcuate, distinctly narrowing to apex, unarmed; apical transverse sulcus broad and indistinct, basal one more deeply impressed, coalescent with the lateral oblique ones; disk with five distinct, subequal, prominent tubercles in a nearly straight line, the median one placed a little more posteriorly, basal half finely and very sparsely punctate. Scutellum transverse, sides slightly oblique, arcuate; apex broadly and distinctly arcuate, not notched nor impressed at middle. Elytra with sides gradually narrowing to apices, which are separately rounded; basal gibbosity broad and prominent, narrowing apically, slightly oblique, irregularly punctate, anterior to each are two rows of widely spaced granules (about two granules to a row), remainder of base coarsely punctate, punctures gradually becoming smaller and obsolete beyond middle; disk posteriorly with three or four costae; humeri prominent, anterior margin straight, somewhat oblique, angle with a distinct tubercle from which extends posteriorly a polished carina, first extending briefly at less than a right angle with the anterior margin, then turning apically parallel to side, evanescent at basal fourth; sides irregularly and coarsely punctate to beyond middle. Prosternum unarmed, slightly dilated each side at middle. Procoxae strongly tumid posteriorly, anteriorly very indistinctly tuberculate; femora clavate, profemora not at all rugose; metatibiae unmodified. Fifth sternite half again as long as fourth; medially with a linear impression; apex retuse. Antennae about as long as body, finely and sparsely fimbriate beneath for entire length; scape short, strongly capitate on apical two-fifths, not rugose; third segment distinctly longer than scape, biflexuous; rest gradually shorter, eleventh at apex briefly processed.

LENGTH 15.5-18.5 mm.; width 6.7-7.5 mm.

*Holotype*.—Female; Santa Cruz, Sara prov., Bolivia, January, 1923, elevation 1700 feet; (J. Steinbach); [A.N.S.P. number 8246].

*Paratype*.—Female; Prov. del Sara, central Bolivia, 1400 m., October, 1909; (J. Steinbach); [C.M.].

### *Hypsioma constellata* Thomson

PLATE II, FIGURE 6.

*Hypsioma constellata* Thomson, *Physis*, II, 1868, p. 48.

Characterized by the elytra having dark brown pubescence (except the fulvous base), flecked very sparsely with white; humeri with a large, rounded tubercle; metafemora and metatibiae indistinctly annulate, the former only slightly expanded in male; pro-

coxae in male feebly, obtusely tubercled; abdomen thinly brown pubescent, with scattered white hairs; antennae with third segment strongly bisinuate, one-fourth longer than first.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, robust, convex; dark reddish-brown, densely covered with grayish-fulvous pubescence, mottled indistinctly with brownish. Front mostly brown pubescent, with grayish and fulvous intermingled. Scutellum brownish medially, broadly bright fulvous each side. Elytra at base broadly fulvous pubescent, thence to apex grayish-brown, the brown at base attaining scutellum and humerus, the entire brown area sprinkled rather sparsely with small points of white. Beneath reddish-brown, thinly hoary-gray pubescent medially, broadly fulvous laterally, with indistinct maculae of brighter fulvous; abdomen fuscous, medially thinly gray pubescent, sides comparatively narrowly vittate with bright-fulvous, except fifth sternite, which is paler and entirely sparsely hoary pubescent. Legs reddish-brown, sparsely brownish pubescent, with some fulvous patches interspersed; femora with distinct, single, hoary-gray hairs intermingled; tibiae medially more or less distinctly annulate with fulvous; tarsi usually darker reddish-brown, entirely thinly hoary pubescent. Antennae dark reddish-brown, densely brown pubescent; entire second segment, basal half of third, and bases narrowly of succeeding segments, grayish-fulvous; scape fuscous basally, covered with brown and bright fulvous pubescence, with scattered, single, hoary hairs interspersed.

Head densely, minutely punctate, with a median impressed line from occiput to epistoma; front narrowly concave between antennal tubercles, with sparse, shallow, moderate-sized punctures, especially below middle; genae densely pubescent, except toward front, vertical; eye with lower lobe oblong, vertical, slightly greater than gena in height; antennal tubercles prominent, subapproximate, armed at apex with a broad, robust, short tooth. Pronotum transverse, sides feebly arcuate, gradually narrowed anteriorly, behind middle with a broad, obtuse, slightly elevated tubercle; apical and basal transverse sulci distinct, rather broad and deep, the latter joining the lateral oblique sulci, which are shallower; disk with five strong, elongate tubercles in a straight line, median one least elevated, extending from apical sulcus to basal one, lateral ones more or less joined into pairs, the space between them not deeply impressed; a few fine punctures across base and on sides posteriorly. Scutellum strongly transverse; sides arcuate, oblique; apex feebly arcuate, notched at middle. Elytra with sides broadly arcuate, gradually and slightly attenuate to apices, each of which is rounded; base distinctly gibbose each side of suture, gibbosity coarsely, not densely granulate-punctate, each with a ridge-like elevation running to anterior margin of elytra which is studded with three larger granules, behind gibbose part and between it and humerus finely punctate, punctures gradually obsolete posteriorly but almost attaining apex; humerus strongly projecting, oblique, at angle with a very elongate, large tubercle, behind this and connecting to it a shining carina about equal in length to the tubercle, then evanescent; sides deeply punctate to middle. Prosternum simple. Procoxae strongly tumid posteriorly, with a small acute tubercle anteriorly; femora robust, clavate, profemora with basal half very robust so that the clavation is not so distinct as in others, above and below transversely rugose; metatibiae strongly swollen and densely setose; protarsi expanded and fimbriate. Fifth abdominal sternite one-half longer than fourth, apex feebly arcuate. Antennae one-third longer than body, fimbriate beneath to apex, although rather sparsely so from



fifth; scape robust, gradually clavate, more strongly so after middle, beneath at base coarsely, transversely rugose; third segment only slightly longer than first, strongly bisinuate; eleventh subequal to tenth, with a slightly curved, long process at tip.

LENGTH 15 mm.; width 6.7 mm.

*Type locality*.—"Brazil?"

*Distribution*.—Northern Brazil and the Guianas.

BRAZIL: ♂, ♀; no locality data; [M.C.Z.]. ♂, ♀; Pará; [C.M.].

FRENCH GUIANA: 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Cayenne; [M.C.Z.].

### *Hypsioma chaseba* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE II, FIGURE 7.

Close to *H. nesiope* but elytra with sides not vittate; humeri more projecting, with a rounded tubercle at angle; procoxae with a feeble, obtuse tubercle; metafemora and metatibiae not distinctly annulate; abdomen medially dark brown pubescent; the elytral mottling sparse and distinct, more as in *H. constellata*.

MALE. Elongate-ovate, rather robust; fuscous, densely hoary or pale fulvous-gray pubescent on head, pronotum, scutellum, and basal sixth of elytra. Head with six short, brown vittae, one each side of middle and two less distinct ones behind each eye; front largely dark brown pubescent, slightly variegated with pale fulvous or hoary, usually bimaculate at center. Pronotum tinged with brown-fulvous medially, sometimes coarsely mottled with dark brown and basally finely dotted with this same color; laterally near basal angle a broad, short vitta of white or hoary pubescence, not reaching beyond middle. Scutellum medially and elytral base tinged more or less strongly with brown-fulvous; elytra largely dark brown pubescent, sparsely sprinkled with numerous, fine, hoary dots and slightly variegated irregularly with the same color. Body beneath reddish-brown to fuscous, sparsely hoary pubescent medially, toward sides fulvous or ashy; metasternum laterally and metepisternum dark brown pubescent, the latter maculate at apex and at base with fulvous or ashy; abdomen fuscous, sparsely, deep brown pubescent, with single white setae scattered over entire surface, each side broadly vittate with ashy or fulvous; vitta nearly wanting on first sternite, entirely wanting on fifth. Legs fuscous; femora with posterior faces largely hoary pubescent, the anterior faces dark brown pubescent, with single scattered white hairs, bases and apices narrowly fulvous, and two small maculae toward apex of each femur, fulvous, but not forming an annulus; tarsi dark brown, uniformly covered with brown and hoary variegated pubescence. Antennae dark reddish-brown, scape fuscous; densely covered with dark brown pubescence; the second segment, basal two-thirds of third, and bases of following narrowly annulate with fulvous-gray; scape fulvous or fulvous-gray, an irregular basal annulus and the apex, dark brown, the latter enclosing a large fulvous-gray macula.

Head above minutely, densely alutaceous, with a median impressed line from occiput to epistoma; front elongate, much narrowed between eyes, narrowly con-

cave between antennal tubercles, minutely, densely alutaceous, nearly impunctate; genae elongate, verticle, minutely, densely alutaceous and obsoletely punctate; eye with lower lobe broadly oblong, about two-thirds the height of gena; antennal tubercles robust, prominent, slightly separated, armed at apex with a robust, acute tooth. Pronotum strongly transverse; sides nearly straight, distinctly tapering to apex, feebly tuberculate behind middle; apical transverse sulcus sinuous, shallow, basal one more distinct, straight, coalescent with the lateral oblique ones; disk with five distinct tubercles, median one less strongly elevated, subbasal, rest slightly elongate, arranged in a curved line anteriorly, the members of each pair more or less connected by a tumid area between them. Scutellum transverse; sides straight, oblique; apex broadly arcuate or subtruncate, sometimes finely notched and slightly depressed medially. Elytra strongly attenuate to apices, which are separately, broadly rounded; basal gibbosity prominent, elongate, narrow, studded along its apex with a row of large granules, rest of disk at base rather coarsely, sparsely punctate, a few punctures, especially near scutellum, bearing fine granules, behind middle finely punctate, thence smooth to apex; humeri very prominent, anterior margin broadly arcuate, oblique, angle with a large, slightly projecting tubercle, prolonged posteriorly as a short, indistinct carina. Prosternum unarmed, transversely concave, moderately broad, slightly expanded posteriorly; mesosternal process broad, slightly transverse, deeply emarginate at apex; fifth sternite one-half longer than fourth, apex broadly emarginate. Procoxae distinctly tumid posteriorly, anteriorly with small, robust tubercle; femora rather slender, feebly clavate, profemora robust, enlarged apically, finely rugose basally on upper and lower faces; metatibiae strongly dilated before apex. Antennae slightly longer than body, ninth segment attaining elytral apex, the four proximal segments fimbriate beneath; scape short, reaching apical third of pronotum, rather robust, strongly and gradually clavate from base, the entire basal half coarsely rugose; third segment one-fourth longer than scape, distinctly sinuous, a fourth about as long as first, rest gradually shorter.

**FEMALE.** More robust than male; antennal tubercles less prominent, only feebly armed at apex; elytra less strongly tapering posteriorly, sides broadly arcuate; fifth sternite broadly retuse at apex, with a feeble triangular impression at middle; procoxae indistinctly tuberculate anteriorly; profemora gradually clavate from base, not rugose, metatibiae not strongly expanded apically; antennae slightly shorter than body, scape clavate on apical half, base slender, not rugose.

LENGTH 14-16 mm.; width 6-7.2 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male; Nova Friburgo, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1884; (P. Germain); [A.N.S.P. number 8245].

*Allotype*.—Female; topotypic; [A.N.S.P.]

*Paratypes*.—Female; São Paulo, Brazil; [A.N.S.P.]. Female; Brazil; [M.C.Z.].

### ***Hypsionma pylades* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.**

PLATE II, FIGURE 8.

Closest to *H. chaseba* but with front wider between eyes; antennal tubercles with a long tooth in male; elytra nearly identical

in markings, humeri more projecting, with a large rounded tubercle at apex; procoxae in male with a small, distinct tubercle; metatibiae very strongly expanded in male, not distinctly annulate; all femora distinctly annulate on anterior face; abdomen medially gray and dark brown pubescent, the former predominating; antennae with scape more robust in male; eye with lower lobe as long as gena in male.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, robust; fuscous, densely covered with hoary or pale fulvous-gray pubescence on head, pronotum, scutellum, and basal sixth of elytra. Head with six irregular, brown vittae, one each side of middle and two less distinct ones behind each eye; front largely dark brown pubescent, hoary bima-culate at center, and slightly variegated above with same color. Pronotum tinged with brown and fulvous, slightly mottled with brown, leaving two vittae on each side and a small macula each side of middle toward base, hoary. Scutellum slightly tinged with fulvous. Elytral base only feebly tinged with fulvous; surface from basal sixth dark brown pubescent, sparsely sprinkled with fine, hoary dots, which often coalesce to form irregular lines. Body beneath dark reddish-brown to fuscous, sparsely hoary pubescent medially, laterally broadly fulvous or becoming brownish; abdomen medially gray and dark brown, the former predominating. Legs as in *chaseba* but all femora annulate (or banded) with fulvous on anterior faces. Antennae as in the same species.

Head above minutely, densely alutaceous; front elongate, only slightly narrowed between eyes, narrowly concave between antennal tubercles, a few fine punctures showing between pubescence; genae elongate, vertical, broader than in *chaseba*; eye with lower lobe elongate oblong, equal in height to gena; antennal tubercles robust, prominent, slightly separated, armed at apex with a long tooth. Pronotum as in *chaseba*. Scutellum nearly semi-circular. Elytra distinctly attenuate to apices, which are separately, broadly rounded; basal gibbosities broader than in *chaseba*, the granules finer, very fine near suture, appearing nearly as punctures there; humeri distinctly, but slightly projecting, anterior margin straight, oblique, angle with a large, rounded tubercle, the carina very short or obsolete. Prosternum simple, rather narrow; mesosternal process broad, slightly transverse, apex deeply emarginate. Fifth sternite one-half longer than fourth, apex broadly truncate. Procoxae with a small, distinct tubercle; femora rather slender, slightly clavate, profemora very robust, subcylindrical, finely rugose on lower and upper faces; metatibiae strongly expanded apically. Antennae longer than body (wanting from sixth segment) scape attaining apical third of pronotum, robust, strongly and gradually clavate from base, coarsely rugose on basal half; third segment two-fifths longer than scape, distinctly sinuous.

**FEMALE.** More robust than male; front broader; antennal tubercles less prominent, nearly unarmed; eye with lower lobe shorter than gena; elytra less strongly tapering to apices; fifth sternite nearly twice length of fourth, slightly emarginate at apex, strongly impressed medially; procoxae slightly tumid anteriorly, not tuberculate; profemora slender, clavate, not rugose; metatibiae not much expanded apically; antennae slightly shorter than body, scape clavate on apical half, slender basally, not rugose.

LENGTH 15-16 mm.; width 6.5-7 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, October; [C.M.].

*Allotype*.—Female; topotypic, October; [C.M.].

***Hypsioma nesiope* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.**

PLATE II, FIGURE 9.

Elytra basally with punctures well spaced, distinct, sides with a broad, grayish-fulvous vitta from humerus to near apex, attenuate posteriorly; humeri not tuberculate; metatibiae and metafemora distinctly annulate; procoxae in male with a distinct, robust tubercle; antennae with scape capitate, robust, third segment robust, only very slightly longer than first; abdomen medially sparsely brown pubescent.

MALE. Elongate-ovate, robust, subcylindrical, elytra convex; black or piceous; head gray-fulvous pubescent with four vittae of dark brown—one either side of middle, widest at base and converging between antennal tubercles, and a narrow one posterior to lower lobe of each eye slightly oblique; front and genae nearly entirely dark brown pubescent; pronotum gray-fulvous pubescent, basally at middle with a small, more or less elongate-ovate macula and either side of this a short vitta only attaining middle, both dark brown, remainder of disk more or less mottled with small, confluent, rounded, dark brown maculae. Scutellum gray-fulvous pubescent, with a dark brown vitta about one-third its width at middle not attaining apex. Elytra gray-fulvous pubescent on basal fifth and along lateral margin, here becoming attenuate posteriorly, after middle broken into small maculae to apex, remainder of elytra dark brown pubescent mottled rather finely with gray-fulvous, this more noticeable apically. Body beneath with sterna dark reddish-brown, broadly gray-fulvous pubescent at sides, at middle narrowly gray pubescent; abdomen piceous, with a broad, grayish-fulvous vitta laterally of about equal width on all except fifth sternite, where it is only a small macula, middle glabrous, shining, with only a few scattered, gray hairs. Legs piceous, clothed with dark brown pubescence on sides and above, beneath gray pubescent; femora with three bands of gray-fulvous, one basal, one near middle, and one at apex; on the pro- and mesofemora these are very narrow but on the metafemora they are so broad as to nearly cover the entire surface; the tibiae with a band of grayish-fulvous at middle; tarsi gray pubescent, claw segment dark reddish-brown, gray pubescent. Antennae piceous, basal half of third and one-fifth of remaining segments much paler, scape dark brown pubescent with a rather large, grayish-fulvous macula laterally at apex, remaining segments dark brown pubescent except for basal half of third and one-fifth of remaining segments which are grayish-fulvous pubescent.

Head above minutely alutaceous, with a median impressed line from occiput to near epistoma; front very elongate, narrowed between eyes, minutely alutaceous with scattered, large, very shallow punctures; genae elongate, minutely alutaceous with scattered, shallow punctures; eyes oblong-ovate, about one-fifth longer than genae; antennal tubercles well separated, prominent, produced at apex into a short, robust process. Pronotum transverse; sides oblique, nearly straight; base

about one-fourth wider than apex; with an apical and basal sulcus, basal oblique laterally; disk with five tubercles, the median from base to middle, elongate, moderately elevated, two either side of middle and just behind apical sulcus, slightly more elevated than median one; base with few punctate granules. Scutellum very transverse; sides straight, oblique; apex subtruncate, notched medially. Elytra feebly attenuate, with sides nearly straight to apices which are separately rounded; at base either side with a very broad, moderately elevated gibbosity, apical half of the gibbosities with a row of several very distinct punctate-granules at middle, remainder of base with coarse, deep, well-spaced punctures, toward apices they become smaller; humeri prominent, anterior margin arcuate, angle obtusely rounded, not tuberculate, a short, feebly elevated carina extending posteriorly from humeral angle. Prosternum not widened behind middle; mesosternal process notched deeply at apex; fifth sternite about one-fourth longer than fourth, truncate at apex. Procoxae globose, with a short, robust tooth anteriorly; profemora nearly parallel on basal two-thirds, thence feebly clavate to apex, transversely rugose on dorsal and ventral sides on basal two-thirds; other femora more suddenly clavate; metatibiae much widened on apical half; protarsi much dilated. Antennae with seventh segment attaining elytral apex, remaining segments missing; scape robust, reaching just beyond middle of pronotum, nearly capitate apically, at basal half laterally with deep grooves, dorsally rugose, apical portion densely, finely punctate; third segment moderately slender, sinuate, about one-sixth longer than scape; remaining segments gradually shorter; scape thinly, third and fourth moderately fimbriate, slightly so on fifth, sixth, and seventh.

FEMALE. Antennal tubercles very feebly produced; fifth sternite about two-thirds again as long as fourth, feebly emarginate, broadly triangularly impressed at apex, either side at apex tufted; procoxae globose, with a feebly elevated, obtuse tubercle; profemora gradually clavate, not rugose dorsally and ventrally; metatibiae less dilated; antennae about as long as body; scape slender, reaching not quite to middle of pronotum, very feebly rugose basally, not grooved.

LENGTH 13-14 mm.; width 5.5-6.25 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male; Cabima, Panama, May 10, 1911; (A. Busck); [U.S.N.M. number 57221].

*Allotype*.—Female; Rio Frio, Magdalena, Colombia, November 4, 1928; (P. J. Darlington); [M.C.Z.].

### ***Hypsioma lyca* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.**

PLATE II, FIGURE 10.

A little larger in form than *H. nesiope*; elytra with whitish mottling indistinct and confused, sides not vittate, humeri more projecting, angle with a large, obtuse tubercle; antennae with third segment only a little longer than scape, slightly bisinuate; metafemora and metatibiae less distinctly annulate; abdomen medially thinly gray and brown pubescent, rough in appearance; antennae not distinctly annulate from fourth segment.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, robust, subcylindrical, elytra subconvex; piceous, elytra dark brown; head, pronotum, scutellum, and basal fifth of elytra fulvous pubescent. Head, pronotum, and remainder of elytra with grayish-brown pubescence as follows: head with four indistinct vittae, one either side of middle from occiput to between antennal tubercles, widest basally and converging at vertex, one behind lower lobe (nearly at vertex); front somewhat variegated with white and fulvous; pronotum with an indistinct vitta either side of middle, widest at base and converging apically; scutellum with a broad vitta medially; apical four-fifths of elytra slightly variegated with white pubescence. Beneath fuscous, sterna laterally broadly, densely, fulvous pubescent; metepisterna nearly entirely grayish-brown, sterna medially gray; abdomen broadly fulvous vittate laterally, on fifth sternite vitta much reduced, medially all sternites gray, with grayish-brown pubescence interspersed. Legs piceous or dark reddish-brown; femora with sides and dorsal surface grayish-brown pubescent, ventral surface gray touched with fulvous; apically, medially, and basally tibiae grayish-brown pubescent, banded indistinctly at middle with gray; tarsi clothed with gray, claw segment piceous, sparsely gray pubescent. Antennae with scape piceous, fulvous pubescent, just before apex with a grayish-brown macula; remaining segments dark reddish-brown, from fourth segment basal thirds paler reddish-brown and there gray pubescent, remainder of segments grayish-brown; third segment with basal half fulvous pubescent, remaining half grayish-brown.

Head above minutely alutaceous, with a median impressed line from occiput to near epistoma; front elongate, narrowed between eyes, disk minutely alutaceous, all over with close-set, coarse, very shallow punctures; genae elongate, pubescent, very finely, densely punctate, with coarse, scattered punctures; eye with lower lobe oblong, feebly ovate, nearly equal in size to genae; antennal tubercles prominent, well separated, very obtusely produced. Pronotum transverse, base about one-third wider than apex; sides straight; basal and apical sulcus shallow, basal one oblique at sides; disk with five tubercles, median one elongate, more basal, two either side of median, more apical, inner one elongate, outer one more pointed. Scutellum very transverse; sides broadly arcuate, apex broadly rounded, feebly notched at middle. Elytra with sides nearly straight, feebly attenuate to apices which are each rounded; extreme base smooth, at middle each elytron with two rows (internal one near scutellum) of punctate granules, with several granules in each row, the outer row continued onto an arcuate gibbosity, which is rather broad and moderately elevated, surface of basal fourth (after smooth portion) sparsely granulate-punctate, thence coarsely, sparsely punctate to middle, much more finely and obsoletely so apically; humeri prominent, anterior margin feebly arcuate, angle only obtusely rounded, not tubercled, a short, very feeble carina extending posteriorly from angle. Prosternum slightly widened medially between procoxae; mesosternal process deeply emarginate at apex; fifth sternite two times length of fourth, at apex subtruncate, heavily fringed entire width and broadly triangularly impressed medially. Procoxae globose, with a small, rounded tubercle; profemora nearly parallel on basal third then only very gradually clavate, feebly rugose on basal third of ventral side; remaining femora normal; metatibiae moderately dilated on apical half; protarsi dilated. Antennae as long or slightly longer than body, scape not quite attaining the middle of pronotum, slender, capitate, densely, finely punctate, on basal half with scattered, coarse punctures; third segment slender, sinuate, one-sixth longer than scape, remaining segments gradually

shorter; eleventh with accessory terminal process feeble; fimbriate heavily on first and third, less densely so on fourth and fifth, segments.

LENGTH 15-16 mm.; width 6.5-6.75 mm.

*Holotype*.—Female; Satipo Valley, Junin Province, Peru, July, 1940; (A. Maller); [L. Lacey].

*Paratype*.—Female; Toffé, Brazil, December, 1924; [A.M.N.H.].

### **Hypsioma amydon** Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE II, FIGURE 11.

Very similar in appearance to *H. nesiope*, from which it differs in having the elytra basally more closely and coarsely punctate, the whitish mottling more or less uniform over most of apical two-thirds, poorly defined, maculae not as distinct, sides as disk, not fulvous except basally; humeri less projecting, tubercle at angle more rounded; antennae with scape more robust, third segment one-fourth longer than scape; procoxae not tuberculate in male; metatibiae not annulate, or only very indistinctly so; abdomen medially thinly covered with gray pubescence.

MALE. Elongate-ovate, robust, subcylindrical, elytra convex; dark reddish-brown; head, pronotum, and basal fifth of elytra light fulvous pubescent, and with dark grayish-brown as follows: Head with four broad vittae, one either side of middle, irregular, converging on vertex, one either side from posterior margin of lower lobe of eye, front somewhat variegated; pronotum with a vitta either side of middle, widest basally and converging at apex; elytra with entire remaining portion dark brown, consperse with minute, irregular, whitish maculae which are denser on apical half. Beneath dark reddish-brown, laterally fulvous, with an indistinct brownish macula on mesepimera and entire surface sparsely varied with white pubescence, at middle sparsely gray pubescent; abdomen piceous, laterally broadly vittate with fulvous except on fifth sternite where it is nearly obsolete, median area thinly gray pubescent. Legs piceous, dark grayish-brown pubescent; femora with scattered, white hairs and on ventral side gray pubescent, profemora on posterior side gray pubescent; tibiae at middle indistinctly banded with gray; tarsi thinly gray pubescent; claw segment piceous, very thinly gray pubescent. Antennae dark reddish-brown clothed with dark grayish-brown pubescence, basal quarter, from fourth segment paler; scape pale fulvous at apex; remaining segments above grayish pubescent on basal fourth, beneath narrowly gray pubescent for nearly entire length.

Head above minutely alutaceous, with scattered, coarse, shallow punctures, with a median impressed line from occiput nearly to epistoma; front narrowed between eyes, minutely alutaceous with scattered, coarse, feeble punctures; genae elongate, not pubescent, finely, densely punctate, interspersed with close-set, coarse, shallow punctures; lower lobe of eye oblong-ovate, about two-fifths as long as genae; antennal tubercles well separated, prominent, at apex with a short, robust process. Pronotum transverse; sides nearly straight, base about one-third wider than apex; median tubercle slightly basal, broad, feebly elevated, on either side slightly more

apical two moderately elevated tubercles, the one more lateral and broader basally; basal and apical sulcus shallow, basal one oblique laterally. Scutellum very transverse; sides nearly straight; apex very broadly rounded, feebly notched at middle. Elytra with sides nearly straight, feebly attenuate apically; apices each rounded; base of each elytron with a broad, feebly elevated gibbosity which is very deeply, coarsely punctate, in some places either more or less rugosely so or granulate-punctate, on extreme base anterior to gibbosities a single row of several punctate-granules, remainder of base to middle with large, irregular, close-set punctures, toward apex these become much finer, sparser, and obsolete; humeri prominent, anterior margin feebly arcuate, oblique, angle obtuse not tubercled, a short, feeble carina extending posteriorly from angle. Prosternum feebly widened behind middle; mesosternum deeply notched at middle; fifth sternite about one-half longer than fourth, apically very broadly rounded. Procoxae globose, without an uncus; profemora with sides nearly parallel on basal two-thirds, thence clavate to apex, dorsally on basal two-thirds feebly, ventrally on basal two-thirds rather roughly, rugose, other femora moderately clavate; metatibiae very broadly dilated on apical two-thirds. Antennae about one and one-third times body length; scape reaching to little more than apical third of pronotum, robust, capitate on apical half; basal half on inner and outer surfaces with four or five deep grooves (more feeble on outer face), dorsally very finely, densely punctate, with coarse punctures intermingled, apical half finely, densely punctate; third slender, sinuate, one-third longer than scape; remaining segments gradually shorter, accessory process on eleventh much elongate and swollen at tip; fimbriate heavily on scape and basal half of third, less heavily on remainder of third and fourth, very slightly on fifth segments.

**FEMALE.** More robust; antennal tubercles only very feebly and obtusely produced; fifth sternite nearly two times as long as fourth, at apex subtruncate, tufted laterally, shallowly, broadly, triangularly impressed medially; procoxae globose, not tubercled; profemora gradually clavate, not rugose dorsally or ventrally; metatibiae feebly widened apically; antennae about as long as body, scape less robust, not grooved basally.

LENGTH 13-14 mm.; width 5.5-6.5 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male; São Paulo de Olivença, Brazil, April 1923; (S. M. Klages); [C. M.].

*Allotype*.—Female; same data as holotype; [C. M.].

*Paratypes*.—Female; Mafra, Santa Catharina, Brazil, March, 1942; (A. Maller); [L. Lacey]. Female; Rio Ucayali, Peru, December 14, 1923; [A.M.N.H.].

### ***Hypsioma basalis* Thomson**

PLATE II, FIGURE 12.

*Hypsioma basalis* Thomson, Class. Ceramb., 1860, p. 117. Bates, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3), xvi, 1865, p. 170.

*Hypselomus basalis* Thomson. Bates, loc. cit., p. 111 (sep. p. 177).



Distinct from *H. lyca* in the pronotum having the discal tubercles broader, its sides more arcuate; antennae with segments from fourth distinctly annulated, third segment slightly longer than scape; metafemora distinctly annulated with dark brown at middle; abdomen at middle brown pubescent, with scattered white hairs.

MALE. Elongate-ovate, robust, subcylindrical, elytra convex; piceous or black; head, pronotum, scutellum, and basal fifth of elytra grayish-fulvous pubescent, remainder of elytra gray-brown pubescent, very indistinctly mottled with a slightly deeper brown pubescence. Beneath dark brown or piceous, pro-, meso-, and metasterna gray-fulvous pubescent; abdomen laterally with a broad fulvous vitta, irregular on inner edge and either entirely lacking or just a minute macula on fifth sternite; middle of abdomen with dark brown pubescence. Legs dark reddish-brown, posterior side of all femora thinly gray pubescent, anterior surface of femora and remainder of legs fulvous pubescent, with scattered, single, white hairs, femora at apex and middle with a broad, indistinct, brownish band; claw segment of tarsi dark brown, all tarsal segments thinly clothed with gray. Antenna dark reddish-brown except basal third of segments from fourth; scape, second, basal two-thirds of third, and basal third of remaining segments grayish-fulvous pubescent.

Head above alutaceous, with a median impressed line from occiput to near epistoma; front elongate, narrowed between eyes, minutely alutaceous and with scattered, large, shallow punctures; genae much elongate, pubescent, minutely alutaceous, with large, scattered punctures; eyes broadly oblong-ovate, lower margin straight, about one-fourth less in length than genae; antennal tubercles well separated, slightly prominent, at apex with a very short, obtuse process. Pronotum feebly transverse, sides somewhat arcuate; with an apical and basal sulcus, the latter oblique laterally; disk with five tubercles, one at middle just behind center of disk, small, more or less elongate, feebly elevated, one either side of middle, more apical, well elevated, one either side more lateral, round, broad, and feebly elevated; base and sides with few large granulate-punctures. Scutellum transverse; sides straight, oblique, apex broadly rounded, feebly notched medially. Elytra with sides feebly arcuate and slightly tapering to apices; apices more or less broadly and separately rounded; at base each elytron with an elongate, rather broad, moderately elevated gibbosity, gibbositics more or less parallel; at base with two rather irregular rows of granules, the row of larger granules on crest of gibbosity, the row of smaller ones near base of gibbosity, remainder of base with large, scattered punctures, which become much finer, sparser, and obsolete apically; humeri only moderately prominent, anterior margin arcuate and oblique, a large rounded tubercle at angle. Prosternum not much widened behind middle; mesosternal process very deeply emarginate apically; fifth sternite about half again as long as fourth, truncate apically. Procoxae globose, with a very small, obtuse tubercle on inner side; profemora nearly parallel to middle, then somewhat clavate to apex; coarsely rugose on basal half of ventral, feebly so on basal half of dorsal side; remaining femora gradually clavate; metatibiae widened apically; protarsi strongly dilated. Antennae about one-fourth longer than body; scape robust, gradually clavate, not quite attaining middle of pronotum; third segment sinuate, slender, about one-fifth longer than scape; remaining segments gradually shorter, supple-

mentary process of eleventh very conspicuous; fimbriate on first, third, fourth, and fifth segments.

**FEMALE.** Antennal tubercles only very feebly produced; eyes nearly equal to genae in height; prosternum noticeably widened behind middle; procoxae not tubercled; profemora more gradually clavate, only feebly rugose basally; metatibiae very feebly widened apically; fifth sternite nearly twice as long as fourth, deeply emarginate and shallowly, triangularly impressed apically; antennae only very slightly longer than body, scape more slender.

LENGTH 15-18.5 mm.; width 6.5-8 mm.

*Type locality.*—Brazil.

*Distribution.*—Amazon region.

BRAZIL: 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Santarem, June, 1919; [C.M.]. ♀; Pará, July; [C.M.]. ♀; São Paulo de Olivença, June-July, 1883; (M. d'Mathan); [A.N.S.P.].

### **Hypsioma robusta** Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE II, FIGURE 13.

Resembles *H. chaseba* and allies in the coloration but is distinct from all that group in the pronotum having on disk either side of middle a single, large tumescence (instead of two tubercles each side); elytra distinctly less attenuate, with basal gibbosities much broader, humeri more projecting, tubercle at angle larger; eye with lower lobe longer than gena; procoxae in male strongly tuberculate; abdomen medially thinly gray pubescent; antennae nearly one and one-half times length of body in male.

**MALE.** Elongate, ovate, very robust, convex; fuscous, densely covered with pale gray-fulvous pubescence, mottled with brown. Front largely brown pubescent. Pronotal tumescences tinged with brown. Scutellum narrowly brown medially. Elytra gray-fulvous pubescent on base, rest dark brown, mottled with gray-fulvous. Body beneath reddish-brown, hoary pubescent medially, at sides pale gray-fulvous, metepisterna and metasternum laterally maculate with brown; abdomen medially piceous, covered with short, hoary pubescence, through which only a little of the shining surface shows, at sides of each sternite, except fifth, a broad, truncated, triangular macula of fulvous, the base coinciding with the apical margin of the sternites, on first sternite reduced to an oval spot. Legs piceous or dark reddish-brown, irregularly covered with short, hoary, brown, and fulvous pubescence; meso- and metafemora indistinctly annulate with fulvous before apex, tarsal claw segment not paler (nor annulate) basally. Antennae fuscous, segments from fourth narrowly roseate basally; dark brown pubescent, pale bases and basal half of third segment hoary annulate; scape fulvous basally, dark brown toward apex.

Head above minutely alutaceous, with a median line from occiput to epistoma; front narrowly concave between antennal tubercles, minutely alutaceous; genae vertical, minutely punctate, with a few larger punctures interspersed; eye with lower lobe broadly oblong, one-third again the height of gena; antennal tubercles

robust, prominent, with a rather long, obtuse tooth at apex. Pronotum strongly transverse, sides nearly parallel on basal half, before middle distinctly tapering to apex, unarmed, although subangulate near middle; apical transverse sulcus visible as a broad fovea each side, basal one shallow, coalescing with the deeper lateral oblique ones; disk posteriorly finely and sparsely punctate near middle, with an elongate, oval tubercle at middle on basal two-thirds, each side entirely occupied by a strongly elevated, nearly semispherical tumescence, which is not traversed by any impression. Scutellum transverse; sides oblique, straight; apex broad, feebly arcuate, slightly depressed near middle. Elytra robust, sides straight, distinctly tapering to apices, which are separately rounded; basal gibbosity very prominent, subglobose, coarsely punctate and with a few granules anteriorly, extreme base of disk broadly smooth, interrupted by only a few fine granules, behind which disk becomes finely, sparsely punctate, punctures obsolete behind middle, disappearing before apex, each elytron with two or three more or less distinct costae on apical two-thirds; humeri prominent, anterior margin short, oblique, angle with a very prominent, rounded tubercle, from which a carina extends nearly directly posteriorly to anterior fourth of disk; sides rather coarsely and densely punctate. Prosternum moderately wide, simple. Procoxae very tumid posteriorly, with a conical, projecting tubercle anteriorly; profemora robust, subcylindrical, with a broad, deep, oblique impression above, basal two-thirds beneath finely rugose, other femora clavate, the metafemora less strongly so; metatibiae only a little more enlarged than mesofemora. Fifth sternite but slightly longer than fourth, apex broadly truncate. Antennae much longer than body, the seventh segment attaining elytral apex, fimbriate beneath on more proximal segments, very sparsely so distally from seventh; scape robust, clavate, beneath strongly arcuate, below at base transversely rugose; third segment one-sixth longer than first, distinctly and broadly biflexuose; fourth and fifth successively shorter, rest equal to the latter in length; eleventh setose apically, not processed.

LENGTH 14.5 mm.; width 6.5 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male, Upper Rocana, N. Pará, Brazil, July, 1918; (S. M. Klages); [C. M.].

### **Hypsioma simplex** Bates

PLATE II, FIGURE 14.

*Hypselomus simplex* Bates, Ann. Nat. Hist., (3), xvi, 1865, p. 168.

*Hypsioma simplex* Bates, loc. cit., p. 170.

Differs from the *constellata* group in having the elytra entirely brown pubescent, base not pale, basal gibbositities feebly elevated, broad; humeri only moderately projecting, with a large tubercle at angle; abdomen medially thinly gray pubescent; pronotum on disk with the two more lateral tubercles only feebly separated.

**FEMALE.** Elongate-ovate, moderately robust, convex; fuscous, entirely covered with dense, dull fulvous-brown pubescence, pronotum and elytra indistinctly and irregularly mottled with darker brown. Body beneath dark reddish-brown,

irregularly clothed with somewhat brighter fulvous-brown pubescence; abdomen medially fuscous, thinly pubescent, laterally broadly vittate with fulvous-brown. Legs fuscous, thinly fulvous-brown pubescent, metafemora medially indistinctly annulate with darker brown; tarsi entirely, finely gray pubescent. Antennae dark-reddish brown, bases of segments from fourth narrowly roseate, scape fuscous; proximal three segments and roseate bases of others gray pubescent, apical portion of fourth and following covered with fine brown pubescence.

Head minutely punctate, with a fine median line from occiput almost to epistoma; front comparatively wide and concave between antennal tubercles, sides gradually widened below, minutely and densely punctate, with fine punctures interspersed; genae elongate, vertical, punctate as front; eye with lower lobe broadly oblong, short, not quite equal to gena in height; antennal tubercles feebly elevated, small, well separated, apices acute and not dentate. Pronotum transverse, sides straight, tapering to apex, unarmed; apical transverse sulcus broad, shallow, basal one narrower, joining the indistinct, lateral, oblique sulcus each side; disk finely punctate across base, with five small but prominent tubercles, median one longest, most lateral ones least elevated, slightly oblique. Scutellum transverse; sides slightly rounded, feebly oblique; apex broad and arcuate. Elytra with sides almost parallel behind humeri, after middle gradually, arcuately narrowed to apices, which are separately rounded; gibbosity of base prominent, nearly circular in outline, irregularly granulate-punctate, the punctures coarse, the granules feeble, basally more distinct, rest of base behind usual smooth space more finely and sparsely punctate, a row of coarse ones between gibbosity and suture, punctures more obsolete behind middle; humeri prominent, anterior margin straight, somewhat oblique, angle with a large, prominent tubercle, behind which the sides are straight, slightly tapering, and briefly carinate; sides below and behind humeri very coarsely, densely punctate to middle, punctures thence strongly obsolescent. Prosternum simple, rather narrow. Procoxae slightly tumid behind, anteriorly with a very small tubercle; femora clavate, the mesofemora most strongly so, profemora elongate, not at all rugose; metatibiae not much enlarged apically. Fifth sternite twice length of fourth, apex truncate, apical impression broad and shallow, basally becoming linear and more distinct. Antennae distinctly longer than body, sparsely fringed beneath on proximal five segments; scape slender, gradually clavate apically from before middle, not rugose; third segment distinctly, but not strongly, bisinuose.

LENGTH 15.5 mm.; width 6.5 mm.

*Type locality*.—Egá, Brazil.

*Distribution*.—Amazon Valley of Brazil.

BRAZIL: ♀; Santarem; [C.M.].

### ***Hypsioma inornata* Thomson**

PLATE II, FIGURE 15.

*Hypsioma inornata* Thomson, *Physis*, II, 1868, p. 49.

Head, pronotum, and basal fourth of elytra black, rest of elytra dull olive green; humeri projecting, with an angulate carina; elytra

at base rugosely punctate, basal gibbosities short, well elevated, with a row of coarse granules on crest; eye with lower lobe shorter than gena; beneath whitish pubescent, more sparsely so medially on abdomen.

**FEMALE.** Elongate-ovate, rather robust, convex; head and pronotum black, elytra dull olive-green; entirely covered with pale gray pubescence, this varied with irregular and indistinct patches of grayish-olive pubescence (the latter much denser on elytra), extreme base of elytra gray and with a rather broad, indistinct, oblique, gray fascia at middle; beneath fuscous, with long, thin, gray pubescence interspersed with small, glabrous patches, on the abdomen the pubescence is much thinner medially, and laterally there are small, irregular, whitish maculae on each sternite, on the meso- and metasterna laterally, there is a feeble variegation of the grayish-olive pubescence. Legs piceous or black, thinly gray pubescent, feebly variegated with grayish-olive, tarsi, including claw segment, black, with gray pubescence. Antennae black, scape with gray and olive variegated pubescence, apically with a dark brown macula; basal two-thirds of third and basal half of remaining segments gray pubescent, apices dark brown pubescent.

Head above minutely, densely punctate, with median impressed line from occiput to near epistoma; front narrower between eyes, minutely, densely punctate; genae elongate, finely, densely punctate, with a few larger, scattered punctures; eyes oblong-ovate, about one-fourth shorter than genae; antennal tubercles subapproximate, prominent, feebly and obtusely produced on inner side. Pronotum transverse; base moderately wider than apex; sides straight, oblique, lateral tubercles lacking; apical transverse sulcus shallow and much curved, basal one oblique laterally; disk tri-tuberculate, all tubercles strongly elevated, median one slightly basal and elongate, base of disk with few granules. Scutellum transverse; sides nearly straight, oblique; apex more or less notched and depressed at middle. Elytra wide, feebly tapering to apices which are separately rounded; base with a prominent, feebly elongate gibbosity on each elytron, usually with a row of small, rounded granules along the crest, a few small granules on disk near scutellum, remainder of basal fourth with numerous coarse, deep punctures which become slightly less coarse apically, and laterally behind humeri form rugosities to behind middle; humeri strongly projecting and elevated, anterior margin straight, oblique, posterior margin concave, from the humeral angle a short, arcuate carina. Prosternum normal. Procoxae prominent, not tuberculate; profemora very feebly clavate, not rugose, remaining femora gradually and moderately clavate; metatibiae normal; protarsi feebly dilated. Fifth sternite about two times length of fourth, at apex subtruncate, feebly, broadly, triangularly impressed medially. Antennae as long as body, scape not reaching quite to middle of pronotum, more or less capitate, feebly rugose basally, remainder finely, densely punctate, third segment moderately flexuose; third and fourth moderately fimbriate, remainder very slightly fimbriate.

LENGTH 12-14.5 mm.; width 5.75-7.5 mm.

*Type locality.*—Brazil.

*Distribution.*—Brazil.

**BRAZIL:** ♀; Santarem; [C.M.]. ♀; S. Amaro, São Paulo, January, 1941; (A. Maller); [L. Lacey].

**Hypsioma charila** Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE III, FIGURE 1.

Closely related to *H. inornata* but elytra with humeral anterior margin only slightly oblique, angle with a large, rounded tubercle, basal gibbosity more strongly elongate, with fewer granules along its crest; head and pronotum piceous, elytra nearly entirely deep olive-brown; abdomen medially shining, with only a few scattered hairs; eye with lower lobe subequal in height to gena.

FEMALE. Elongate-ovate, robust, subcylindrical, elytra convex; head and pronotum piceous, elytra deep olive-brown; entirely covered with gray, fulvous, and dark brown variegated pubescence. Elytra just before middle with an indistinct, irregular, oblique fascia of gray. Beneath dark reddish-brown, thinly yellowish-white pubescent, with small, irregular, glabrous areas, metasternum with indistinct, brownish maculae laterally; abdomen medially broadly glabrous, each side with an irregular, narrow, dense yellowish-white vitta. Legs piceous, thinly yellowish-white pubescent; femora dorsally at apex, and tibiae, dorsally at base, with an indistinct brown macula; claw segment of tarsi entirely dark brown-gray pubescent on basal third, remainder dark brown pubescent. Antennae dark reddish-brown, scape and third on basal two-thirds and other segments on basal third, yellowish-gray pubescent, remaining portions dark brown.

Head above very finely, densely punctate, with a median impressed line from occiput to near epistoma; front very finely, densely punctate, narrowed between eyes; antennal tubercles well separated, prominent but not produced at apex; genae elongate, finely, densely punctate, with a few coarse, shallow punctures; eye with lower lobe broadly ovate, subequal in height to gena. Pronotum transverse; base wider than apex; sides straight, oblique; with an apical and basal transverse sulcus; disk with three tubercles, the median one small, slightly behind middle, feebly elevated and elongate, one either side more apical, more elevated, feebly elongate; base at middle and sides with punctate-granules. Scutellum very transverse; sides feebly arcuate, oblique; apex broadly rounded, slightly notched medially. Elytra with sides nearly straight, tapering slightly to apex; apices separately rounded; each elytron at middle of base with a broad, elongate, well elevated gibbosity which is granulate-punctate and somewhat arcuate; basal fourth sparsely granulate-punctate, thence sparsely, coarsely punctate to basal third, punctures gradually finer apically. Prosternum widened behind middle; fifth sternite about half again as long as fourth, at apex emarginate and broadly, shallowly, triangularly impressed. Procoxae globose, not tubercled; profemora very gradually widened apically, others more suddenly clavate; tibiae feebly widened from middle to apex. Antennae nearly body length; moderately fimbriate on segments one to five; scape slender, not attaining middle of pronotum, capitate apically, feebly rugose on basal half and finely, densely punctate on apical half; third segment slender, sinuate, only very little longer than scape, remaining segments gradually shorter.

LENGTH 14.5 mm.; width 6.5 mm.

*Holotype*.—Female; São Paulo, Brazil; [A.N.S.P. number 8253].

**Hypsioma opalina** Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE III, FIGURE 2.

From *H. charila*, this species can be separated as follows: elytra more attenuate apically, disk at base more coarsely punctate, humeral anterior margin nearly straight, angle with tubercle obtusely rounded; front very feebly narrowed between eyes; and surface color of elytra olive brown.

FEMALE. Elongate-ovate, rather robust, subcylindrical, elytra convex; head and pronotum fuscous or piceous; elytra dull olive-brown. Head and pronotum pale gray pubescent, varied with fulvous. Scutellum fulvous pubescent, with lateral edges narrowly gray. Elytra thinly fulvous pubescent, with numerous, small, irregular patches of pale gray, the fulvous pubescence forming a rather indistinct, oblique fascia near middle. Beneath dark reddish-brown, rather thinly clothed with yellowish-white pubescence, which is interspersed with numerous small, irregular, glabrous spaces; metasternum with faint touches of fulvous; abdomen medially with a broad glabrous vitta, each side of which is a very narrow whitish vitta. Legs dark reddish-brown, thinly clothed with yellowish-white; claw segment entirely dark brown, thinly gray pubescent on basal two-thirds. Antennae dark reddish-brown; basal two-thirds of scape and third and basal half of remaining segments, yellowish-gray pubescent, remaining third of scape and third segment and half of other segments, dark brown pubescent.

Head above finely, densely punctate, with median impressed line from occiput to near epistoma; front and genae minutely alutaceous; gena with large, scattered and very shallow punctures, much elongate, pubescent; eyes with lower lobe elongate-ovate, three-fourths height of gena; antennal tubercles well separated, not produced at apex but prominent. Pronotum transverse; base wider than apex; sides straight, unarmed; with an apical and basal sulcus; disk with three tubercles, median one just slightly behind middle, very small, round, one either side broad, elongate and more elevated than median; base with a few small granules. Scutellum transverse; sides straight, oblique; apex arcuate, notched medially. Elytra with sides nearly straight, somewhat tapering apically; apices each rounded; each with a longitudinal, rather well elevated, feebly arcuate, granulate-punctate gibbosity, remainder of surface of basal fourth granulate-punctate, thence with coarse, sparse punctures, these becoming smaller apically; humeri projecting, anterior margin strongly oblique, only feebly arcuate, and forming a broad angle with the hind margin, on which is a very obtuse tubercle. Prosternum not widened behind middle; fifth sternite about twice length of fourth, at apex nearly straight, broadly, shallowly, triangularly impressed. Procoxae globose, not tubercled; profemora only very gradually widened apically, remaining femora more suddenly clavate. Antennae about as long as body, fimbriate moderately on first to fifth segments; scape slender, capitate apically, not quite reaching to middle of pronotum; third segment slender, sinuate, one-fifth longer than scape; remaining segments gradually shorter.

LENGTH 15 mm.; width 7 mm.

*Holotype*.—Female; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; [M.C.Z.].

*Paratype*.—Female; Brazil; [M.C.Z.].

**Hypsioma attalia** Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

## PLATE III, FIGURE 3.

From *H. opalina*, which it resembles in lacking a tubercle on the humeri, it differs in elytra having on disk at base more granulations than punctations (the opposite being true of *opalina*); basal gibbosities shorter, less elevated, and less compressed, their posterior ends nearly attaining suture; humeri with anterior margin nearly straight, strongly oblique, at angle truncated; pronotum with discal tubercles less elevated; fifth sternite entirely pale pubescent (although thinly so); eye with lower lobe broadly ovate, small, distinctly shorter than gena (only five-eighths height of gena); front distinctly narrowed between eyes; and scape less robust.

FEMALE. Elongate-ovate, rather slender, subcylindrical, elytra subconvex; blackish to brownish-olive; entirely gray pubescent, spotted with light brown on greenish-brown pubescence. Scutellum with a narrow, glabrous vitta medially. Beneath dark brown, irregularly clothed with whitish pubescence interspersed with small, glabrous areas; abdomen glabrous, shining at middle, laterally white vittate except on fifth sternite where it is nearly entirely white pubescent. Legs and antennae dark brown; legs thinly gray pubescent, femora with a rather small, indistinct brownish patch dorsally at apex. Antennae with scape thinly gray pubescent and with a small, brownish spot dorsally at apex; third segment with basal half gray and apical half brownish; remaining segments with basal third gray, remainder brownish.

Head above finely, densely punctate, a median impressed line from occiput to near epistoma; front finely, densely punctate, with a few large, rather shallow punctures; genae elongate, pubescent, finely, densely punctate, with a few larger punctures; eye small, broadly ovate, about two-thirds genal height; antennal tubercles subapproximate, prominent but not produced at apex. Pronotum transverse; sides straight, oblique, base wider than apex; with a basal and apical sulcus, basal one oblique laterally; disk with median tubercle elongate, more basal, a tubercle either side of middle, more apical, moderately elevated; scattered, coarse punctures basally and on sides. Scutellum transverse; sides straight, oblique; apex subtruncate, notched at middle. Elytra with sides nearly straight, rather attenuate apically; humeri projecting, anterior margin very oblique, angle rounded, with a an elongate gibbosity which is feebly arcuate; basal fourth sparsely granulate-punctate, punctures sometimes forming rugosities particularly on sides of gibbosities, to middle with coarse, close-set punctures, there smaller and more or less evanescent apically; humeri projecting, anterior margin very oblique angle rounded, with a large, rounded tubercle, posterior margin oblique, dorsally with a broad shallow impression. Prosternum slightly widened behind middle of procoxae; fifth sternite about one-third longer than fourth, apically emarginate and triangularly impressed at middle. Procoxae prominent, not tubercled; profemora very gradually clavate, others less gradually so; protarsi feebly widened. Antennae nearly body length, moderately fimbriate on first, third, fourth, and slightly on fifth segments; scape



slender, reaching almost to middle of pronotum, nearly capitate apically, finely, densely punctate; third segment one-third longer than first, sinuate; remaining ones gradually shorter.

LENGTH 14-16 mm.; width 5.5-7 mm.

*Holotype*.—Female; Brazil; [M.C.Z.].

*Paratypes*.—2 females; Brazil. Female; Rio de Janeiro; [all M.C.Z.].

### *Hypsioma hezia* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE III, FIGURE 4.

Closest to *H. opalina*, but elytra with basal gibbosity small, not elongate, straight; humeri more projecting, with a prominent tubercle; eyes with lower lobes oblong-ovate; first abdominal sternite gray pubescent on entire basal half; and pronotum with lateral discal tubercles not well defined nor separated.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, rather slender, subcylindrical, elytra subconvex; black, grayish-brown pubescent. Head and pronotum irregularly varied with pale gray or whitish pubescence. Scutellum broadly margined laterally with gray. Elytra with basal third only slightly varied with gray or whitish pubescence, remaining two-thirds irregularly streaked with ashy. Beneath fuscous, with tawny-white pubescence, this forming a broad lateral vitta either side of abdomen from apical half of third segment, broadly glabrous medially; sides of mesosternum and metasterna anteriorly grayish-brown pubescent. Legs black or fuscous, tawny-white pubescent, slightly variegated with grayish-brown; base of tarsal claw segment pale gray pubescent. Antennae fuscous or piceous; scape thinly gray pubescent, apically brown; third segment on basal half gray, apically brown, remaining segments with basal third gray, apical two-thirds brown.

Head above finely, densely punctate, a median impressed line from occiput to near epistoma; front with sides nearly parallel, finely, densely punctate; antennal tubercles subapproximate, prominent, produced at apex into a short, erect, subacute process; genae elongate, alutaceous, feebly pubescent; eyes with lower lobe oblong-ovate, about two-thirds genal height. Pronotum transverse; sides nearly straight, oblique, base wider than apex; with a basal and apical sulcus, the basal one oblique laterally; disk at middle with narrow, longitudinal tubercle, either side with a moderately elevated, rounded tubercle. Scutellum transverse; sides nearly straight, oblique; apex subtruncate, fully notched at middle. Elytra with sides nearly straight, somewhat attenuate apically, apices each rounded; base near scutellum with a feebly elongate gibbosity each side, between which are a few granules, the remaining portion is deeply, coarsely punctate; remainder of elytra coarsely, moderately punctate, the punctures becoming only slightly smaller apically, but still retaining their depth; humeri strongly projecting, very oblique, forming a sharp angle with the posterior margin, the angle bearing a large rounded tubercle, the dorsal surface of the angle having a large, shallow impression. Prosternum moderately narrow, widening only very slightly after middle of procoxae. Pro-

coxae globose with a short, thick, incurved uncus; profemora beyond basal fourth nearly parallel, dorsally and ventrally transversely rugose on basal two-thirds, remaining femora gradually clavate; metatibiae greatly enlarged apically; protarsi dilated. Fifth sternite about one-third longer than fourth, subtruncate apically. Antennae one and one-third times body length; scape clavate, reaching slightly beyond middle of pronotum; basal two-thirds having five or six deep grooves, on inner and outer side, remainder of surface fine punctate; third segment sinuate, about one-third longer than scape; remaining segments very gradually shorter, eleventh about as long as preceding, with a terminal process.

LENGTH 13.5-15 mm.; width 6.25-7.5 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male; Paraguay; (Germaine); [A.N.S.P. number 8244].

*Paratype*.—Male; same data as holotype; [A.N.S.P.].

### *Hypsioma aristonía* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE III, FIGURE 5.

Closely related to *H. hezia* in that the pronotal lateral discal tubercles are not well defined nor separated; however, the elytra have the basal gibbosities much elongate (but not arcuate), humeri strongly elevated; male with scape more robust and more clavate apically; antennal tubercles only feebly dentate; first sternite in both sexes not gray pubescent at base.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, rather robust, subcylindrical, elytra subconvex; head and pronotum fuscous, elytra dull, grayish-brown; entirely thinly gray pubescent varied with irregular, indistinct, small patches of fulvous or dull ochraceous pubescence. Scutellum with a broad, median vitta of fulvous or dull ochraceous; on the elytra (much rubbed) the pubescence is more or less streaked rather than in small patches. Beneath piceous or fuscous, thinly clothed with dull yellowish-white pubescence, laterally on mesosternum, metepisternum, and metasternum fulvous or dull ochraceous; abdomen medially very broadly glabrous, shining, laterally with a vitta of yellowish-white either side. Legs fuscous or dark brown, very thinly clothed with yellowish-gray pubescence; tarsi and basal half of tarsal claw segment thinly gray pubescent. Antennae with scape piceous, remaining segments dark brown, from and including fourth segment with approximately basal thirds slightly paler than apical two-thirds; scape thinly yellowish-gray pubescent, apex dorsally brown pubescent; third segment with basal half yellowish-gray pubescent, apical half dark brown, remaining segments on basal thirds gray pubescent, apical two-thirds dark brown.

Head finely, densely punctate, with a median impressed line from occiput to near epistoma; front with sides nearly parallel, very finely, densely punctate, with scattered, coarse punctures interspersed; antennal tubercles subapproximate, prominent, only very slightly, obtusely produced at apex; genae elongate, alutaceous, with scattered, coarse punctures; eyes with lower lobe ovate, about one-fourth less in length than genae. Pronotum transverse; base wider than apex; sides nearly

straight, oblique; with a basal and apical sulcus, basal one oblique laterally; disk at middle with a very feebly elevated, elongate tubercle, which is nearer base, either side of which halfway between base and apex is a rounded, moderately elevated tubercle, basal half of disk with a few large punctures. Scutellum transverse; sides nearly straight, oblique; apex subtruncate, feebly notched at middle. Elytra with sides straight to apices, somewhat attenuate; apices separately rounded; base of each elytron near scutellum with an elongate, rather narrow gibbosity; basal fourth of disk with a few punctate-granules, from there with coarse, deep punctures which become finer and evanescent apically; humeri very projecting, anterior margin oblique, forming a rather acute angle with posterior margin, angle with a large, rounded tubercle. Prosternum widened at middle of procoxae; fifth sternite about one-half longer than fourth, at apex very feebly emarginate. Procoxae globose, anteriorly with a short, deeply curved uncus; profemora from basal fourth nearly parallel, rather feebly, transversely rugose dorsally and ventrally, remaining femora gradually clavate; metatibiae much widened on apical half; protarsi strongly dilated. Antennae (only to eighth segment present) with eighth segment reaching to tip of elytra; scape nearly capitate, reaching just to middle of pronotum, with from four to six grooves beneath on basal half, remainder of surface finely densely punctate; third segment sinuate, one-third longer than scape, remaining segments very gradually shorter; fimbriate on first and third, slightly on fourth segments.

FEMALE. More robust; eyes slightly smaller, about one-third less than genal length; procoxae prominent but without uncus; fifth sternite about two-thirds again as long as fourth, at apex subtruncate, broadly, shallowly, triangularly impressed; antennae as long as body, fimbriate through fifth segment; scape more slender, very feebly rugose basally.

LENGTH 14.5-15.5 mm.; width 6.5-7.5 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male; Brazil; [A.M.N.H.].

*Allotype*.—Female; Espirito Santo, eastern Brazil; [A.N.S.P.].

### *Hypsioma affinis* Thomson

PLATE III, FIGURE 6.

*Hypsioma affinis* Thomson, Class Ceramb., 1860, p. 117.

Completely different from all the preceding members of this group except *H. inornata* in having the abdomen thinly gray or grayish-green pubescent on its entire lower surface. From that species it can be distinguished by elytra having the basal gibbositics elongate, broad, feebly elevated and feebly granulated (not short, strongly elevated, and with a single row of coarse granules as in *inornata*); humeri less projecting; pronotal lateral discal tubercles confused; and elytra with surface coloration dull reddish-brown or fuscous, not olive.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, rather robust, convex; head and pronotum dark brown to black, elytra reddish- to dark brown; entirely covered with greenish-gray pubescence which is irregularly varied by patches of a gray olive-green; scutellum with a narrow, glabrous vitta at middle. Beneath dark brown to fuscous, thinly clothed with greenish-gray pubescence; metasternum and sternites laterally with small, indistinct patches of whitish pubescence. Legs fuscous, thinly clothed with greenish, grayish, and white pubescence; tarsal claw segment black, greenish-gray pubescent on basal half, brown apically. Antennae fuscous, scape thinly greenish-gray pubescent, on apex with gray olive-green, remaining segments gray pubescent on basal half, apical half brown.

Head above minutely, densely punctate, with median impressed line from occiput nearly to epistoma; front very finely, densely punctate, with scattered, large punctures; genae elongate, finely, densely punctate, with scattered, large punctures; eyes with lower lobe ovate, slightly shorter than genal height; antennal tubercles subapproximate, prominent, not produced at apex. Pronotum transverse, base slightly wider than apex; sides nearly straight; apical sulcus curved sharply at middle, basal one obliquely curved toward apex laterally; disk tri-tuberculate, median tubercle subelongate and more basal; base of disk with few coarse punctures; lateral tubercles lacking. Scutellum transverse; sides nearly straight, oblique; apex broadly rounded. Elytra with sides nearly straight and slightly tapering to apices which are separately rounded; at base feebly gibbose on each elytron, the gibbositics elongate and arcuate, nearly attaining suture at their distal portion; entire basal fourth feebly granulate-punctate, thence with sparse, coarse, deep punctures which become evanescent apically; humeri strongly projecting, with anterior margin broadly arcuate, oblique, posterior margin forming a right angle and bearing a rounded, prominent tubercle. Prosternum narrow between procoxae. Procoxae prominent, only very feebly and obtusely tubercled before; profemora broad, feebly clavate, not rugose, remaining femora more or less gradually clavate apically, basally narrow; metatibiae rather strongly widened on apical half; protarsi broader than others. Fifth sternite nearly twice length of fourth, shallowly emarginate at apex. Antennae about one and one-third times body length; scape elongate, reaching slightly to behind middle of pronotum, feebly, densely punctate, more or less capitate apically; third segment strongly flexuose, about one-third longer than scape.

**FEMALE.** More robust and less tapering apically than in male; antennae as long as or only feebly longer than body; prosternum broader between procoxae; protibiae only very feebly dilated; fifth sternite twice length of fourth, fringed, slightly emarginate and shallowly, transversely, triangularly impressed apically.

LENGTH 14.5-17 mm.; width 6-7.5 mm.

*Type locality.*—Brazil.

*Distribution.*—Southeastern Brazil.

BRAZIL: 2 ♂; ♀; no locality data; [1 ♂, 1 ♀, M.C.Z.; 1 ♂, A.M.N.H.] ♂; Nova Teutonia, December 23, 1938; (F. Flaumann); [L. Lacey].

**TULCUS** Dillon and Dillon, gen. nov.

Most closely related to *H. robusta*, but differs from it as follows: head with front less constricted between eyes; eye with lower lobe more oblong; pronotum less conical in outline; elytra on base simply punctate, basal gibbositities broad, feebly elevated, humeri obtusely tubercled; antennae with third and fourth segments more robust; femora more strongly clavate, metatibiae more strongly dilated apically; and procoxae distinctly uncate in male.

Moderate sized, elongate-ovate, robust, convex. Head with front elongate, sides oblique, gradually narrowed above, not constricted between eyes; gena vertical; eye with lower lobe broadly oblong-ovate, one and one-half times height of gena; antennal tubercles prominent, well separated, with a short, robust tooth at apex in male. Pronotum transverse, sides broadly arcuate, unarmed, apex distinctly narrower than base; disk broadly tumid each side, at middle with a tubercle. Scutellum transverse. Elytra expanding very slightly before middle, thence arcuately narrowed to apices, which are separately rounded; disk on basal half with sparse, moderate-sized, simple punctures, basal gibbositities broad, feebly elevated; humeri prominent, with an obtuse, slightly elevated tubercle at angle followed by a very short carina on basal fifth. Prosternum simple, slightly widened behind middle; mesosternal process broad, deeply, bilobedly emarginate. Legs moderate in length; procoxae globose, strongly uncate in male; femora robust, gradually clavate from basal third; metatibiae strong dilated apically in male. Antennae one-third longer than body in male; scape robust, reaching nearly to middle of pronotum, strongly clavate on apical third; third segment bisinuate, slightly longer than scape; rest gradually shorter (eleventh segment wanting).

GENOTYPE.—*Hypsioma amazonica* Thomson.

**Tulcus amazonica** Thomson

PLATE IX, FIGURE 13.

*Hypsioma amazonica* Thomson, Class. Ceramb., 1860, p. 119. Bates, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3), xvi, 1865, p. 111 (sep. p. 178).

MALE. Elongate-ovate, robust, subcylindrical; head and pronotum piceous or black; elytra dark reddish-brown. Head and pronotum grayish-fulvous pubescent, a short, oblique, yellowish-white vitta on gena below lower lobe of eye; pronotum basally with irregular, dull ochraceous patches. Scutellum medially broadly brown, sides narrowly fulvous. Elytra brownish-fulvous, mottled very irregularly and indistinctly with grayish-fulvous, and with a narrow, oblique, very indistinct vitta from just behind humeri to behind middle at suture, of same color. Beneath dark reddish-brown, sterna fulvous-gray pubescent; abdomen very finely dark brown pubescent, laterally broadly fulvous pubescent except on first sternite, which has only a very small macula laterally on apical margin. Legs piceous or dark reddish-brown, dark brown pubescent, variegated with fulvous and gray pubescence; femora with a narrow, fulvous fascia at apex; tarsi and tarsal claw segment fulvous-gray

pubescent. Antennae piceous, basal quarter of fourth segment yellowish, following segments with yellowish portion gradually increasing; scape and basal half of third segment yellowish-gray pubescent; scape with a large, irregular, brownish-ochraceous macula at apex.

Head above finely alutaceous, with a median impressed line from occiput to epistoma; front elongate, sides oblique, widest at epistoma, surface finely alutaceous; genae oblong, finely alutaceous, with a few coarse punctures scattered over surface; eye with lower lobe broadly oblong-ovate, one-half longer than gena; antennal tubercles prominent, well separated, at apex with a short, very robust tooth. Pronotum transverse; sides very feebly arcuate, unarmed, apex distinctly narrower than base; apical sulcus deeply curved medially, basal sulcus oblique laterally; disk tri-tuberculate, median tubercle just behind middle, feebly elongate and elevated, one either side more apical, broad and feebly elevated; base of disk with scattered, coarse punctures. Scutellum transverse; sides straight, oblique; apex truncate, deeply notched medially. Elytra widening very slightly before middle, thence rounded to apices, which are separately rounded, basal half with sparse, moderate punctures, these obsolete and much smaller on remainder of surface; each elytron at base with a broad, feebly elevated, arcuate gibbosity; humeri prominent, anterior margin only slightly arcuate, at angle with an obtuse tubercle. Prosternum widened behind middle of procoxae; mesosternal process broadly, deeply, bilobedly emarginate; fifth sternite half longer than fourth, at apex subtruncate or very broadly rounded. Procoxae globose, internally strongly uncate; profemora robust, sides nearly parallel to middle, then clavate to apex, basal half of dorsal and ventral surfaces transversely rugose; remaining femora less robust but more gradually clavate; metatibiae much dilated on apical half; protarsi dilated. Antennae about one-third longer than body; scape robust, reaching nearly to middle of pronotum, capitate apically; on basal half internally and externally with a number of deep grooves, remainder of surface finely, densely punctate; third segment very slightly longer than scape, moderately sinuate.

LENGTH 16 mm.; width 6.5 mm.

*Type locality.*—Amazon region.

*Distribution.*—Amazon region of Brazil.

BRAZIL: ♂; Amazon; [M.C.Z.].

### TRITANIA Dillon and Dillon, gen. nov.

Front elongate, narrow, slightly widened below eyes; eye with lower lobe broadly oblong-ovate, large, slightly taller than gena; antennal tubercles subcontiguous; pronotum conical; elytra sparsely granulate-punctate at base, basal gibbosities moderately elevated; procoxae with a short, robust uncus in male; antennae elongate, one and two-thirds times body length in male, scape rather robust, gradually clavate from base, attaining middle of pronotum, third segment more than one-third again as long as first, slightly sinuous.

Elongate-ovate, rather robust, convex. Head with front elongate, gradually narrower above; gena vertical; eye with lower lobe broadly oblong, about equal in height to gena; antennal tubercles prominent, subcontiguous, at apex with a long, robust, obtuse tooth in male. Pronotum transverse, conical, narrowed anteriorly; sides unarmed; disk with five tubercles. Scutellum transverse. Elytra with sides feebly attenuate; apices separately rounded; basal gibbosities elongate, well elevated; disk on basal third sparsely, coarsely granulate-punctate; humeri projecting, with a prominent, rounded tubercle at angle. Prosternum simple, widened medially; mesosternal process slightly emarginate laterally, apex deeply emarginate. Legs moderate in length; procoxae globose, anteriorly with a short, stout uncus (male); femora robust, gradually clavate; metatibiae feebly expanded in male; protarsi slightly dilated in male. Antennae about two-thirds again as long as body in male; scape reaching nearly to middle of pronotum, slightly arcuate, gradually clavate apically; third segment elongate, nearly one and one-half times as long as a scape, feebly bisinuate; eleventh segment in male distinctly longer than tenth, with a short, curved, apical process.

GENOTYPE: *Hypomia grisea* Fleutiaux and Sallé.

### ***Tritania grisea* Fleutiaux and Sallé**

PLATE III, FIGURE 12.

*Hypomia grisea* Fleutiaux and Sallé, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (6) IX, 1889, p. 469.

*Hypsioma grisea* Fleutiaux and Sallé. Gahan, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1895, p. 125.

MALE. Elongate-ovate, slightly robust, convex; fuscous, entirely covered with dense, hoary-gray or whitish pubescence, sparsely mottled on pronotum and elytra with dark brown. Scutellum dark brown, narrowly rimmed with hoary pubescence. Elytra more or less distinctly banded with broken, oblique, glabrous patches, one indistinct behind humerus, another most distinct behind middle, and a third just before apex. Body beneath and legs entirely fuscous, densely hoary-gray pubescent, the latter more thinly so; abdominal sternites each with a single small, brown macula toward each side, the fourth broadly at middle, the fifth at apex, maculate transversely with dark brown. Antennae fuscous, annulate basally with hoary-gray pubescence, annulation covering two-thirds of third, half of fourth, and gradually reduced on following segments.

Head minutely, not densely punctate, with a median impressed line extending from occiput nearly to epistoma; front very narrow between antennal tubercles, gradually widened below, finely punctate, with coarse, deep punctures interspersed; gena vertical, finely and sparsely punctate, with several coarser punctures intermixed; eye with lower lobe broadly oblong, about equal in height to gena; antennal tubercles prominent, subcontiguous, terminating at apex in a long, robust, obtuse tooth. Pronotum transverse; side nearly straight, unarmed, narrowing gradually to apex; apical transverse sulcus deep, straight, basal one more shallow, connecting with the lateral oblique ones; disk sparsely but distinctly punctate, with median tubercle narrow and linear and with two strong, more or less rounded tubercles each side close together. Scutellum transverse; sides feebly rounded, only slightly oblique; apex broadly arcuate. Elytra with sides only slightly tapering, broadly

arcuate to apices, which are separately, narrowly rounded; disk with an elongate, prominent gibbosity anteriorly toward suture, entire basal one-third coarsely granulate-punctate, the punctures deep and much more distinct than granules, thence finely punctate to middle, apical half smooth; humeri projecting, anterior margin straight, oblique, at the angle a distinct, rounded, prominent tubercle, behind which the margin is concave and only slightly oblique; sides beneath and posterior to humeri coarsely punctate, punctures gradually finer, disappearing at middle. Prosternum simple, widened medially; mesosternal process feebly emarginate laterally, deeply emarginate at apex. Procoxae slightly tumid behind, anteriorly armed with a short, stout uncus; femora only slightly robust, clavate, profemora nearly parallel-sided, narrowed feebly on basal half, beneath moderately, transversely rugose on proximal half; metatibiae swollen slightly on apical part. Antennae two-thirds again as long as body, fimbriate thinly on proximal three segments and on eleventh; scape gradually clubbed from base, only moderately robust, on inner side feebly, transversely rugose; third segment elongate, feebly biflexuous, basal curve indistinct, apical one stronger and broad; eleventh one-half longer than tenth, ending in a short, curved process.

LENGTH 17 mm.; width 7 mm.

*Type locality*.—Basse Terre, Trois Rivières, Guadeloupe.

*Distribution*.—Guadeloupe and northern Brazil (?).

BRAZIL: 1 ♂; Santarem; [C.M.].

*Remarks*.—While the single specimen which has been seen by the authors comes from an entirely different region, quite isolated from Guadeloupe, it agrees so closely with the original description that there is no other course to follow than to consider it as belonging to this species. Only an examination of the type will definitely decide the question, however.

### DELLAH Dillon and Dillon, gen. nov.

Head with front broad, feebly elongate, slightly narrowed below eyes; eye with lower lobe oblong-ovate, two-thirds as tall as gena; antennal tubercles well separated, unarmed in male; pronotum strongly transverse, sides gradually narrowed apically, entire disk tumid, without a central tubercle; elytra strongly attenuate apically, basal gibbosity broad, slightly elevated, base simply punctate; procoxae unicate; meso- and metatibiae expanded in male; antennae with scape attaining at least middle of pronotum, strongly and gradually clavate from base, third segment very feebly bisinuous, nearly one and one-half times as long as first, eleventh longer than tenth and with a terminal process in male.



Moderate in size, elongate-ovate, robust. Head with front broad, slightly elongate, a little narrowed below eyes; gena elongate, widened below; eye with lower lobe oblong-ovate, two-thirds as long as gena; antennal tubercles well separated, prominent, robust, unarmed in male. Pronotum strongly transverse, at apex much narrower than at base, sides straight, unarmed; disk entirely tumid, not distinctly tuberculate. Scutellum transverse. Elytra with sides nearly straight, distinctly attenuate apically, apices separately rounded; disk with a slightly elevated, broad gibbosity, surface simply punctate on basal half; humeri projecting, anterior margin straight, slightly oblique, angle with a large tubercle which is continued, crestlike, by an elevated carina, which extends to basal quarter. Prosternum simple, gradually wider posteriorly; mesosternal process broad, slightly widened to apex, which is emarginate. Legs moderately long; procoxae globose, strongly uncate in male; femora moderately robust, gradually and distinctly clavate from apical quarter, profemora nearly cylindrical in male; meso- and metatibiae swollen apically in male. Antennae one and one-third times body length in male; scape robust, strongly clavate on apical half, attaining middle of pronotum; third segment very feebly bisinuate, about one and one-half times as long as scape, rest gradually shorter; eleventh slightly longer than tenth, and with a terminal process in male.

GENOTYPE: *Hypsioma gilvicornis* Thomson.

### **Delilah gilvicornis** Thomson

PLATE I, FIGURE 15.

*Hypsioma gilvicornis* Dejean, Cat., 1837, p. 369 [nom. nud.].

*Hypsioma gilvicornis* Thomson, Physis, II, 1868, p. 46.

MALE. Elongate-ovate, robust, elytra convex; dark reddish-brown, densely covered with brown, light fulvous, and white pubescence. Head largely light fulvous pubescent, mottled with dark brown, white maculate on center of front, on genae, and along occiput laterally. Pronotum dark brown, variegated with pale fulvous anteriorly, medially, and broadly along base, above hind angle a broad, short, fulvous vitta, anterior angles maculate irregularly with white. Scutellum brown, margined narrowly at apex with white, gradually very broadly so basally. Elytra brown pubescent, with a white, very broken fascia at middle extending obliquely from lateral margin nearly to suture, its posterior and anterior margins strongly dentate; maculate with white, sparsely around scutellum, along suture, and on gibbosities, very strongly so on entire apical half, where the maculae are often vermiculate and reticulate. Body beneath dark reddish-brown, entirely but irregularly covered with hoary-gray pubescence, indistinctly mottled with brown on metasternum, mesosternal sidepieces indistinctly maculate with pale fulvous; abdomen a little more densely hoary pubescent laterally but not vittate, fifth sternite with a triangular, apical, brown macula. Legs dark reddish-brown, thinly hoary pubescent, indistinctly mottled with brown, tinged above with fulvous; tarsal claw segment pale reddish on basal half, entirely hoary pubescent except on apex where it is tinged with brown. Antennae with first two segments and apices of others fuscous, from third segment basal three-fifths of each pale reddish; pale

fulvous pubescent, macula on club of scape and dark apices of following segments dark brown.

Head minutely alutaceous, with a median impressed line from occiput to clypeus; front nearly of equal width throughout, constricted slightly above clypeus, deeply concave and impressed between antennal tubercles, slightly tumid at center, transversely impressed above clypeus, entire surface very finely, not densely punctate; genae elongate, vertical, narrowed just below eye, very finely, not densely punctate; eye with lower lobe oblong, small, equal to two-thirds the height of gena; antennal tubercles robust, prominent, well separated, unarmed at apex. Pronotum strongly transverse, sides nearly straight, narrowed gradually to apex, unarmed; apical and basal transverse sulci shallow, the latter coalescent with the very short, shallow, oblique lateral ones; entire disk tumid, including central portion, so that there is no separate median tubercle, the part each side of middle more strongly elevated, between middle and side a short, distinct, longitudinal impression, along basal sulcus coarsely and sparsely punctate. Scutellum strongly transverse, sides straight, oblique, apex broadly rounded, notched medially, not elevated or produced laterally. Elytra with sides nearly straight, tapering to apices, which are separately rounded; basal gibbosity not very prominent, between it and humerus and behind it a sinuate, longitudinal (then oblique) impression, entire base coarsely, not densely, uniformly punctate, behind middle punctures suddenly finer and shallower, obsolete before apex; humeri strongly projecting and elevated, anterior margin straight, slightly oblique, angle acute, with a very large, prominent, curved tubercle, which is continued, crestlike, by an elevated carina, this extends strongly obliquely for a space equal in length to the anterior margin, then runs longitudinally for a shorter distance and fades into the disk; sides below humeri punctate as disk. Prosternum simple, rather broad, expanded only at extreme base. Procoxae anteriorly tumid and armed with an obtusely angulated, robust uncus; femora elongate, clavate, profemora robust, subcylindrical, narrowed at base and apex, beneath very finely rugose; mesotibiae and metatibiae equally and strongly expanded apically, densely setose. Fifth sternite slightly longer than fourth, apex broadly rounded, feebly emarginate at middle. Antennae one-third again as long as body, eighth segment surpassing elytral apex, beneath sparsely fimbriate on proximal three segments; scape robust, compressed, gradually and strongly clavate from base, beneath at base irregularly rugose; third segment one and two-fifths times the length of first, feebly bisinuous; fourth and fifth successively shorter, rest subequal, eleventh with a short process at apex.

LENGTH 15.5 mm.; width 7 mm.

*Type locality.*—Brazil.

*Distribution.*—Amazon region.

BRAZIL: ♂; Santarem; [C.M.].

### CHAROIDES Dillon and Dillon, gen. nov.

Related to *Hypsioma* in the body form; front elongate, distinctly and gradually narrowed above; pronotum conical, disk with five tubercles, or with a median tubercle and a tumescence each

side, these tumescences each bearing two feeble tubercles, armed or unarmed laterally; metatibiae strongly expanded in male; antennal tubercles approximate but not contiguous, armed with a short tooth in male, shorter in female. Differs in eye being broadly oblong-ovate, variable in height but never much shorter or longer than gena; elytra less attenuate, basal gibbositities distinct but less strongly elevated, broad, without granules, humeri similar in form but often not followed by a carina; prosternum with or without a process; procoxae at most with a feeble tubercle in male; tarsi with all claw segments pale at base; antennae at most slightly longer than body in male, shorter than body in female, distinctly annulated from third or fourth segments, scape slender, at least attaining middle of pronotum, abruptly clavate on apical third, third segment more strongly bisinuate, a little longer than first, eleventh not at all elongate in male, without a terminal process.

Moderate sized, elongate-ovate, robust, convex. Head with front elongate, distinctly and gradually narrowed above; gena elongate, vertical; eye with lower lobe broadly oblong-ovate, variable in height, but never much shorter or longer than gena; antennal tubercles moderately prominent, narrowly separated, in male with a short, robust, subacute tooth. Pronotum transverse, conical, base much wider than apex, armed or unarmed laterally; disk with five more or less distinct tubercles. Scutellum transverse, emarginate at apex. Elytra distinctly attenuate apically, apices each rather broadly rounded; basal gibbosity distinct; disk on basal half simply punctate, sometimes rugosely so; humeri prominent, anterior margin strongly arcuate, oblique, angle with a large rounded tubercle, sometimes followed by a short carina. Prosternum simple or armed with a transverse process between procoxae, wider posteriorly; mesosternal process short, broad, emarginate laterally, bilobed so at apex. Legs moderate; procoxae at most with a feeble tubercle in male; femora rather strongly clavate on apical third; metatibiae strongly expanded apically in male; tarsi with claw segment pale basally, apex dark, protarsi feebly dilated in male. Antennae as long as or slightly longer than body in male, in female usually a little shorter; scape reaching to or near middle of pronotum, slender, abruptly clavate on apical third; third segment strongly bisinuate, usually pale at base, a little longer than first, fourth and following segments pale basally, fourth distinctly shorter than scape, rest gradually diminishing in length, eleventh usually not elongate or processed at apex in male.

GENOTYPE: *Hypselomus picticornis* Bates.

#### KEY TO SPECIES

1. Prosternum with a transverse, elevated process between procoxae .....7  
    Prosternum unarmed .....2
2. Antennae with third segment pale pubescent at base, but surface is uniformly piceous .....*picticornis* (p. 76)  
    Antennae with third segment having at last basal quarter of surface pale....3
3. Antennae with third segment pale on basal quarter only, following segments also only pale on basal quarter .....*fulvofasciata* (p. 74)  
    Antennae with basal third or more pale on third and following segments....4

4. Elytra with a very distinct, oblique, dark brown fascia from behind humerus to suture before middle ..... *distincta* (p. 77)  
Elytra without a distinct dark brown band as above ..... 5
5. Elytra on basal half closely, rather coarsely, and deeply punctate  
*lycimria* (p. 72)  
Elytra on basal half sparsely, obsoletely punctate ..... 6
6. Elytra with whitish median fascia very broken, indistinct or wanting  
*antennata antennata* (p. 71)  
Elytra with median fascia somewhat irregular, distinct  
*antennata sodalis* (p. 72)
7. Pronotum armed laterally ..... 8  
Pronotum unarmed laterally ..... 11
8. Antennae with third segment having its surface entirely fuscous, not pale basally, although it is hoary pubescent there; elytra without a pale fascia ..... *pagana* (p. 58)  
Antennae with third segment pale at base, as well as hoary pubescent there; elytra with a pale median fascia ..... 9
9. Antennal fourth segment with basal annulation broad, covering basal two-fifths of segment; elytra on basal half entirely dark brown without pale pubescence there ..... *hebes* (p. 59)  
Antennal fourth segment narrowly annulate at base, annulation not broader than one-fifth of the length; elytra dark brown, usually with paler pubescence interspersed ..... 10
10. Meso- and metafemora broadly, dark annulate medially; elytral median fascia very broadly whitish on anterior margin, preceded by a short, dark brown fascia; basal half of disk dark fulvous, a few small dark brown patches interspersed ..... *litura* (p. 62)  
At least mesofemora not dark annulate medially; elytral median fascia narrowly whitish on anterior margin, without a preceding dark brown band, basal half of elytra dark brown, with a little fulvous interspersed  
*cruda* (p. 64)
11. Elytra without a distinct, median, pale fascia ..... 12  
Elytra with a distinct, median, pale fascia ..... 14
12. Antennal third segment entirely piceous ..... *soma* (p. 67)  
Antennal third segment with surface pale on basal third ..... 13
13. Antennal third segment one-sixth longer than scape ..... *thysbe* (p. 68)  
Antennal third segment subequal in length to scape  
*antennata antennata* (p. 71)
14. Basal fifth of third antennal segment pale ..... *pulla* (p. 65)  
Basal half of third antennal segment pale ..... 15
15. Pronotum with discal tubercles small, separated, distinct; elytra with median whitish fascia not attaining suture ..... *subcostata* (p. 61)  
Pronotum with discal tubercles large, not well separated, indistinct; elytral median fascia attaining suture ..... 16
16. Elytra on basal half closely, rather coarsely, and deeply punctate  
*lycimnia* (p. 72)  
Elytra on basal half sparsely, obsoletely punctate ..... 17
17. Fifth abdominal sternite entirely dark; elytra median pale fascia less distinct; front only slightly widened below eye ..... *antennata sodalis* (p. 72)  
Fifth abdominal sternite with at least some pale pubescence; elytral median pale fascia distinct; front more strongly widened below eye .. *pallida* (p. 69)

**Charoides pagana** Pascoe

PLATE IV, FIGURE 1.

*Hypselomus paganus* Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., (2), v, 1859, p. 35. Bates, Ann. Nat. Hist., (3), xvi, 1865, p. 167.

*Hypsioma pagana* Pascoe. Bates, loc. cit., p. 170.

Distinct in lacking a pale fascia on elytra, these organs having a general mottled appearance, usually with a more or less distinct, dark brown fascia; abdomen dark brown medially; prosternum processed; pronotum armed laterally.

MALE. Elongate-ovate, robust, convex; black, entirely covered by dense tawny pubescence, everywhere mottled with dark brown, rounded spots, on elytra often coalescing to form reticulating lines, and on pronotum sometimes condensed to form dark patches. Body beneath fuscous or black, covered with dense fulvous pubescence, mottled with dark brown rounded spots; thorax medially hoary pubescent abdomen at middle broadly covered with dark brown pubescence, variegated with hoary pubescence, laterally with a wide vitta of fulvous, mottled with brown. Legs fuscous to black, variegated with hoary and dark brown pubescence; metatibiae indistinctly annulate at middle with fulvous; tarsi thinly hoary pubescent, claw segments with basal half roseate or yellowish. Antennae fuscous or black, bases of segments from fourth (and occasionally third beneath) narrowly and distinctly roseate or yellowish; scape fulvous pubescent mottled with brown; base of third segment covered with hoary pubescence, brown mottled, the remaining segments and apical half of third dark brown, the rosy or yellowish portions hoary-gray pubescent.

Head minutely punctate, with a median line from occiput to epistoma; front narrow, feebly concave between antennal tubercles, densely and finely punctate, entire surface more or less roughened by coarse but feeble, interspersed punctures; genae vertical, finely punctate and coarsely, irregularly rugose; eye with lower lobe oblong, slightly greater than gena in height; antennal tubercles prominent, distinctly separated, armed at apex with a robust, short, obtuse tooth. Pronotum transverse; sides rounded, distinctly narrowed apically; apical transverse sulcus subobsolete, terminating each side in a distinct, rounded fovea, basal sulcus distinct, broad and shallow, nearly straight, connecting with the deeper lateral oblique sulci; disk with five prominent, elongate, acute tubercles across middle, median one more basal, lateral ones oblique, basal third distinctly, but sparsely, finely granulate-punctate; sides with a small, acute, subconical tubercle. Scutellum transverse; sides feebly rounded, oblique; apex subtruncate, notched and impressed medially, the sides thus prominent and subtubercleform. Elytra with sides nearly straight, narrowed to apices, which are separately rounded; disk with entire basal half coarsely, not densely, irregularly punctate, punctures finer behind middle but attaining apex; a small but abrupt tumid area on each base toward suture; humeri strongly oblique and prominent, terminating in a large, polished tubercle, behind tubercle briefly subcarinate or compressed; sides below humeri coarsely and more densely punctate. Prosternum with a strong transverse process between procoxae; procoxae tumid posteriorly, not tubercled anteriorly; femora elongate,

clavate; profemora with the club very indistinctly constricted at middle, rugose on basal half beneath; metatibiae strongly expanded before apex; protarsi very strongly broadened. Fifth sternite one-third longer than fourth, apex distinctly emarginate. Antennae only slightly longer than body, distinctly fimbriate beneath to fifth segment, thence very sparsely so to apex; scape slender, feebly clavate after middle; third segment strongly bisinuate; eleventh segment shorter than tenth, its apex unmodified.

FEMALE. Form more robust; antennal tubercles unarmed at apex; profemora not very rugose beneath; fifth sternite one-half longer than fourth, with a broad, shallow, triangular impression at middle, basally linear, apex broadly and feebly arcuate; antennae subequal to body in length, scape more slender than in male.

LENGTH 14-19 mm.; width 6.6-9.5 mm.

*Type locality.*—Pará.

*Distribution.*—Possibly the entire northern part of South America.

BRAZIL: ♀; São Paulo de Olivença, June-July 1883; [A.N.S.P.]. ♂, ♀; São Paulo de Olivença, May 1923; (S. Klages); [C.M.].

COLOMBIA: ♂; no locality data; [C.M.].

PERU: ♂; Rioja, Dep't. San Martín, 400 m., November 24, 1936; (F. Woytkowski); [L. Lacey]. ♂; Pto. Inca, Pachitea; [L. Lacey]. 2 ♂; Satipo Valley, Junín Prov., December, 1941; (A. Mailer); [L. Lacey]. ♀; Rio Santiago, November 2, 1924; [A.M.N.H.]. ♂, ♀; Upper Rio Tapiche; [A.M.N.H.]. ♂; Lower Rio Ucayale, January 23, 1928; [A.M.N.H.].

BOLIVIA: ♂; Tumupasa, December; (M. R. Lopez); [U.S.N.M.].

### **Charoides hebes** Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE IV, FIGURE 2.

The presence on the pronotum of a very robust, prominent lateral tubercle, the more or less obsolete median discal one; scutellum deeply notched at apex; elytra coarsely punctate at base, the humeri very projecting, without a carina; front deeply foveate each side between eyes; basal fourth of third antennal segment pale; as well as the maculation distinguishes this species.

FEMALE. Elongate-ovate, rather robust, convex; dark reddish-brown or fuscous, clothed with dark brown pubescence. Eyes irregularly margined with fulvous-gray pubescence, and pronotum anteriorly sparsely variegated with the same color. Elytra each side with an indistinct, triangular, fulvous-gray fascia, the base of which coincides with the lateral margin, extending from below humerus to beyond apical fifth, its apex placed behind middle of elytron close to the suture, on its anterior side runs an undulating, distinct, whitish line, which begins at middle of lateral margin, ascends directly to disk, then runs obliquely to apex of triangle, the midportion of the triangle is mostly brown, traversed by several

streaks of fulvous-gray; apical third of disk faintly streaked with fulvous. Body beneath fuscous, covered with gray, fulvous or rosy-gray, and dark brown variegated pubescence; abdomen dark brown pubescent with hoary gray hairs interspersed, laterally vittate with pale rosy-gray, the vitta strongly narrowed on first sternite and ending at middle of fifth. Legs fuscous, thinly fulvous-gray pubescent, the pubescence often forming reticular lines, especially on femora; tarsi with claw segment pale yellowish, a little less than apical half black. Antennae fuscous, basal third beneath of third segment, entire basal two-fifths of fourth and basal fourth of following segments pale yellowish; scape and third segment variegated with hoary and dark brown pubescence, the basal fifth of third and pale areas of the following segments thinly gray pubescent, apical portion of distal segments from fourth dark brown.

Head minutely, densely punctate, with a median impressed line from occiput nearly to epistoma; front narrow and slightly concave between antennal tubercles, minutely and densely punctate, with close-set, coarse punctures along each side below and on entire clypeal region, between eyes on each side half-way between the median line a distinct elongate fovea and a broader but more shallow one each side of median line above clypeus, a linear impression on lower half along lateral margins; genae vertical, sparsely pubescent, coarsely, rugosely punctate; eye with lower lobe broadly oblong, shorter than the gena; antennal tubercles slightly prominent, well separated, produced shortly at apices. Pronotum transverse, sides nearly straight, strongly narrowed to apex, behind middle with a large, robust tubercle; apical transverse sulcus shallow, basal one sinuous and deeper, especially at middle, coalescent with the lateral oblique sulci; disk with a very feeble tubercle subbasally, four others prominent, subapical, arranged in a curved line, subequal to each other in size, at base with a band of scattered, fine punctures. Scutellum strongly transverse; sides straight, oblique; apex deeply notched at middle, the angles somewhat elevated. Elytra feebly attenuate to behind middle, apices separately, narrowly rounded; each disk medially near base distinctly gibbose, gibbosity extended posteriorly obliquely to suture, entire basal half coarsely and irregularly punctate, punctures shallow, behind middle becoming finer, obsolescent before apex; humeri strongly projecting, anterior margin straight, very oblique, angle with a large tubercle, posterior margin short, forming almost a right angle with the anterior, without a distinct carina but angle of declivity so abrupt as to appear as one when viewed from above; sides behind and below humeri very coarsely, irregularly punctate, posteriorly suddenly finely so. Prosternum with a strong process between coxae at middle. Procoxae very obtusely tuberculate anteriorly; femora distinctly clavate, profemora not rugose; metatibiae unmodified. Fifth sternite twice as long as fourth, apex truncate, with a deep median line at base terminating on apical half in a broad impression which appears to be traversed by two rugosities. Antennae distinctly shorter than body, sparsely fimbriate beneath on proximal five segments; scape rather robust, apex distinctly clavate; third segment subequal in length to first, strongly bisinuate; rest gradually shorter.

LENGTH 14 mm.; width 6.6 mm.

*Holotype*.—Female; Quiroz, Peru; (F. Woytkowski); [author's collection].

**Charoides subcostata** Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE IV, FIGURE 3.

Somewhat related to *C. hebes* but elytral median pale fascia is broader, more distinct; basal half of third antennal segment and at least basal third of following segments pale; and humeri shortly carinate.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, robust, convex; dark reddish-brown to fuscous, entirely covered with thin, dull grayish-brown pubescence. Head below eye, and front with indistinct maculae of paler pubescence. Pronotum sometimes with small, irregular maculae of paler pubescence. Elytra each just before middle with an oblique, strongly undulating line of creamy-white pubescence, extending toward, but not attaining, suture, and a shorter similar line at apical third, not oblique, attaining middle of disk, between the two lines are two indistinct, small maculae, lying within the sinuations; a large irregular macula of hoary pubescence at suture just before apex; each with an indistinct brown band outlining front margin of median line and several short longitudinal lines and dots between apical line and apex. Body beneath reddish-brown, pale dull brownish-gray pubescent, with scattered, indistinct maculae of paler pubescence, one especially distinct on mesal end of mesepimera; abdomen fuscous, thinly clothed with short, dull grayish-brown pubescence, laterally broadly vittate with fulvous-gray, vitta narrow on first sternite, sometimes with a transverse streak of same color on the third and fourth segments apically. Legs dark reddish-brown to fuscous, thinly and irregularly covered with pale gray pubescence; femora annulate at apex with fulvous-gray; tarsal claw segment with basal half testaceous. Antennae fuscous or black; basal half of third segment and bases of following segments distinctly yellowish or roseate; clothed with dark grayish-brown pubescence, hoary pubescent on pale portions and on basal two-thirds of scape and on entire second segment.

Head minutely, densely punctate, with a fine median line from occiput to epistoma; front narrowly concave between antennal tubercles, densely, minutely punctate, with a number of scattered, moderately coarse punctures interspersed; genae vertical, minutely alutaceous and with a few coarse punctures more or less seriate, sparsely pubescent; eye with lower lobe broadly oblong, distinctly shorter than gena; antennal tubercles subapproximate, prominent, shortly, robustly dentate at apex. Pronotum transverse; sides nearly straight, gradually narrowed anteriorly, unarmed; disk with five prominent tubercles, the median one least elevated, wider behind, lateral ones least elongate, slightly oblique, a few coarse punctures basally; apical transverse sulcus distinct, straight, basal sulcus shallow, rather broad, short, connecting with the equally shallow lateral oblique sulci. Scutellum transverse; sides straight, strongly oblique; apex rounded, with a strong projection or tubercle each side. Elytra with sides nearly straight, feebly attenuate, apices each broadly rounded; base of each disk behind scutellum broadly and moderately gibbose, entire basal half with irregularly scattered, rather close, coarse, very shallow punctures, apically with several feeble costae; humeri prominent, oblique, with a broad, feebly elevated tubercle at the angle, from this tubercle extends a short distinct carina, running briefly oblique, then directed posteriorly, its entire length only slightly greater than anterior margin of humerus; sides below humeri



indistinctly, moderately coarsely punctate on basal half. Prosternum with a transverse process between procoxae, these tumid posteriorly, with a small but distinct, ovoid tubercle anteriorly; femora comparatively slender, clavate, profemora basally on ventral surface with a few coarse rugosities; metatibiae on apical two-thirds strongly dilated. Fifth sternite one-half longer than fourth, apex feebly emarginate. Antennae distinctly longer than body, the ninth segment attaining tip of elytra, moderately fringed beneath on proximal five segments, thence with scattered setae to apex; scape elongate, slender, apical third moderately capitate; third segment only slightly longer than first, distinctly bisinuate.

**FEMALE.** Less robust; elytra not as attenuate; transverse prosternal process more distinct; fifth sternite at apex retuse, shallowly, triangularly impressed; procoxae with tubercle slightly less prominent; profemora not rugose basally; metatibiae not dilated apically; antennae distinctly shorter than body.

LENGTH 15.5-17 mm.; width 7-7.7 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male; Quiroz, Peru, April 10, 1932; [in author's collection from Wd's N. H. Est.].

*Allotype*.—Female; Piches and Perene Valleys, Peru, 2000-3000 ft.; [U.S.N.M.].

### **Charoides litura** Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

#### PLATE IV, FIGURE 4.

Distinguishable from other members of this group by the eye having the lower lobe slightly shorter than gena; pronotal lateral tubercle broad and feebly elevated, with a short process, the discal ones elongate, the more lateral ones successively more robust than median, basal sulcus interrupted each side of middle; scutellum retuse at apex, the angles only feebly elevated; elytra at base more sparsely punctate, humerus followed by a carina to near middle (as in *pulla*), the anterior line of median fascia very broad, its anterior margin straight and oblique; meso- and metafemora broadly dark brown annulate medially.

**FEMALE.** Elongate-ovate, rather robust, convex; black, covered with fulvous-gray pubescence, finely mottled with dark brown pubescence. Head above with two oblique, narrow, triangular maculae of dark brown, one each side of median line just before occiput. Pronotum blotched with dark brown at middle of disk. Scutellum distinctly margined with fulvous-gray. Elytra on basal third deep fulvous pubescent, everywhere mottled with dark brown, each disk from declivity before middle with an oblique fascia of white pubescence, interrupted before suture, its posterior margin rather undulated, followed behind by scattered white specks, which more or less form an indistinct, broken fascia, narrowed, parallel to the anterior one, before the distinct fascia, an oblong, obliquely transverse macula of

dark brown pubescence; lateral margin at middle and at apical third with irregular maculae of white which do not attain the discal fasciae. Body beneath fuscous, rather thinly covered with bright fulvous-gray or pale rosy-fulvous pubescence somewhat mottled with brownish; abdomen medially black or piceous, sparsely and irregularly hoary pubescent, laterally broadly vittate with pale rosy-fulvous, the vittae more or less broken into maculae on each sternite, much narrowed on first sternite, less strongly so on second, on fifth nearly subdivided transversely into two maculae each side. Legs fuscous; profemora irregularly gray pubescent, coarsely mottled with brownish, meso- and metafemora distinctly covered with pale rosy-fulvous pubescence, broadly annulate with brown at middle; tibiae and tarsi sparsely hoary pubescent, the former annulate at middle with rosy or hoary pubescence; claw segment of tarsi black, its basal half rosy-yellowish. Antennae fuscous, basal quarter of all segments from third rosy-yellowish; scape covered with fulvous-gray or pale rosy-fulvous pubescence, mottled with brown, remaining segments dark brown pubescent, the pale bases thinly hoary pubescent.

Head above with punctation obscured by pubescence, a median line from occiput nearly to epistoma; front broadly concave between antennal tubercles, minutely, densely punctate, without trace of larger punctures, feebly and broadly impressed above clypeus; genae vertical, pubescent, minutely and densely punctate, with a few scattered, coarse, shallow punctures; eye with lower lobe oblong, not quite equal in height to gena; antennal tubercles rather prominent, more or less remote, not produced at apex. Pronotum transverse, sides nearly straight, slightly narrower apically, behind middle with a broad, feebly elevated tubercle, at apex of which is a short tooth-like process; apical transverse sulcus feeble, basal one deeper, interrupted each side of middle, coalescent with lateral oblique sulci; disk with five prominent, elongate tubercles, successively more robust from middle one to lateral ones, the latter distinctly oblique, base not visibly punctate. Scutellum transverse; sides straight, strongly oblique; apex broadly retuse, the angles slightly elevated but not produced. Elytra slightly narrowed to apices, which are separately rounded; each disk at middle towards base slightly gibbose, entire basal half sparsely moderately punctate broadly and more densely so along suture, punctures behind middle finer and gradually obsolete to apex; humeri slightly projecting, anterior margin straight, strongly oblique, angle with a moderate-size, rounded tubercle, from which runs a carina posteriorly and slightly obliquely almost to middle; sides irregularly punctate. Prosternum with a transverse process between coxae. Procoxae globose, feebly tuberculate anteriorly; femora clavate, profemora not rugose; metatibiae more strongly expanded and more setose than the others. Fifth sternite twice as long as fourth, apex truncate, a broad shallow impression on apical half. Antennae as long as body, distinctly fimbriate beneath to fifth segment, a few following segments with setae at their apices; scape elongate, slender, apical two-fifths suddenly capitate; third segment as long as first, strongly bisinuate; rest gradually shorter.

LENGTH 13.5 mm.; width 6.2 mm.

*Holotype*.—Female; Cachuela, Bolivia, March; (W. M. Mann); [U.S.N.M. number 57216].

**Charoides cruda** Erichson

PLATE IV, FIGURE 5.

*Hypselomus crudus* Erichson, Arch. für Naturg., XIII, 1, 1847, p. 148.*Hypsioma cruda* Erichson, Lacordaire, Gen. Col., IX, 1872, p. 676. Thomson, Typi Ceramb., 1878, table III, p. 12.*Hypsioma subfasciata* Thomson, Class. Ceramb., 1860, p. 118.*Hypselomus dimidiatus* Bates, Ann. Nat. Hist. (3), XVI, 1865, p. 112.*Hypsioma dimidiatus* Bates, loc. cit., p. 170.

Elytra on basal half entirely dark brown, except for a few, small, scattered patches of pale pubescence; abdomen medially entirely dark brown pubescent; metatibiae dark brown annulate medially; prosternum processd; antennae with basal fifth of surface of third segment pale and not more than basal fourth of following segments pale.

FEMALE. Elongate-ovate, robust, convex; dark brown or fuscous. Head and pronotum grayish-yellow pubescent, spotted and mottled with dark grayish-brown. Scutellum dark brown, laterally narrowly vittate with grayish-yellow. Elytra grayish-brown pubescent, at middle with a more or less triangular macula, the longest side lateral, and apex of triangle toward but not attaining suture, macula outlined with yellowish-white, the anterior edge bordered by a broad, dark brown vitta which attains humerus, on inner side macula indistinctly streaked with grayish-brown or dark fulvous; the apical portion of elytra spotted and streaked indistinctly with slightly paler pubescence. Beneath dark brown or fuscous, sternites rather densely clothed with grayish-yellow pubescence, entire pro- and mesosternum and sides of metasternum mottled with dark grayish-brown; abdomen dark brown pubescent, each side with a broad, pale fulvous vitta. Legs dark brown, grayish-yellow pubescent, heavily streaked with dark brown pubescence; tibiae annulate medially with gray-yellow; femora with nearly basal two-thirds pale, apex dark brown. Antennae with scape piceous, remaining segments dark brown; scape mottled with gray-yellow and dark brown pubescence; third segment with basal fourth pale pubescent, remainder dark brown; from fourth segment basal thirds pale.

Head above finely, densely punctate, with fine median impressed line from occiput nearly to epistoma; front roughly, coarsely, rather obsoletely punctate, toward epistoma more or less rugose; antennal tubercles prominent, subapproximate; eye with lower lobe nearly ovate, subequal to genae which are vertical and rugose. Pronotum transverse, base distinctly wider than apex; disk longitudinally carinate at middle, greater part of carina basal, sides of disk bituberculate; basal and apical sulcus broad and rather shallow, apical curved at middle; lateral tubercle feeble, with a short, obtuse process. Scutellum transverse; sides straight, oblique; apex deeply emarginate medially. Elytra with sides feebly arcuate, slightly narrowed apically; apices separately rounded; base to middle at suture and to basal third laterally, coarsely, sparsely, deeply punctate; each elytron feebly gibbous medially at base, behind middle punctures evanescent; humeri obliquely

rounded, with a large tubercled process which is distinctly bilobed. Procoxae tumid; profemora gradually clavate; metatibiae slightly clubbed apically. Fifth sternite about one-third longer than fourth, feebly emarginate apically, and shallowly, triangularly impressed. Antennae nearly as long as body; scape long, slender, capitate, finely, densely punctate, with a few scattered coarse punctures especially basally; third segment moderately sinuate.

LENGTH 11-15 mm.; width 5-7 mm.

*Type locality.*—Peru (*cruda*); Cayenne (*subfasciata*); Egá (*dimidiata*).

*Distribution.*—Guianas through the Amazon region into Peru.

PERU: ♂, ♀; Middle Rio Ucayali, December 20, 1926, and December, 1927; [A. M. N. H.].

BRAZIL: 7 ♂, ♀; Santarem; [C.M.].

FRENCH GUIANA: 3 ♂, ♀; Cayenne; [M. C. Z.].

### **Charoides pulla** Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE IV, FIGURE 6.

Closely related to *C. cruda* but differs in having pronotum entirely unarmed laterally, and all discal tubercles elongate; scutellum with apex much more strongly produced and elevated each side; elytra with basal gibbosities more prominent, punctation finer and sparser, median fascia narrow, not attaining suture, post-humeral carina distinct and attaining middle; and entire surface less visibly mottled.

MALE. Elongate-ovate, robust, convex; fuscous or piceous, covered with dark brown pubescence and variegated with pale fulvous-gray. Head above largely fulvous-gray pubescent, each side of vertex usually with a slightly oblique streak of brown pubescence, widened gradually toward occiput, which it does not attain. Front and prothorax mostly dark brown pubescent, variegated slightly with fulvous-gray, the latter especially so along base and apex. Scutellum tinged with fulvous-gray pubescence apically. Elytra thinly dark grayish-brown pubescent on basal half, at middle of side margin an indistinct grayish spot, above and anterior to which, beginning at the lateral carina, is an arcuate, whitish line, this line runs obliquely beyond middle of disk, where there are several paler forks, then curves posteriorly, terminating at apical third, from the apical fourth sublaterally a less distinct, broken, undulating line ascends to the apex of the anterior streak, the enclosed area indistinctly fulvous-grayish pubescent, streaked with brown, the entire apical region is fulvous-gray, irregularly mottled with brown. Body beneath fuscous, rather thinly fulvous-gray pubescent; abdomen medially covered with sparse, dark brown pubescence, with numerous hoary hairs interspersed, each side broadly vittate with fulvous, the vittae narrowed on first sternite and attaining the apex of fifth. Legs fuscous, thinly hoary pubescent; femora mottled irregularly and coarsely with dark brown, the apices fulvous; tarsi with claw segment rosy-

yellow, the apical third fuscous or piceous. Antennae fuscous, basal quarter of third segment beneath, entire basal third of fourth, and basal fourth of following segments, rosy-yellow; scape and third segment covered with fulvous-gray pubescence, mottled with dark brown, basal one-third of third segment, and pale bases of the following, gray pubescent, apical portion of fourth and following clothed with dark brown.

Head above densely, minutely punctate, with a median impressed line from occiput nearly to epistoma; front minutely, densely punctate, with a number of coarse punctures interspersed, along lateral margin on lower half with a broad linear impression, and on each side of middle above clypeus a broad, shallow fovea; genae vertical, pubescent, irregularly and coarsely rugose; eye with lower lobe oblong, narrowed gradually below, subequal in height to gena; antennal tubercles somewhat remote, feebly prominent, terminating at apex in a broad, obtuse, short tooth. Pronotum strongly transverse, sides straight, tapering to apex, without trace of tubercle; with a feeble apical and more distinct basal transverse sulcus, the latter coalescent with the deeper, lateral, oblique ones; disk with five elongate, subequal, prominent tubercles, the median one and the two most lateral nearly in a straight line, the two submedian ones more apical, across base a broad row of fine but distinct punctures. Scutellum transverse; sides straight, oblique; apex each side strongly elevated and produced, between prominences depressed, narrowly rounded. Elytra with sides nearly straight, feebly attenuate apically, apices each narrowly rounded; disk near base either side with a prominent gibbosity, which runs obliquely from middle to suture, entire basal half of surface and along suture to apical third moderately coarsely, irregularly punctate, remainder of disk more finely so; the humeri prominent and feebly projecting, anterior margin nearly straight, strongly oblique, angle with a moderate-sized oval tubercle, followed posteriorly to middle by a low but distinct carina; sides moderately but densely punctate, more finely so behind middle. Prosternum with a strong, transverse process between coxae. Procoxae globose, very feebly tuberculate anteriorly; femora distinctly clavate, profemora below on basal two-fifths of anterior and posterior faces coarsely, transversely rugose; metatibiae strongly expanded apically from before middle, densely setose. Fifth sternite one-half longer than fourth, apex feebly emarginate. Antennae slightly longer than body, finely fimbriate beneath to apex of fifth segment; scape elongate, slender, only feebly thickened apically; third segment subequal in length to first, distinctly bisinuate; rest gradually shorter, eleventh with a short process at apex.

FEMALE. Form slightly more robust; head with front having lateral and supra-clypeal impressions less distinct; antennal tubercles only minutely produced at apex; profemora not rugose; metatibiae unmodified; fifth sternite twice length of fourth, apex retuse, with a broad median impressed line.

LENGTH 12.6-18 mm.; width 5.5-8.3 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male; Rio Huallaga, Achinamiza, Peru, September 10, 1927; [Reading Museum number 5000.].

*Allotype*.—Female; Achinamiza, Peru, September 7, 1927; [Reading Museum].

*Paratypes*.—Male; Achinamiza, Peru, November 25, 1927. Male; Rio Santiago, Peru, August 13, 1930. Female; Rio Morona, Peru; January 13, 1925. Male; Middle Rio Marañon, Peru, September, 1929. [All Bassler coll., A.M.N.H.].

***Charoides soma* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.**

PLATE IV, FIGURE 7.

Superficially resembles *C. fulvofasciata* but differs from it entirely in structure. In the present form, the prosternum is processed, the humeri strongly projecting, and the eye slightly larger. Moreover, the sculpturing of the pronotal disk is completely different, the tubercles more elevated and distinct; and humeral tubercles smaller.

**FEMALE.** Elongate, robust, convex; dark reddish-brown to fuscous, rather thinly covered with brownish-gray pubescence, not at all mottled. Head on front indistinctly maculate at middle each side of median line with hoary pubescence; eye very feebly margined with same color. Pronotum above hind angles and on anterior ones maculate with brighter fulvous pubescence, the former ones indistinct, the latter distinct. Scutellum brown, narrowly margined with fulvous. Elytra with a triangular median fascia of pale fulvous-gray, extending above declivity from basal third to apical third, its apex almost attaining suture, its inner portion more brownish; apical portion of disk streaked and indistinctly maculate with fulvous-gray pubescence. Body beneath fuscous, thinly hoary pubescent, toward sides brownish; abdomen piceous medially, covered with short, dark brown pubescence and with hoary hairs interspersed, more or less densely so in some places, laterally broadly vittate with fulvous-gray, vitta attenuate on first sternite. Legs fuscous, thinly variegated with hoary, fulvous, and dark brown pubescence; tibiae, except protibiae, indistinctly and broadly annulate with hoary pubescence at middle; tarsal claw segment deep red on basal half, apically black or piceous. Antennae (only two segments and basal quarter of third present) piceous; scape sparsely brown pubescent, rest thinly covered with hoary pubescence.

Head minutely, densely punctate, with a median impressed line from occiput nearly to epistoma; front narrow and concave between antennal tubercles, minutely punctate and alutaceous, with a few coarse punctures at sides and below, above middle each side obliquely impressed; genae slightly vertical, sparsely but roughly punctate; eye with lower lobe oblong-ovate, subequal in height to gena; antennal tubercles slightly prominent, minutely produced at apex. Pronotum strongly transverse; sides straight, oblique, unarmed; basal and apical transverse sulcus shallow, the former coalescent with the broad lateral oblique ones; disk near base with a few, scattered, fine punctures, across middle with five subequal tubercles in a nearly straight line, the median one elongate and placed a little more basally. Scutellum transverse; sides straight, oblique; apex retuse, the lateral angles elevated and produced. Elytra feebly narrower posteriorly, apices separately rounded; disk at base with a small gibbosity, coarsely, densely punctate, toward humeri a little more sparsely punctate, punctures behind middle finer and slightly

denser; humeri somewhat projecting, the anterior margin straight, oblique, the angle nearly right angular, armed with a broad, feeble tubercle, from which a distinct carina extends posteriorly, attaining middle of elytra; sides punctate as disk. Prosternum medially with a broad, transverse process between coxae. Procoxae tumid and transversely rugose behind, anteriorly with a broad, feeble tubercle; femora robust, strongly clavate, profemora minutely alutaceous beneath at base; metafemora, as well as middle ones, strongly thickened from before middle. Fifth sternite more than half again as long as fourth, apex narrowly retuse, medially with an elongate triangular impression. Antennae largely wanting; scape slender, gradually capitate on apical two-fifths.

LENGTH 14.6 mm.; width 6.5 mm.

*Holotype*.—Female; Upper Rio Marañon, Peru, October 8, 1924; [A.M.N.H.].

### **Charoides thysbe** Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE IV, FIGURE 8.

Somewhat related to *C. pallida* but the median fascia of elytra is much less distinct; scape more robust, less abruptly clavate apically; eye slightly longer than gena; antennal tubercles with the teeth very obtuse; and tarsi with claw segment at base pale reddish-brown.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, robust, convex; dark reddish-brown or fuscous, covered with hoary-gray and fulvous pubescence, sometimes mottled. Head with eye narrowly margined with brighter fulvous. Pronotum each side with a short streak of fulvous-gray above hind angles and another on front angles. Elytra largely fulvous pubescent, medially with an indistinct, oblique, whitish fascia, which is sometimes interrupted; toward apex near suture an irregular, large patch of white. Body beneath reddish-brown, densely covered with fulvous-gray pubescence, somewhat indistinctly mottled with darker, at middle entirely hoary pubescent; abdomen medially fulvous-gray, more strongly mottled than sterna, laterally indistinctly vittate with brighter fulvous. Legs reddish-brown, thinly clothed with grayish and fulvous pubescence; tibiae very indistinctly annulate at middle with grayish pubescence; tarsal claw segments on apical half fuscous, the base deep rosy. Antennae fuscous, dark brown pubescent, variegated slightly with hoary pubescence; basal two-fifths of third and following segments pale rosy-yellow, thinly grayish pubescent.

Head minutely, densely punctate, with a fine median line from occiput nearly to epistoma; front narrowly concave between antennal tubercles, minutely, densely punctate, with sparse, fine punctures interspersed; genae slightly elongate, vertical, sparsely and coarsely punctate; eye with lower lobe oblong, slightly longer than gena; antennal tubercles well separated, prominent, at apex with a feeble, obtuse tooth. Pronotum strongly transverse, sides feebly arcuate, unarmed, narrowing to apex; apical transverse sulcus rather deep, basal one shallower, connecting with the lateral oblique ones, which are also shallow; disk finely and sparsely

punctate across base, median line distinctly elevated, each side strongly tumid, tumescences traversed by a more or less distinct oblique line, which somewhat divides each into two tubercles, the inner ones being more strongly elevated. Scutellum transverse; sides nearly straight, oblique; apex retuse, lateral angles produced and elevated. Elytra robust, sides gradually attenuate to apices, which are separately rounded; basal gibbosity broad, not prominent, entire base coarsely, irregularly, and densely punctate, punctures becoming finer behind middle but attaining apex; humeri slightly projecting, anterior margin straight, slightly or strongly oblique, the angle with a large, rounded tubercle, from which runs a feebly elevated and short carina; sides punctate as disk. Prosternum with a distinct transverse process between coxae. Procoxae tumid posteriorly, anteriorly with a broad, feeble tubercle; femora clavate, rather slender, profemora finely rugose beneath; metatibiae greatly enlarged on apical half and densely setose there. Fifth sternite one-fourth longer than fourth; apex subtruncate. Antennae nearly as long as body, fimbriate beneath on four proximal segments; scape slender, somewhat capitate on apical two-fifths; third segment a little longer than first, distinctly biflexose; rest gradually shorter, the eleventh with only a minute process at apex.

**FEMALE.** Antennal tubercles even less distinctly armed at apex; profemora not rugose beneath; metatibiae unmodified; fifth sternite nearly twice length of fourth, apex retuse, feebly impressed medially; antennae distinctly shorter than body; scape more slender.

LENGTH 16.5-20 mm., width 7-8.9 mm.

**Holotype.**—Male; San Rafael, Ecuador; (F. Campos R.); [U.S.N.M. number 57215].

**Allotype.**—Female; Costa Rica; [U.S.N.M.].

**Paratype.**—Male; Vol. de Chiriquí, 4000-6000 ft.; (Champion); [U.S.N.M.].

### **Charoides pallida** Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE IV, FIGURE 9.

Distinct from *C. antennata sodalis* in the elytra having the median fascia distinct, the broad basal gibbositities more prominent; front more strongly widened below eye; and fifth sternite largely pale pubescent.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, robust, convex; fuscous, covered with pale gray and light fulvous pubescence, mottled or variegated with brown and light brown pubescence. Head with front brown pubescent, laterally and below hoary variegated, at middle on each side of median line a short streak of hoary. Pronotum each side with a fine vitta of pale fulvous and hoary pubescence running from above basal angle to front one, somewhat interrupted at middle. Scutellum pale brown medially, each side margined with hoary pubescence, margin broader toward base. Elytra at



middle with a distinct, irregular, but uninterrupted, white fascia which is strongly oblique in the type, less strongly so in the paratype from Panama, apical fourth of disk more distinctly mottled with brown and irregularly maculate with white. Body beneath dark reddish-brown, medially hoary pubescent, laterally pale fulvous; abdomen at middle covered with hoary pubescence, in type mottled with brown and each sternite apically denuded, in the paratype almost uniformly grayish; laterally vittate with fulvous and finely mottled, the vitta very indistinct on first sternite. Legs reddish-brown regularly clothed with coarse, hoary and fulvous pubescence, the mesotibiae indistinctly annulate at middle with hoary pubescence; tarsal claw segments fuscous on apical two-fifths, base deep rosy. Antennae fuscous, variegated with dark brown and hoary pubescence; basal half of third and basal two-fifths of following segments pale rosaceous, covered with fine, hoary pubescence.

Head minutely, densely punctate, with a median impressed line from occiput almost to epistoma; front nearly flat between antennal tubercles, rather finely and densely punctate, a submarginal linear impression from below eye to epistoma; gena elongate, vertical, rather densely, rugosely punctate; eye with lower lobe oblong, its height one-third less than that of gena; antennal tubercles well separated, moderately elevated, produced at apex into a distinct, acute tooth. Pronotum transverse, sides straight, unarmed, gradually narrowed to apex; apical and basal transverse sulcus distinct, the latter merging with the lateral oblique ones; disk finely sparsely punctate across base, the median line somewhat elevated, narrow, each side strongly tumid, tumescences not traversed by an oblique impression. Scutellum transverse; sides strongly oblique, straight; apex broadly rounded, impressed at middle. Elytra with sides straight, slightly oblique; apices separately rounded; disk at base feebly gibbous either side, sparsely and moderately finely punctate, posterior half finely and a little more closely punctate; humeri somewhat projecting, anterior margin straight, strongly oblique, angle with a large, shining tubercle, from which extends a short, curved, feeble carina; sides below a little more densely and coarsely punctate than disk. Prosternum with a transverse process at middle between coxae. Procoxae tumid behind, anteriorly with a broad, but feebly elevated, obtuse tubercle; femora clavate, profemora with several transverse rugosities beneath at base; metatibiae apically greatly widened. Fifth sternite one-half again as long as fourth; apex broadly rounded. Antennae about one-fourth longer than body, finely and sparingly fimbriate beneath to apex of fifth segment; scape slender, slightly capitate on apical half, basally above coarsely punctate; third segment visibly longer than first, biflexuose; rest gradually shorter; eleventh tufted at apex.

LENGTH 13-15 mm.; width 6.3-6.7 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male; Don Amo, 2000 ft., Dep't Magdalena, Colombia; [C.M.].

*Paratypes*.—Male; Minca, 2000 ft., Dep't Magdalena, Colombia; [C.M.]. Male; Cabima, Panama, May 24, 1911; (August Busck); [U.S.N.M.]. Three females; São Paulo de Olivença, Brazil; [C.M.].

**Charoides antennata antennata** Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE IV, FIGURE 11.

From *C. lycimnia*, to which it is most closely related, this species can be distinguished by elytra having the median fascia indistinct, sometimes wanting, punctation on basal half of disk obsolete; eye with lower lobe subequal in height to gena, not shorter than it; abdomen more uniformly dark medially.

**FEMALE.** Elongate-ovate, robust, convex; fuscous or piceous, elytra a little paler; entirely covered with hoary-gray, grayish-brown, and fulvous-gray pubescence, in varying proportions. Head and pronotum finely mottled with dark brown pubescence, the former on vertex usually with a brown, triangular mark each side of median line; front at middle maculate with gray each side of median line. Pronotum with a transverse, gray macula at center of base, sometimes divided into two, on each of the hind and anterior angles a short streak of fulvous-gray. Scutellum brownish pubescent, sides margined with gray, more so basally. Elytra medially with a rather indistinct, broken, broad line or narrow band of white, running just before middle of side margins to disk, then oblique to behind center of suture, anterior to this a very faint, oblique bar of dark grayish-brown, apical half with scattered, indistinct maculae of whitish and brown pubescence. Body beneath dark reddish-brown, thinly hoary and brown pubescent mottled with dark brown, hoary gray medially; abdomen fuscous, medially clothed with hoary-gray pubescence, mottled sparingly with brown, sometimes the basal half of first sternite entirely brown, laterally broadly vittate with ochraceous, vitta on its external two-thirds more thinly pubescent and mottled with dark brown, usually not strongly narrowed on basal segments, on fifth, however, consisting only of a single macula at base in a line continuing the inner brighter portion. Legs dark reddish-brown, sparsely hoary pubescent, mesotibiae feebly annulate with denser pubescence at middle; tarsi with claw segment reddish-yellow, apical two-fifths black. Antennae black, basal one-third of third and basal fourth of the following segments yellowish or deep rosy annulate (the latter in the type specimen); dark brown pubescent, scape, second segment and pale bases of other segments hoary-gray pubescent, the scape mottled with brown.

Head minutely, densely punctate, with median line from occiput nearly to epistoma; front feebly concave between antennal tubercles, minutely, densely punctate, with a few larger punctures along sides and below; genae vertical, densely, minutely, and sparsely, coarsely, punctate; eye with lower lobe broadly oblong, subequal in height to gena; antennal tubercles prominent, well separated, slightly produced but not armed at apex. Pronotum with sides straight, strongly tapering to apex, unarmed; apical transverse sulcus narrowly interrupted at middle, basal one deeper, straight, coalescent with lateral oblique ones; disk with the median line elevated, widened triangularly on basal half, each side distinctly tumid, the tumescence traversed obliquely by a faint impression, basally finely but distinctly punctate in an undulated line. Scutellum transverse; sides straight, narrowed to apex; apex notched and impressed at middle. Elytra with sides broadly arcuate, apices each narrowly rounded; disk at base very feebly gibbose, to middle coarsely, rather densely, irregularly punctate, thence more finely so, from apical

third punctures obsolete; humeri slightly projecting, anterior margin straight, oblique, the apex with a prominent tubercle, which is continued posteriorly by a slightly oblique, short carina, only slightly longer than anterior humeral margin. Prosternum simple. Procoxae anteriorly with a small, obtuse tubercle, posteriorly tumid; femora robust, clavate, profemora not at all rugose, metatibiae rather strongly expanded from just beyond base. Fifth sternite one-half again as long as fourth, with a median impressed line, apex retuse. Antennae nearly as long as body, sparsely fimbriate beneath on proximal segments; scape slender, capitate on apical two-fifths, not rugose; third segment a trace longer than first, bisinuous; rest gradually shorter.

LENGTH 14-15mm.; width 6.5-7.5 mm.

*Holotype*.—Female; Cayenne, French Guiana; [M.C.Z.].

*Paratypes*.—Three females; topotypic; [M.C.Z.]. Female; Brazil; [M.C.Z.]. Two females; Santarem; [C.M.].

**Charoides antennata sodalis** Dillon and Dillon, subsp. nov.

PLATE IV, FIGURE 12.

Resembles the nymotypic form very closely, the coloration of the pubescence being the chief difference. It is characterized by the following distinctions:

Pronotum with the pubescence less grayish-brown, the hoary tending to predominate, especially along base, the short lateral streaks on all the angles more distinct. Elytra tinted with golden-brown, strongly mottled with dark brown, especially on apical half, the median white fascia distinct, slightly interrupted, its hind margin strongly undulating. Body beneath almost white medially, not just hoary-gray; abdominal lateral vittae ochraceous-gray, pubescence less distinctly thinner laterally.

LENGTH 14.5-16 mm.; width 6.7-7 mm.

*Holotype*.—Female; Rio Huallaga, Achinamiza, Peru, October 9; [R.P.M. number 5001.].

*Paratype*.—Female; Santarem, Brazil; [C.M.].

*Remarks*.—Both the nymotype and *sodalis* occur at Santarem and it may eventually prove that the two are specifically distinct.

**Charoides lycimnia** Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE IV, FIGURE 10.

*Hypsioma picticornis* Bates Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col. v, 1880, p. 123, pl. ix, fig. 7. [not Bates, 1865.].

Distinguished from *C. antennata* by the coarse, distinct punctation of basal half of elytra; the eye with lower lobe distinctly

shorter than gena; third antennal segment pale on more than its basal third, following segments pale on basal fourths or thirds.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, robust, convex; fuscous to black, densely pubescent. Head hoary or gray-brown pubescent, mottled with dark brown; front fulvous or hoary, and brown pubescent, each side of median line at middle with a more or less distinct patch of hoary or fulvous, eye narrowly margined with ochraceous, the marginal line often divaricated below, the branches extending toward the base of the mandibles. Pronotum fulvous or fulvous-gray pubescent, strongly mottled with dark brown, basally at middle sometimes narrowly hoary pubescent, the lateral apical and basal angles briefly streaked with hoary or fulvous pubescence. Scutellum brown pubescent, narrowly margined with hoary, the margination wider basally. Elytra brown or fulvous pubescent, sometimes variegated with the two colors, medially with a broad line or band of whitish, extending from middle of side margin somewhat forward to top of declivity, thence strongly oblique almost or attaining suture, its edges irregular, at apical third toward sides a broken patch of whitish, which at times is extended to form a much interrupted band running obliquely forward to apex of median fascia, again it may be extended obliquely posteriorly to form a fascia parallel to the other; apical fourth flecked with whitish. Body beneath dark reddish-brown to fuscous, irregularly covered with pale fulvous-gray pubescence, mottled all over with brown; abdominal sternites indistinctly vittate with denser pubescence. Legs reddish-brown, hoary pubescent, femora at apices more or less mottled with brown; tarsal claw segment rosy on basal half. Antennae fuscous, basal two-fifths of third segment, and basal third or quarter of following segments pale rosy or yellow, the pale bases wider on alternate segments; all segments from third covered with brown pubescence, hoary pubescent on pale portions; scape fulvous pubescent, mottled with brown.

Head minutely, densely punctate, with median line from occiput to epistoma; front narrow and convex between antennal tubercles, finely and densely punctate, with coarser, feebly impressed punctures interspersed; genae vertical, coarsely, often rugosely, punctate; eye with lower lobe oblong, usually much shorter than gena; antennal tubercles prominent, well separated, at apex obtusely produced. Pronotum strongly transverse, sides straight, narrowing apically, unarmed; apical and basal transverse sulcus shallow, the latter coalescent with the lateral oblique ones; disk with median line elevated, elevation sometimes confined to basal half, each side more or less strongly tumid, tumescence traversed by an oblique line which somewhat divides it into two tubercles; base sparsely, finely punctate. Scutellum transverse; sides straight, oblique; apex broadly rounded, the lateral angles slightly elevated and produced. Elytra with sides straight, narrowing to apices which are each narrowly rounded; disk at base either side broadly and feebly gibbose, entire basal half coarsely, densely, irregularly punctate, apically from median fascia suddenly more finely punctate; humeri slightly projecting, anterior margin straight, oblique, angle with a large prominent tubercle, posteriorly from the angle runs a short, broad but not very distinct carina, subequal in length to anterior margin. Pronotum simple, broad. Procoxae tumid posteriorly, anteriorly with a broad, obtuse tubercle; femora clavate, profemora beneath minutely alutaceous near base, not rugose; metatibiae very broadly expanded apically, clavate, densely setose. Fifth sternite half again as long as fourth; apex feebly emarginate.

Antennae slightly longer than body, fimbriate beneath to sixth segment; scape slender, slightly capitate on apical third; third segment slightly longer than first, moderately bisinuate; eleventh subequal to tenth in length, at apex with a curved process.

**FEMALE.** More robust; antennal tubercles only slightly prominent, unarmed or feebly produced at apex; procoxae less distinctly tubercled anteriorly; profemora not alutaceous beneath; metatibiae not so strongly expanded apically, not clavate; fifth sternite one-half longer than fourth, apex retuse, with a median impressed line from base to apex; antennae slightly shorter than body; eleventh segment without a terminal process.

LENGTH 13-19 mm.; width 6-8.3 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male; Hamburg Farms, Reventazon, Santa Clara Prov., Costa Rica, June, in dry woods; (F. Nevermann); [U.S.N.M. number 57214].

*Allotype*.—Female; topotypic, July, 1934, (F. Nevermann); [U.S.N.M.].

*Paratypes*.—**COSTA RICA:** Male, 5 females; topotypic, June; on tree-trunks and rocks; [U.S.N.M.—4 ♀; L. Lacey—♂, ♀]. Female; La Florida, 500 ft.; (C. H. Lankester); [U.S.N.M.]. Female; San Carlos, [U.S.N.M.]. **GUATEMALA:** ♂, 3 ♀; Trece Aguas, Alta Vera Paz, on cacao; (Barber and Schwarz). ♂, ♀; Cayuga, April-May; (Schaus). ♀; Cbegal, August; (Schaus); [all U.S.N.M.]. **MEXICO:** ♂; no data; [M.C.Z.]. **HONDURAS:** ♂; Lance-tilla, near Tela, Dep't. Atlantida, August 23, 1930; [A.N.S.P.]. **SALVADOR:** ♀; San Salvador, June 15, 1925; (K. A. Salman); [U.S.N.M.]. **NICARAGUA:** ♂; Chontales; [M.C.Z.]. **PANAMA:** 2 ♀; Porto Bello, March 13 and 15, 1911; (A. Busck); [U.S.N.M.]. **CANAL ZONE:** ♂, 3 ♀; Barro Colorado Island, May, 1929, and June, 1924; (Darlington; N. Banks); [M.C.Z.]. **VENEZUELA:** ♀; Caripito, May 2, 1942; [U.S.N.M.]. **TRINIDAD:** ♀; no locality, August, 1932; [L. Lacey].

### **Charoides fulvofasciata** Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE IV, FIGURE 13.

The first of three species which always lack a process on the prosternum; distinct in having the elytral fascia very broad, irregular, indistinct, grayish-fulvous pubescent; elytra on basal half more or less rugosely punctate; pronotum with discal tubercles small, distinct; antennae with third segment pale on basal fourth.

**FEMALE.** Elongate-ovate, robust, convex; fuscous, elytra a little paler on apical half; entirely covered with fulvous-gray pubescence, finely mottled with brown.

Head with front briefly streaked with grayish pubescence each side of median line near middle; eye narrowly outlined with the same color. Pronotum with a short streak of fulvous-gray on apical and hind angles. Scutellum brown, lateral edges margined with pale fulvous-gray. Elytra very inconspicuously mottled, more distinctly so on apical portion, medially with a very broad triangular fascia of denser fulvous pubescence, the base of which extends along the side margin from before middle to behind apical fourth, the apex nearly attaining the suture. Body beneath dark reddish-brown, medially hoary pubescent, laterally pale fulvous-gray pubescent, sparsely mottled with dark brown; abdomen medially covered with very short, silky, hoary pubescence, allowing the dark brown integument to show through, laterally broadly vittate with fulvous, the vittae narrower on first sternite and not extending onto fifth. Legs fuscous, sparsely hoary pubescent; femora coarsely mottled with brown, metafemora anteriorly and other femora on apices, fulvous maculate. Antennae fuscous, basal quarter of third segment deep reddish, of following segments pale yellow; thinly clothed with brownish pubescence, pale portions hoary pubescent; scape pale fulvous-gray, mottled with brown.

Head minutely, densely punctate above, with a median impressed line from occiput nearly to epistoma; front narrowly concave between antennal tubercles, finely and rather sparsely punctate, laterally and below densely, deeply, and rather rugosely so; genae somewhat elongate, vertical, finely scabrous; eye with lower lobe oblong, not quite equal in height to gena; antennal tubercles feebly elevated, not armed at apex. Pronotum strongly transverse; sides straight, tapering to apex, behind middle with a broad, distinct, obtuse tubercle; apical and basal transverse sulcus shallow, the latter coalescent with the deeper, lateral oblique ones; disk finely and sparsely punctate on basal half, at middle with an elongate triangular tubercle, each side slightly tumid and with two small but distinct tubercles. Scutellum transverse; sides straight, attenuate apically; apex broadly rounded, impressed at middle and elevated (but not produced) each side. Elytra with sides straight, tapering gradually to apex; apices separately rounded; disk at base slightly gibbose, coarsely irregularly punctate, more sparsely so toward humeri, from anterior margin of median fascia to apex punctures fine and sparse; humeri prominent, anterior margin strongly oblique, straight, the angle obtuse, with a rounded, prominent tubercle; sides less coarsely and more sparsely punctate than disk. Prosternum simple, rather broad. Procoxae tumid behind, anteriorly with a broad, but feebly elevated, obtuse tubercle; femora clavate, profemora not rugose beneath; metatibiae densely setose, not expanded. Fifth sternite nearly twice length of fourth, apex retuse, broadly and very feebly impressed. Antennae about as long as body (from eighth wanting), sparsely fimbriate (to apex?); scape slender, slightly capitate on apical half; third segment a little longer than first, distinctly biflexuose; rest gradually shorter.

LENGTH 16.5-17 mm.; width 7.5-7.6 mm.

*Holotype*.—Female; Colombia; [C.M.].

*Paratypes*.—Female; topotypic; [C.M.]. Female; Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, June 23, 1924; (N. Banks); [M.C.Z.].

**Charoides picticornis** Bates

PLATE IV, FIGURE 14.

*Hyselomus picticornis* Bates, Ann. Nat. Hist., (3), xvi, 1865, p. 111.*Hypsioma picticornis* Bates, loc cit., p. 170; Biol. Centr.—Amer., Col. v, 1880, pl. ix, fig. 8. [not p. 123 nor fig. 7, for which see *C. lycimnia*].*Hypsioma signaticornis* Thomson, Physis, II, 1868, p. 48.

Elytra with median fascia pale, irregular; at base moderately punctate, not rugosely so; antennae with third segment on surface entirely piceous, not pale, but annulate with hoary pubescence, remaining segments testaceous at base; eye with lower lobe subequal in height to gena.

FEMALE. Elongate-ovate, robust, convex; head and humeri piceous, pronotum nearly fuscous, elytra and scutellum dark reddish-brown. Head and pronotum covered with pale ochraceous-gray pubescence, rather indistinctly mottled with brown. Scutellum ochraceous-gray pubescent. Elytra covered with light and dark gray-brown variegated pubescence, extreme base pale ochraceous-gray, with an irregular, oblique, broad line of whitish running from middle of lateral margin posteriorly to apical third of suture, behind this line are several streaks and spots of the same color, the streak along suture extending interruptedly to apex. Body beneath fuscous, thinly ochraceous-gray pubescent, medially hoary pubescent; abdomen medially broadly and sparsely covered with ochraceous and brown variegated pubescence, laterally ochraceous vittate, vittae narrower on first and second sternites. (The exact coloration of the abdomen could not be determined, due to a resinous deposit on the lower surface; the very middle portion might be nearly glabrous and more or less shining.) Legs fuscous, covered with pale grayish pubescence, mottled with dark brown; meso- and metatibiae indistinctly annulate with ochraceous; tarsi hoary pubescent, claw segments with only apical fourth piceous, rest bright rosy-yellow. Antennae fuscous; basal quarters of fourth and sixth segments, basal thirds of fifth and seventh, two-fifths of eighth and ninth, nearly half of tenth and more than half of eleventh bright rosy-yellow annulate; first and second segments, basal two-fifths of third, and pale bases of remaining segments hoary-gray pubescent, apices from third dark brown pubescent; extreme apex of eleventh tufted with golden.

Head minutely and densely punctate, with a median impressed line from occiput nearly to epistoma; front finely punctate, with a number of coarse punctures interspersed; genae vertical, sparsely pubescent, sculpture similar to that of front; eye with lower lobe broadly oblong-ovate, its height subequal to that of gena; antennal tubercles prominent, slightly remote, at apex feebly produced. Pronotum transverse, sides straight, tapering from base to apex, unarmed; apical transverse sulcus deep, arcuate, basal one also deep but straighter, coalescent with the lateral oblique ones; disk at middle on basal half with a distinct oval tubercle, on each side of and slightly anterior to which are two equally elevated tubercles, the most lateral ones oblique; entire surface minutely punctate. Scutellum transverse; sides feebly arcuate, strongly tapering posteriorly; apex with the lateral

angles obtusely elevated, medially deeply notched. Elytra with sides nearly straight, gradually narrowed to apices, which are separately rounded; disk subgibbose at base, entire basal half densely, irregularly, and coarsely punctate, the punctures finer and a little more sparse behind middle, obsolete only at very apex; humeri slightly prominent, anterior margin arcuate, slightly oblique, angle with a broad feebly elevated tubercle, posteriorly without trace of carina. Prosternum simple. Procoxae subgibbose, tumid posteriorly, not tuberculate anteriorly; femora robust, clavate, profemora less strongly clavate but stouter basally, not at all rugose; metatibiae somewhat expanded apically and densely setose there. Fifth sternite half again as long as fourth, apex broadly emarginate, with a distinct median impressed line, and a broad triangular impression on apical half. Antennae as long as body, distinctly fimbriate beneath to sixth segment; scape slender, gradually clavate from middle; third segment equal to first in length, strongly bisinuate; rest gradually shorter, the fourth arcuate, eleventh tapering to apex.

LENGTH 18.5 mm.; width 9 mm.

*Type locality*.—Egá.

BRAZIL: ♀; Tefé, December, 1924; [A.M.N.H.].

### **Charoides distincta** Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE IV, FIGURE 15.

Resembles *C. picticornis* somewhat in sculpturing and body form. From this species it is different in having the general pubescence above fulvous; elytra with a distinct, broad, oblique band of dark brown, followed by an indistinct, broken line of grayish pubescence; antennae with third segment on basal half and bases of following segments pale yellow annulate, the annulations of all distal segments nearly equal in extent; scutellum less strongly elevated at sides; elytra with basal gibbositities more distinct; and pronotum with discal tumescences less distinctly subdivided by an oblique impression. Moreover, the third segment of antennae is distinctly longer than scape, and the claw segment of tarsi is more broadly piceous at apex.

FEMALE. Elongate-ovate, robust, convex; dark reddish-brown, head fuscous; the entire body above densely fulvous tomentose. Head with an indistinct brown mark each side of median line and very indistinctly mottled. Pronotum immaculate. Elytra indistinctly, broadly varied with fulvous-gray, each with a broad, somewhat interrupted, dark brown band running from well behind humerus obliquely to before middle at suture, behind this an indistinct broken, strongly undulating line of pale grayish pubescence, more distinct toward suture, apical third of disk with scattered, irregular patches of dark brown and short streaks of pale grayish pubescence. Body beneath dark reddish-brown, thinly covered with fulvous pubescence; abdomen fuscous, medially sparsely clothed with short, hoary-gray pubescence, laterally broadly vittate with fulvous, on third and fourth sternites the



fulvous is extended interruptedly nearly across the segments. Legs dark reddish-brown to fuscous, sparsely fulvous pubescent; femora mottled with dark brown, profemora hoary pubescent posteriorly; tibiae apically dark brown setose, meso- and metatibiae broadly fulvous-annulate at middle; tarsi with claw segment on apical one-third or two-fifths piceous, basal portion pale reddish-brown. Antennae fuscous, basal half of third, two-fifths of fourth, and one-third of remaining segments pale yellow annulate; scape fulvous pubescent, mottled with brown, its apical third and apical portion of following segments covered with dark brown pubescence; the pale basal parts of all segments with light yellowish-gray pubescence; eleventh at apex tufted with golden hairs.

Head minutely, densely punctate, with a median impressed line from occiput almost to epistoma; front feebly concave between antennal tubercles, finely, densely punctate, without any distinct coarser punctures or impressions; genae vertical, entirely pubescent, finely, densely punctate; eye with lower lobe oblong, one and one-fourth times the height of the gena; antennal tubercles slightly prominent, well separated, not armed at apex. Pronotum transverse; sides nearly straight, narrowed strongly to apex, unarmed; apical transverse sulcus narrowly interrupted at middle, the basal one more distinct, coalescent with the lateral oblique ones; disk with the median line elevated, widened triangularly on basal half, each side with a large, rounded tumid area, traversed by a faint oblique sulcus, basally with a sinuous line of small, but distinct, punctures. Scutellum transverse; sides straight, strongly tapering; apex broadly rounded, narrowly emarginate and impressed at middle, the lateral lobes slightly elevated. Elytra with sides straight behind humeri, from apical third broadly arcuate, apices separately rounded; disk basally slightly gibbose, entire basal half irregularly covered with dense, moderate-size punctures, behind middle punctures much finer to apex; humeri prominent, anterior margin straight, distinctly but not strongly oblique, the angle with a feebly elevated, rounded tubercle; sides punctate as disk but coarse punctures extending more posteriorly. Prosternum simple. Procoxae tumid posteriorly, anteriorly with a feeble, broad, obtuse tubercle; femora clavate, rather slender, profemora not all rugose; metatibiae unmodified. Fifth sternite half again as long as fourth, its apex retuse, with a median impressed line and apical two-thirds broadly, triangularly impressed. Antennae a little shorter than body, fimbriate beneath with long hairs on apical half of scape to fifth segment and on apices of several following segments; scape slender, elongate, slightly clavate on apical half, not rugose on base; third segment longer than first, strongly bisinuate; fourth shorter, arcuate; rest gradually decreasing in length.

LENGTH 17.5 mm.; width 8 mm.

*Holotype*.—Female; Teffé, Brazil, July 1924; [A.M.N.H.].

### AGARITHA Dillon and Dillon, gen. nov.

Front elongate, very slightly widened below eye; eye with lower lobe broadly ovate, about half the height of gena; antennae with scape attaining apical third of pronotum, slender, gradually clavate beyond basal third, third segment half again as long as first, slender, very feebly sinuous, eleventh not elongate in male; pro-

notum conical; elytra strongly, coarsely, simply punctate on base, humeri conical, strongly projecting; and procoxae unarmed in both sexes.

Moderate, elongate-ovate, rather slender, subcylindrical. Head with front elongate, tapering above, slightly widened below eye; genae very elongate, vertical; eye with lower lobe broadly ovate, small, about half the height of gena; antennal tubercles prominent, subapproximate, only slightly and obtusely produced at apex in male. Pronotum transverse, conical, laterally unarmed; disk with three distinct tubercles. Scutellum transverse. Elytra distinctly and strongly attenuate to apices, which are separately, narrowly rounded; basal gibbosity very feeble; disk on basal third with coarse, sparse, simple punctures; humeri strongly projecting, conical, angle with a large, obtuse tubercle. Prosterum simple, broad, widened posteriorly; mesosternal process short, sides nearly straight, apex deeply, bilobedly emarginate. Legs moderate in length; procoxae prominent, unarmed in both sexes; femora gradually clavate, robust; metatibiae in male feebly expanded; protarsi moderately dilated in male. Antennae in male one and one-third times as long as body, in female about as long as body; scape attaining apical third of pronotum, slender, clavate beyond basal third; third segment feebly bisinuate, one and one-half times as long as first; rest gradually shorter, eleventh subequal to tenth in male.

GENOTYPE: *Agaritha iolaia* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

### ***Agaritha iolaia* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.**

PLATE I, FIGURE 11.

Superficially resembles certain of the *Hypsioma*, particularly *H. attalia*, *H. opalina* and *H. hezia*, in the slender, tapering form of the body and in coloration, but is entirely different in structure, as can be ascertained from the generic descriptions.

MALE. Elongate-ovate, rather slender, subcylindrical, elytra subconvex; head and pronotum piceous, elytra dull olive-brown; above with grayish-yellow pubescence, varied with small, irregular patches of brownish pubescence, the grayish-yellow on elytra forming narrow, elongate patches. Scutellum brown pubescent, with a glabrous vitta medially, narrowly vittate laterally with grayish-yellow. Beneath piceous, thinly grayish-yellow pubescent; abdomen with an attenuate vitta of same pubescence laterally, middle broadly glabrous, smooth, shining, with only scattered short hairs. Legs and tarsi piceous, with thin, grayish-yellow pubescence. Antennae piceous; scape grayish-yellow pubescent, with a few small, brownish maculae and a large one on apex; segments from third gray pubescent on basal third, remainder of segments dark brown pubescent.

Head above finely, densely punctate, a median impressed line from occiput to near epistoma on front; the latter elongate, slightly widened below eyes, surface finely, densely punctate; genae very much elongate, finely punctate; eye with lower lobe very small, broadly oval, only half the genal height; antennal tubercles subapproximate, prominent, only very slightly and bluntly produced at apex.

Pronotum transverse, apex about one-third narrower than base, sides straight, unarmed; with an apical and a basal transverse sulcus; disk with median tubercle basal, elongate, broad, very feebly elevated, a tubercle each side of middle more apical, only moderately elevated, base with sparse, punctate granules. Scutellum transverse; sides straight, oblique; apex truncate, notched medially. Elytra with sides straight, attenuate to apices, which are separately and rather narrowly rounded; disk at base feebly gibbose, basal quarter very coarsely, deeply, sparsely punctate, sometimes forming feeble rugosities medially, remainder of elytra with punctures gradually smaller but no less distinct; humeri strongly projecting, slightly elevated, conical, with a large rounded tubercle at angle. Prosternum narrow, not widened at middle of procoxae. Procoxae prominent, unarmed; profemora robust, slightly clavate; metatibiae much broadened apically; protarsi strongly widened. Fifth sternite nearly twice length of fourth, bilobedly emarginate. Antennae about one and one-third times body length, slightly fimbriate beneath on third and fourth segments; scape not reaching to middle of pronotum, rather slender; clavate beyond basal third; third segment feebly biflexuose, rest gradually shorter.

FEMALE. Slightly more robust, less attenuate; prosternum slightly wider; metatibiae not as broad; fifth sternite triangularly impressed apically; antennae only as long or slightly shorter than body, scape more slender, clavate.

LENGTH 13.5-19.5 mm.; width 4.75-6 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male; Nova Teutonia, Brazil, December 21, 1938; (Fritz Plaumann); [L. Lacey].

*Paratypes*.—3 males; topotypic, February 11, 1938. 2 males; Hansa Humboldt, Santa Catharina, Brazil, December, 1934, November, 1940; (A. Maller). Female; Mafra, Santa Catharina, December, 1940, (A. Maller); [all L. Lacey].

### BUCOIDES Dillon and Dillon, gen. nov.

Somewhat related to *Charoides*, distinguished by pronotum being not so transverse, with five very distinct discal tubercles; eye with lower lobe elongate, narrow; elytra more attenuate, humeri strongly projecting; antennae in male very elongate, one and one-half to one and two-thirds times as long as body, distinctly longer than body in female, third segment one-third longer than scape, eleventh segment elongate in male; procoxae uncate in male.

Moderately small, elongate-ovate, rather robust. Head with front elongate, rather narrow, sides nearly parallel; gena elongate; eye with lower lobe oblong, feebly narrowed below, slightly longer than genae; antennal tubercles prominent, subapproximate, at apex with a short, very robust, obtuse tooth. Pronotum transverse, conical, base two-fifths wider than apex; sides unarmed; disk with five distinct tubercles. Scutellum transverse. Elytra with sides distinctly attenuate to apices which are separately rounded; humeri prominent, projecting, with an

obtuse tubercle at the angle, posteriorly from which extends a short carina; base simply, coarsely, and closely punctate, gibbosity either side at base very feeble and broad. Prosternum simple, broad, slightly narrowed anteriorly; mesosternal process broad, emarginate laterally, apex broad, very deeply bilobedly emarginate. Legs long; procoxae globose, uncate in male, obtusely tuberculate in female; femora elongate, slightly robust, gradually clavate; meso- and metatibiae expanded apically in male; protarsi dilated in male. Antennae one and one-half to one and two-thirds times as long as body in male, slightly longer than body in female; scape elongate, slender, reaching beyond middle of pronotum; third segment moderately bisinuate, one and one-third times length of first; eleventh much longer than tenth in male.

**GENOTYPE:** *Hypsioma egens* Erichson.

### **Bucoides egens** Erichson

PLATE III, FIGURE 8.

*Hypselomus egens* Erichson, Arch. Naturg., XIII, 1847, p. 148.

*Hypsioma egens* Erichson. Lacordaire, Gen. Col. IX, 1872, p. 676.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, rather robust, subcylindrical, elytra subconvex; head and pronotum piceous, elytra dark reddish-brown; all over grayish-yellow to dull fulvous pubescent and with brown or brownish pubescence as follows: Head mottled on vertex and on front, the brown predominating on front. Pronotum more or less variegated medially and with small, scattered, round maculae. Scutellum at middle with a narrow vitta. Elytra with a large, common, triangular spot basally, the base of which extends from humerus to humerus and the apex attaining middle of elytra at suture, the paler pubescence condensed to form several fine lines on each elytron behind middle. Beneath piceous or black, sterna densely covered with grayish-yellow or dull fulvous pubescence; abdomen with a broad vitta each side of same pubescence, denser on inner side. Legs piceous to dark reddish-brown, gray-yellow or dull fulvous pubescent. Antennae piceous to dark reddish-brown, grayish-yellow pubescent, a small macula on apex of scape, the apical dorsal two-thirds of third, most of fourth, and a slender line on dorsal side of fifth segments dark brown pubescent.

Head above finely, shallowly punctate; a median impressed line from occiput to near epistoma; front feebly narrowed between eyes, surface finely, densely punctate; genae elongate, slightly pubescent, finely, densely punctate; lower lobe of eye oblong, about one-fifth longer than genae; antennal tubercles well-separated, prominent, feebly and very robustly produced at apex. Pronotum transverse; sides straight, oblique, base about one-third wider than apex, a basal and an apical transverse sulcus, basal oblique laterally; disk with five tubercles, one median nearer base, elongate, two either side of middle, well elevated, broad, extreme lateral ones elongate. Scutellum transverse; sides straight, oblique; apex truncate, feebly notched medially. Elytra with sides nearly straight, moderately attenuate to apices which are separately rounded; base of each elytron at middle with a broad, arcuate, feebly elevated gibbosity, entire base to behind middle feebly rugose, and with coarse, deep punctures which are well-separated, thence to apices

punctures finer and obsolete; humeri projecting, anterior margin straight, very oblique, posterior margin shortly cariniform, at angle obtusely tuberculate. Prosternum slightly widened between procoxae; mesosternal process apically deeply and sharply emarginate at middle; fifth sternite about one-half longer than fourth, emarginate feebly at apex. Procoxae globose, with a strongly curved uncus anteriorly; profemora with sides nearly straight on basal half, apical half gradually clavate to apex, dorsal one-third of base feebly, ventral one-half of base roughly, rugose; metatibiae strongly dilated on apical half; protarsi dilated. Antennae about one-third longer than body, fimbriate heavily on first and third segments, slightly on fourth and fifth; scape reaching to middle of pronotum, feebly capitate apically, moderately punctate on basal half and very feebly rugose, finely, densely punctate on apical half; third segment sinuate, one-fifth longer than scape; remaining segments gradually shorter, eleventh with process much elongate.

**FEMALE.** More robust; elytra feebly attenuate; antennal tubercles very obtusely produced; fifth sternite about one and two-thirds times length of fourth, apex emarginate and fringed, narrowly and shallowly, triangularly impressed at middle; procoxae globose, very feebly, obtusely tubercled; profemora gradually clavate, not rugose basally on dorsal or ventral surfaces, metatibiae dilated apically; antennae as long or slightly longer than body, scape somewhat more slender, eleventh segment with feeble accessory process.

LENGTH 9.5-11.95 mm.; width 4.25-5.5 mm.

*Type locality.*—Peru.

*Distribution.*—Peru and Ecuador.

**ECUADOR:** 4 ♂, 4 ♀; Balsapamba, 700 m., April 27 to June 4, 1938; (Wm. C. MacIntyre); [L. Lacey]. 2 ♂; Playas Montalvo, Prov. Los Rios, 15 m., March 31, 1938, April 20, 1938; (Wm. C. MacIntyre); [L. Lacey]. 1 ♀, Los Rios, March 2, 1938; (Wm. C. MacIntyre); [L. Lacey].

### **CIPRISCOLA** Dillon and Dillon, gen. nov.

Related to *Charoides*, differing in front being narrower but similarly shaped; antennal tubercles in male bearing a longer, robust horn; elytra less attenuate, at base granulate-punctate, basal gibbositities broader and longer; antennae with scape more robust, shorter, not attaining middle of pronotum, third segment one-fifth longer than first, eleventh segment in male with a terminal process; mesotibiae, as well as metatibiae, expanded in male.

Small to moderate-sized, elongate-ovate, robust, convex. Head with front elongate, narrowed between, and slightly widened below, eyes; gena vertical; eye with lower lobe broadly oblong, about equal to gena in height; antennal tubercles prominent, subapproximate, in male at apex with a short, robust, obtuse horn, in female only minutely produced. Pronotum transverse, slightly wider basally than at apex, sides with a small, distinct tubercle behind middle; disk with five feebly elevated tubercles. Scutellum transverse. Elytra gradually attenuate, apices separately rounded; basal gibbositities feebly elevated, broad; disk on basal third

sparsely, coarsely granulate-punctate; humeri slightly prominent, with a distinct, rounded tubercle at angle, from which extends a short carina. Prosternum broad, simple or with a trace of a transverse process between coxae; mesosternal process broad, feebly emarginate laterally, apex deeply, bilobedly emarginate. Legs moderately long; procoxae globose, with a short, distinct tubercle in male; femora robust, strongly clavate; metatibiae in male strongly expanded apically, in female feebly so, mesotibiae in male slightly expanded; protarsi distinctly dilated in male. Antennae slightly longer than body in male, in female as long as, or slightly shorter than, body; scape attaining apical third of pronotum, robust, strongly clavate on apical third; third segment strongly bisinuate, one-fifth longer than first; in male eleventh as long as tenth, with a short terminal process, in female shorter than tenth but with a process.

GENOTYPE: *Hypsioma fasciata* Thomson.

### **Cipriscola fasciata** Thomson

PLATE III, FIGURE 11.

*Hypsioma fasciata* Blanchard, mss.

*Hypsioma fasciata* Thomson, Ess. Class. Ceramb., 1860, p. 118.

*Hypselomus crassipes* Bates, Ann. Nat. Hist. (3), XVI, 1865, p. 168. [New synonymy.]

*Hypsioma crassipes* Bates. Bates, loc. cit., p. 170.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, robust, convex; black, densely covered with dark brown and pale creamy-gray pubescence. Head brown and gray variegated, usually with fulvous pubescence intermixed; front entirely brown. Pronotum brown pubescent medially and touched with brown across base, the median patch often divided into a larger anterior and a smaller basal portion, rest creamy-gray. Scutellum brown, often narrowly margined laterally with pale gray. Elytra dark brown and fulvous variegated, frequently with pale gray interspersed, especially along suture and apically, broadly so at base; at middle with a broad, oblique fascia, creamy-gray. Body beneath fuscous, densely clothed with creamy-gray pubescence; abdomen dark brown and white variegated, the second, third, and fourth sternites broadly vittate laterally with creamy, the first more narrowly so. Legs fuscous, clothed with brown, whitish, and fulvous variegated pubescence; tibiae often annulate with white at middle, tarsi with last segment nearly glabrous, entirely reddish-brown. Antennae dark reddish-brown, distally paler; covered with brown, fulvous, and white variegated pubescence, from the third, segments each narrowly annulated at base with hoary gray.

Head minutely, densely alutaceous, with a median impressed line from occiput to epistoma; front very narrow between antennal tubercles, its entire surface finely punctate and rugose, most rugosities placed transversely, lateral ones vertical, an elongate impression at middle between eyes, and a deeper one each side near mouth which contains a single, more prominent, shining rugosity; gena vertical, rather densely and finely punctate, with coarse punctures interspersed, especially toward frontal margin; eye with lower lobe broadly oblong, vertical, equal to gena in height; antennal tubercles prominent, subapproximate, ending at apex in a long

tooth or short horn which is obtuse at tip. Pronotum distinctly transverse, sides nearly straight, gradually narrowed to apex, with a small but distinct tubercle behind middle, directed slightly forward; apical transverse sulcus deep, widened laterally, basal one interrupted at middle, usually appearing more or less as a transverse fovea each side, only indistinctly connecting with the oblique lateral sulci; disk with an elongate, rather feeble median tubercle and a prominent, globose one side, these obliquely impressed and each more or less subdivided into two; without distinct punctures. Scutellum transverse, sides straight, strongly oblique (rarely only feebly so), apex broadly and feebly rounded, slightly impressed at middle. Elytra with sides more or less straight, tapering to apices, which are separately rounded; base each side of suture with a broad, rounded gibbosity, which is sparsely and uniformly covered with moderate size granulate-punctures, the impressions of which are deep, the elevations feeble, lateral and posterior to the gibbosity coarsely, sparsely punctate, punctures extending to apex but finer and more obsolete posteriorly, apical third with several feeble costae; humeri only slightly prominent, anterior margin straight, a distinct tubercle at angle, from which runs posteriorly and slightly obliquely a feeble carina terminating at about basal quarter of elytron; sides behind humeri very coarsely and densely punctate to the fascia. Prosternum simple, or with a very faint trace of a transverse carina between coxae. Procoxae tumid posteriorly, with a short but distinct, acute tubercle anteriorly, the apex of which is slightly curved; femora robust, clavate, the metafemora less distinctly so, the profemora more robust basally and, consequently, more feebly clavate, transversely rugose beneath; metatibiac strongly swollen, the anterior face impressed and punctate. Fifth sternite slightly longer than fourth, apex emarginate. Antennae a little longer than body, densely fimbriate on third and fourth segments, thence sparsely so to apex; scape somewhat capitate after middle, basal half slender, transversely rugose beneath; third segment strongly bent basally, very indistinctly recurved apically; eleventh segment slightly longer than tenth, processed apically.

**FEMALE.** Front not rugose and impressed only feebly near mouth; antennal tubercles ending in a very short, broad tooth; procoxae unarmed; profemora less robust basally, not rugose beneath, metatibiae not swollen; fifth sternite twice length of fourth, broadly flattened apically, not impressed, apex truncate; antennae slightly shorter than body, scape not rugose beneath, eleventh with a very short process.

LENGTH 13.5-16 mm.; width 6-7.4 mm.

*Type locality.*—Brazil.

*Distribution.*—Paraguay and Southern Brazil west and north to Colombia and Peru.

COLOMBIA: ♀; no locality data; (Felipe Ovalle); [A. M. N. H.].

PERU: ♀; Callo; [U. S. N. M.].

PARAGUAY: ♂; Horqueta, January 29, 1933; (A. Schultze); [L. Lacey]. ♂; Colonia, Nueva Italia, November, 1940; [L. Lacey]. ♂; San Bernardino, Dec. 1924; (K. Fiebrig); [U. S. N. M.].

BRAZIL: 5 ♂, 2 ♀; no locality data; [3 ♂, ♀; Minn. U.; 2 ♂, ♀; M. C. Z.], 9 ♂, 4 ♀; Chapada, November; [C. M.], ♂, ♀; Chapada forest, Oct.-Nov., [U. S. N. M.], ♂; Entre Rios; [C. M.], ♂; São Paulo, April 21, 1902; [M. C. Z.].

### CLYTEMNESTRA Thomson

*Clytemnestra* Thomson, Class. Ceramb., 1860, p. 113.

*Hypselomus* Perty. Lacordaire, Gen. Col., ix, 1872, p. 669, note 1.

Resembles *Hypsioma* in body form but is otherwise very distinct from it. Antennae with scape cylindrical, very gradually and feebly clavate from base, not capitate, third segment straight, as long as scape in male, distinctly shorter in female; antennal tubercles nearly contiguous; elytra with basal gibbosity broad, feebly elevated, disk at base uniformly granulate-punctate (not granulate only on gibbosities); pronotum armed each side with a robust tubercle.

Moderate-sized, elongate-ovate, robust. Head with front slightly elongate, widened below lower margin of eye; genae elongate, vertical; eye with lower lobe oblong-ovate, subequal in height to gena; antennal tubercles prominent, contiguous, armed at apex. Pronotum strongly transverse, narrowed apically, armed laterally with an obtuse tubercle; disk with five small tubercles. Scutellum transverse. Elytra gradually attenuate to apices, which are separately rounded; basal gibbosity feeble, disk at base finely granulate-punctate; humeri prominent, angle tuberculate. Prosternum simple; mesosternal process short, broad, expanded posteriorly, apex deeply, bilobely emarginate. Legs moderately long; procoxae globose, with a small, distinct tubercle in male; femora robust, clavate, profemora in male finely rugose above and below near base; metatibiae strongly expanded apically in male. Antennae as long as body in female, one and one-third times as long in male; scape elongate, cylindrical, gradually clavate, attaining at least middle of pronotum; third straight, as long as scape in male, shorter than scape in female, rest gradually shorter, eleventh distinctly longer than tenth in male, not so in female.

GENOTYPE: *Clytemnestra adspersa* Thomson (= *Trachysomus adspersus* Castelnau), herewith designated.

### *Clytemnestra adspersa adspersa* Castelnau

PLATE I, FIGURE 7.

*Trachysomus adspersus* Castelnau, Hist. Nat. Col., II, 1841, p. 482.

*Clytemnestra adspersa* Thomson, Class. Ceramb., 1860, p. 114.

*Hypsioma adspersus* Castelnau. Lacordaire, Gen. Col., ix, 1872, p. 676, note.

MALE. Elongate-ovate, robust, convex; piceous or black, densely covered with dark brown or fuscous pubescence. Head on sides dirty white or cream pubescent;



front occasionally nearly entirely dirty white pubescent, usually only with a vitta each side of that color. Pronotum often with a number of irregular, whitish maculae, especially basally and medially. Elytra whitish adspersed, the markings often sparser on basal third. Body beneath black or piceous, densely covered with dirty white pubescence, toward sides becoming yellowish and variegated with dark brown, medially with a number of glabrous, black maculae; abdomen densely white or yellowish-white pubescent, toward sides tinged with ochraceous, each sternite with a band of irregular, black maculae, irregularly and densely placed, finer and sparser on fifth. Legs fuscous, hoary pubescent, more or less variegated with dark brown, sometimes dark brown punctate. Antennae black, covered with dark brown or fulvous pubescence, bases of fourth, sixth, and eighth segments broadly annulate with hoary, tenth and sometimes fifth narrowly so.

Head minutely, densely punctate, with a few fine punctures interspersed, a median impressed line from occiput nearly to epistoma; front slightly elongate, widened from below and from above to just beneath lower margin of eye, deeply concave between antennal tubercles, minutely, rather densely punctate, a number of coarse punctures intermingled, especially medially; genae elongate, vertical, minutely, densely, and finely, sparsely, punctate; eye with lower lobe oblong-ovate, subequal to gena in height; antennal tubercles robust, prominent, contiguous, armed at apex with a short, vertical, obtuse horn, or long tooth. Pronotum strongly transverse, sides irregular, gradually narrowed to apex, behind middle with a small, prominent, obtuse tubercle; apical and basal transverse sulcus straight, except at middle, the former deeper; disk with entire surface including sides rather coarsely, sparsely punctate, with a distinct, prominent tubercle behind middle, on each side with two smaller tubercles, the more basal one larger. Scutellum transverse, sides straight, strongly oblique, apex narrowly rounded. Elytra gradually attenuate to apices, which are separately rounded; basal gibbosity feeble, disk basally rather densely granulate-punctate, the granules fine, the punctures coarse, the former disappear behind basal fourth, the latter gradually become finer and sparser to apex; humeri prominent, the anterior margin feebly arcuate, slightly oblique, the angle with a large, projecting tubercle. Prosternum simple, moderately broad, slightly narrower to apex; mesosternal process short, broad, expanded posteriorly, apex deeply, bilobely emarginate. Fifth sternite slightly longer than fourth, apex subtruncate or feebly rounded. Procoxae with a prominent but small tubercle anteriorly; femora rather robust, distinctly clavate, profemora with a short, longitudinal, slightly rugose ridge above and below at base; metatibiae strongly expanded apically. Antennae about one and one-third times as long as body, the seventh segment attaining elytral apex, sparsely fimbriate beneath on the four basal segments; scape elongate, at least attaining middle of pronotum, rather robust, feebly expanded from base to apex, at base slightly rugose beneath; third segment as long as first, straight; fourth slightly shorter, rest subequal.

**FEMALE.** A little more robust; antennal tubercles with a short tooth at apex; fifth sternite one and one-half times as long as fourth, apex distinctly emarginate, with a median impressed line expanded into a triangular impression apically; procoxae with a feeble tubercle anteriorly; profemora without ridges at base; metatibiae slender; antennae about as long as body, segments from fourth gradually shortened.

LENGTH 13-17 mm.; width 5.4-7.5 mm.

*Type locality*.—Brazil.

*Distribution*.—Southeastern Brazil.

BRAZIL: 9 ♂, 6 ♀; no locality data; [M.C.Z.—5 ♂, 6 ♀; Minn. U.—4 ♂].  
2 ♀; Mafra, Santa Catharina, December 1934; (A. Maller); [L. Lacey]. ♂;  
Nova Teutonia, December 7, 1938; (F. Plaumann); [L. Lacey].

### *Clytemnestra adspersa albisparsa* Germar

PLATE I, FIGURE 8.

*Lamia albisparsa* Germar, Ins. Spec. Nov., 1824, p. 477.

*Hypsioma albisparsa* Germar. Lacordaire, Gen. Col., ix, 1872, p. 676, note 2.

*Clytemnestra albisparsa* Germar. Lameer, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., xxviii, 1884,  
p. 93.

*Clytemnestra bonariensis* Thomson, Class. Ceramb., 1860, p. 115.

As the nymotypic form but pubescence above yellow-brown to fulvous; the front largely yellowish-white, variegated with brownish; elytra with white maculae less dense, not so distinct, more or less confined to apical two-thirds; antennae dark brown or fuscous pubescent, usually annulate with hoary on bases of all segments from fourth.

LENGTH 13-18 mm.; width 5.5-7.5 mm.

*Type locality*.—Montevideo.

*Distribution*.—Extreme southern Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and into Argentina.

BRAZIL: 3 ♂, 4 ♀; Mafra, Santa Catharina; [L. Lacey]. ♂, 4 ♀; Rio Grande do Sul; [M.C.Z.].

URUGUAY: 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Montevideo; [M.C.Z.].

PARAGUAY: ♀; no locality data; [M.C.Z.]. ♂; Horqueta, April 5, 1933; (A. Schultz); [E. G. Linsley]. ♀; Aregua, December 7, 1939; (A. Schultze); [L. Lacey].

ARGENTINA: ♀; La Plata; [M.C.Z.].

### PERITROX Bates

*Peritrox* Bates, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3), xvi, 1865, p. 313. Lacordaire, Gen. Col., ix, 1872, p. 668, 682.

Most closely related to *Clytemnestra* in having the antennal tubercles contiguous and the front narrowed above. From that genus, it differs in the more slender and less convex form of the body, only feebly tapering behind; the elytral maculation more complex, usually having glabrous maculae and sometimes a median fascia; and elytra simply punctate.

Small or moderate-sized; elongate-oblong, rather robust, subcylindrical; fuscous to black, elytra usually with many small, glabrous maculae. Head with front elongate, gradually narrowed above; genae slightly transverse or elongate; eye with lower lobe elongate-oval or elongate-oblong, large, usually at least twice the height of gena (one and one-quarter times genal height in *vermiculatus*); antennal tubercles prominent, contiguous, at apex armed with rather long teeth, directed upwards, in both sexes. Pronotum transverse, base slightly wider than apex, lateral tubercles distinct; disk slightly uneven. Scutellum transverse. Elytra with sides nearly straight, feebly tapering apically; apices usually together rounded, in *denticollis* (and sometimes *vermiculatus*) separately so; disk at base without gibbosity, punctate, not granulate; humeri moderately prominent, anterior margin arcuate, more or less oblique, angle with a distinct tubercle. Prosternum simple, slightly wider posteriorly; mesosternal process variable, apex always emarginate. Fifth sternite longer than fourth, in male emarginate or subtruncate at apex, in female emarginate at apex, with a median triangular impression. Legs moderate in length; procoxae globose, anteriorly with a large, obtuse tubercle in male, in female unarmed; femora clavate, profemora in male more robust, more or less cylindrical. Antennae in male about one and two-thirds times, in female one and one-third times, length of body, rather slender; scape elongate, reaching behind middle of pronotum, more or less cylindrical, feebly clavate; third segment nearly straight or feebly arcuate, one and one-half to two times length of first, robust or slender; fourth slightly longer than first, rest much shorter.

GENOTYPE: *Peritrox denticollis* Bates, by monotypy.

#### KEY TO SPECIES

1. Eye with lower lobe only one and one-fourth times the height of gena; elytra with irregular, vermicular, fulvous maculae outlined with thin whitish pubescence, interspaces glabrous ..... *vermiculatus*  
 Eye with lower lobe at least twice the height of gena; elytra without vermicular fulvous maculae ..... 2
2. Elytra with fulvous and dark brown pubescent maculae ..... 3  
 Elytra with only dull reddish pubescent maculae ..... *denticollis*
3. Front entirely ochraceous pubescent, more densely pubescent laterally; elytra with fulvous pubescence predominating, a broad, unbroken, hoary fascia placed partly anterior to middle of its length ..... *perbra*  
 Front variegated with white and fulvous pubescence, fulvous vittate laterally; elytra with gray pubescence predominating, hoary fascia broken, placed behind middle of length ..... *nigromaculatus*

### *Peritrox denticollis* Bates

#### PLATE VII, FIGURE 6.

*Peritrox denticollis* Bates, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3), xvi, 1865, p. 313. Lacordaire, Gen. Col., ix, 1872, p. 682.

Sufficiently distinguished by the black coloring of body and the elytral colored maculae being dull reddish, separated, not confluent, except near apices.

**MALE.** Elongate-oblong, rather robust, subcylindrical; fuscous or piceous, sparsely clothed with ashy-gray and dark-brown pubescence. Head above with five small, reddish or dull fulvous maculae, one median, two behind each eye; front below and along sides reddish or dull fulvous pubescent. Pronotum with eight maculae reddish or fulvous, arranged in two rows of four each, one row along apical margin, the other along base, and sometimes a ninth at center. Scutellum dark brown. Elytra sometimes more hoary apically, with a number of rather close-set, small, reddish or fulvous maculae, only slightly confluent, especially toward apex. Body beneath rather thinly covered with hoary pubescence, on sides variegated with ochraceous and brown, the former forming maculae on the mesepisterna and on metasternum laterally; abdomen medially hoary, sides, except on fifth sternite, broadly vittate with brown and ochraceous. Legs dark brown to fuscous, covered with dark brown and hoary pubescence, femora above somewhat varied with ochraceous, beneath largely hoary. Antennae fuscous, covered sparsely with hoary and dark brown pubescence, bases of segments from fifth narrowly annulate with hoary gray.

Head above finely, rather sparsely punctate, punctures deep, with a median impressed line from occiput to epistoma; front elongate, rather broad below, gradually narrowed above, deeply concave between antennal tubercles, very finely, densely punctate and with a large number of coarse punctures over entire surface; genae subquadrate or slightly transverse, rather rugosely punctate; eye with lower lobe large, more than twice the height of gena, broadly oblong; antennal tubercles robust, prominent, closely approximate, armed at apex with a robust, vertical tooth. Pronotum strongly transverse, sides nearly straight, constricted apically, apex distinctly narrower than base, behind middle with a robust, moderately large tubercle; apical transverse sulcus rather broad, obsolete medially, basal one deeper; disk with a number of more or less coarse punctures, especially at middle, where there are several transverse rugosities as well, with a broad, ovate median tubercle, each side feebly tumid, with a more or less distinct, transverse, linear impression. Scutellum transverse, sides feebly arcuate, oblique, apex broadly arcuate, feebly notched at middle. Elytra with sides nearly parallel to apical third, then gradually narrowed to apices, which are separately rounded; basal gibbosity subobsolete, disk at base coarsely, densely punctate, punctures from basal third gradually sparser, behind middle shallow, gradually evanescent; humeri slightly prominent, anterior margin rounded, rather strongly oblique, angle with a low, moderate-sized tubercle. Prosternum simple, broad, narrowed gradually from base to apex; mesosternal process broad, slightly longer than wide, apically feebly expanded, apex emarginate; fifth sternite subequal in length to fourth, apex broadly, deeply emarginate. Procoxae subglobose, armed anteriorly with an obsolete tubercle; femora comparatively slender, gradually clavate apically, profemora more robust, on basal half finely, transversely rugose; tibiae rather slender, not expanded apically; tarsi elongate. Antennae one and one-half times as long as body, the sixth segment attaining elytral apex, densely fimbriate beneath on four basal segments; scape elongate, extending slightly behind middle of pronotum, slightly robust, subcylindrical, finely rugose at base; third segment one and one-half times length of first, straight, slightly less robust on apical half; fourth subequal to first; from fifth shorter, subequal; eleventh slightly elongate, acicular.

**FEMALE.** A little more robust; antennal tubercles with tooth less strongly produced; fifth sternite distinctly longer than fourth, at base with a distinct median

impressed line, gradually shallower and broader on apical half, apex feebly emarginate; profemora only a little more robust than others, not rugose basally; antennae slightly longer than body, the eighth segment surpassing elytral apex, scape not quite attaining middle of pronotum, simply punctate basally, eleventh segment not elongate.

LENGTH 13—16 mm.; width 4.5-5.5 mm.

*Type locality*.—Santarem, Brazil.

*Distribution*.—Apparently very widely distributed from the lower Amazon basin to Paraguay.

BRAZIL: ♂; Pará, July; [C.M.].

BOLIVIA: ♂; Province del Sara; (Steinbach); [C.M.].

PARAGUAY: ♀; Horqueta, January 6, 1933; (A. Schulze); [C.A.S.]. ♀; S. Bernardino; (N. Fiebrig); [U.S.N.M.].

### ***Peritrox vermiculatus* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.**

PLATE VII, FIGURE 7.

Differs in having the elytral fulvous maculae vermiculate, indistinctly outlined with grayish; from *P. denticollis* it is distinct, moreover, in having glabrous maculae on pronotum and elytra.

MALE. Elongate-oblong, rather robust, subcylindrical; head and pronotum piceous, elytra dark reddish-brown. Head sparsely fulvous pubescent, sometimes variegated slightly with gray, the fulvous condensed to form a vitta either side of front and a margin around eye. Pronotum fulvous pubescent, with two transverse rows of small, more or less rounded, dark brown maculae which are outlined very narrowly with gray, the first row at middle with four and second row near base with five maculae, median macula of latter row slightly more apical than rest. Scutellum dark brown, lateral margins narrowly gray. Elytra sparsely dark brown pubescent, with coarse vermiculate markings of fulvous which are more or less outlined narrowly with gray. Beneath gray pubescent, sternal side-pieces, metasternum with maculae laterally, and a vitta either side of abdomen to fifth sternite, fulvous, each sternite except fifth, and metasternum laterally, with a round, dark brown macula, the one on first sternite more or less elongate, at extreme lateral edge of sternites (including fifth) a small, more or less dark brown macula near base. Legs piceous; femora above fulvous, below gray, meso- and metafemora with a small, brown macula at apex; tibiae fulvous and gray variegated, tarsi gray laterally, dark brown medially. Antennae with scape piceous, fulvous and gray variegated, remaining segments reddish-brown, with grayish-fulvous pubescence.

Head above finely alutaceous, with scattered fine punctures, a median impressed line from occiput to epistoma; front elongate, narrow, gradually widened apically, surface finely alutaceous, with scattered coarse punctures; genae elongate, sides nearly parallel, surface finely alutaceous, with scattered, moderate punctures; eye with lower lobe elongate-oval, about one and one-fourth times genal height; antennal tubercles contiguous, prominent, with a process at apex which is long and

dentiform and directed upward. Pronotum transverse, sides arcuate, base slightly wider than apex, lateral tubercles very obtuse and feebly elevated; apical sulcus shallow, feebly curved medially, basal sulcus deeper, oblique and shallow laterally; disk with a very feebly elevated tubercle at middle, surface finely but very shallowly punctate; base of disk and base of lateral tubercles with a few punctate granules bearing setae. Scutellum transverse, sides broadly arcuate, apex moderately rounded. Elytra very feebly widened behind middle, thence arcuate to apices which are each more or less broadly rounded; disk on basal half with very large, well separated punctures, thence to apex punctures smaller but distinct; humeri prominent, anterior margin feebly arcuate, more or less oblique, with a large, rounded tubercle at angle. Prosternum deeply grooved medially, broad, widened basally; mesosternal process with sides straight, oblique, narrowed apically, apex broadly emarginate; fifth sternite equal to fourth, broadly emarginate at apex. Procoxae globose, very feebly, obtusely tubercled; profemora feebly, gradually clavate, robust, finely rugose on basal third, remaining femora very narrow on basal half then more or less abruptly clavate. Antennae one and two-thirds body length; scape rather slender, more or less cylindrical, passing middle of pronotum, with one or two deep grooves basally internally and externally, remaining surface very finely punctate; third segment cylindrical, feebly robust, straight, half again as long as scape; fourth about one-fourth shorter than scape, basal half feebly enlarged, remaining segments gradually shorter, except eleventh which is slightly longer than tenth; heavily fimbriate on third and fourth, slightly less on first, fifth, and sixth segments.

FEMALE. More robust; process on antennal tubercles shorter; elytra wider behind middle; mesosternum broader; fifth sternite about half again length of fourth, at apex emarginate and shallowly, triangularly impressed; profemora more clavate; antennae fimbriate slightly to tenth, about one and one-third times body length, scape only feebly grooved basally.

LENGTH 10-11 mm.; width 3-4 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male; Rio de Janeiro, [C.M.].

*Allotype*.—Female; topotypic; [C.M.].

*Paratypes*.—Two males, two females; topotypic; [C.M.]. Two females; Brazil; [M.C.Z., A.N.S.P.]. Male: Rio de Janeiro; [M.C.Z.].

### ***Peritrox nigromaculatus* Aurivillius**

PLATE VII, FIGURE 8

*Peritrox nigromaculatus* Aurivillius, Arkiv. Zool., XIII, 1920, p. 23.

Distinguished from *vermiculatus* by eye having lower lobe twice height of gena; and elytra with many irregular, fulvous maculae distinctly outlined with grayish or white pubescence, interspaces brown pubescent, and large gray areas interspersed.

MALE. Elongate-oblong, rather robust, subcylindrical; piceous or black. Head gray pubescent, with a median vitta to between antennal tubercles, upper lobe of eye entirely and lower lobe posteriorly margined broadly, and front vittate either side and its entire surface variegated, with ochraceous. Pronotum gray pubescent, with irregular, ochraceous maculae which are more or less confluent, and with six to eight small, more or less round, dark brown maculae on disk. Scutellum gray pubescent, with a triangular macula at apex dark brown. Elytra gray pubescent, with very irregular, more or less confluent, ochraceous maculae, these sometimes so numerous that in area it exceeds the gray, entire surface (except an indistinct gray fascia at middle which does not attain suture) with small, irregular, dark brown maculae which are very numerous, usually there are two larger on each elytron on posterior margin of fascia; humeri at tips dark brown pubescent around tubercle. Beneath reddish-brown, densely gray pubescent, sternal side-pieces, metasternum laterally, and a vitta either side of abdomen which does not attain fifth sternite, ochraceous, a small, round macula either side of metasternum and one either side on each sternite except fifth, dark brown, first, second, and third sternites sometimes with a much smaller one at extreme lateral margin at base. Legs piceous or dark brown, gray and ochraceous variegated; meso- and metafemora at apex with an irregular dark brown fascia, this sometimes present on profemora but only very indistinctly so; tarsi gray laterally, dark brown medially. Antennae with scape piceous, gray pubescent, sometimes feebly variegated with ochraceous; third segment dark reddish-brown, remaining segments paler, from third gray pubescent, from fourth the apical halves dark brown pubescent.

Head above finely alutaceous, with well-spaced fine punctures, a median impressed line from occiput to near epistoma; front elongate, gradually widened to epistoma, finely, densely punctate, with many coarse, deep punctures interspersed; gena elongate, with a few coarse, deep punctures; eye with lower lobe elongate-ovate, two times genal height; antennal tubercles approximate; prominent, produced at apex into a robust, subacute tooth directed upward. Pronotum transverse, sides arcuate, base slightly wider than apex; apical transverse sulcus abruptly curved at middle, basal sulcus shallow, oblique laterally; disk at middle with a broad, feebly elevated tubercle, surface with well-spaced coarse punctures; lateral tubercles moderate with an obtuse apex, base of these and of disk with a few punctate granules bearing setae. Scutellum transverse, sides feebly arcuate, apex broadly rounded. Elytra with sides feebly widened behind middle, thence rounded to apices which are broadly rounded together; basal half of disk moderately, coarsely punctate, apical half with punctures smaller and sparser; humeri prominent, anterior margin arcuate, angle with a large, broad, rounded tubercle. Prosternum simple, much widened posteriorly; mesosternal process broad, sides straight, apex subtruncate or feebly emarginate; fifth sternite about one-fourth again as long as fourth, feebly emarginate at apex. Procoxae globose, with a robust, subacute tubercle; profemora very gradually clavate, robust, finely rugose on basal half, remaining femora more abruptly clavate; protarsi somewhat dilated. Antennae about one and two-thirds to one and three-quarters longer than body; scape cylindrical, only feebly clavate, nearly attaining middle of pronotum, basally one or two deep grooves internally and externally, remaining surface moderately, densely punctate; third segment about one and one-half times as long as scape, somewhat thickened, straight; fourth about one-third shorter than third, basal half slightly enlarged; remaining segments slender, gradually shorter, except eleventh which is slightly longer than

tenth; heavily fimbriate on third and fourth, slightly so on first, fifth, sixth, and seventh segments.

**FEMALE.** More robust; antennal tubercles slightly less prominent and processed and less approximate; prosternum broader; fifth sternite about one-half wider than fourth, at apex emarginate, broadly triangularly impressed medially; procoxae unarmed; profemora gradually clavate, less robust; antennae about one and one-third times body length, scape less robust, more gradually clavate, grooves basally less distinct, eleventh segment shorter than tenth.

LENGTH 13-16 mm.; width 5-5.75 mm.

*Type.*—In Reichsmuseum, Stockholm.

*Type locality.*—Espírito Santo, Brazil, and Paraguay.

*Distribution.*—From southeastern Brazil to eastern Bolivia.

**BRAZIL:** 2 ♂, 3 ♀; Rio de Janeiro; [C.M.].

**BOLIVIA:** ♀; Prov. del Sara; (Steinbach): [C.M.].

### **Peritrox perbra** Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE VII, FIGURE 9.

Close to *nigromaculatus*, differing in having front entirely ochraceous pubescent; eye with lower lobe broader, oblong; antennae much more slender, particularly the four proximal segments; procoxae in male with a feeble tubercle; and elytra with fulvous pubescence predominating, median fascia distinct, broad, not broken, interrupted only at suture.

**MALE.** Elongate-oblong, rather robust, subcylindrical; piceous or black. Head thinly ochraceous pubescent, occiput with two small, narrow, oval, oblique maculae, one either side of middle; front narrowly vittate either side with dense, ochraceous pubescence. Pronotum ochraceous, with nine black maculae outlined narrowly with pale gray, one large, irregular at middle, a longitudinal row of three either side (middle one usually more or less transverse) and another macula slightly more lateral to second of the row. Scutellum white or ochraceous, broadly dark brown vittate medially. Elytra ochraceous pubescent, with small, irregular, scattered, dark brown pubescent maculae which are very narrowly outlined with pale gray, just behind middle two of these maculae each side much larger, at middle a broad, pale gray fascia which is rather broadly interrupted at suture. Beneath dark reddish-brown to piceous, densely pale gray pubescent; sternal side-pieces, and sterna and sternites laterally, irregularly ochraceous maculate; metasternum either side with a small, round, dark brown macula and sternites each side with a small, irregular, dark brown macula, these maculae more or less outlined with gray. Legs piceous or black, variegated with gray and ochraceous pubescence. Antennae piceous or black; scape, third segment and basal two-thirds of fourth pale yellowish-gray pubescent, from apex of fourth dark brown pubescent.

Head finely, densely punctate, a median impressed line from occiput to epistoma; front narrow, very elongate, widening gradually to epistoma, finely, densely



punctate, with scattered, coarse punctures; genae short, transverse, moderately punctate; eye with lower lobe very large, oblong-ovate, about two times genal height; antennal tubercles prominent, subcontiguous, produced at apex into short, robust horns. Pronotum transverse, sides arcuate, base wider than apex; a basal and an apical transverse sulcus, basal oblique laterally; lateral tubercles feebly elevated, with a very short, robust, obtuse projection, at its base many punctate granules set with setae. Scutellum transverse, sides arcuate, apex broadly rounded. Elytra with sides nearly straight to apical third, thence to apex only very feebly rounded, apices together rounded; disk on basal third with large, well-separated punctures, thence somewhat finer to apex; humeri prominent, anterior margin arcuate, angle with a very broad, rounded tubercle. Prosternum simple, rounded, slightly widened behind middle of procoxae; mesosternal process with sides nearly straight, apex emarginate; fifth sternite subtruncate apically. Procoxae globose, internally with a large, obtuse tubercle; profemora scarcely clavate, narrowed at apex, rugose on dorsal and ventral surfaces on basal half, remaining femora gradually clavate; protarsi feebly dilated. Antennae slender, fourth segment attaining elytral apices (from fifth missing); scape elongate, reaching to beyond middle of pronotum, cylindrical, very gradually clavate, internally and externally with two or three deep grooves at base, remaining surface finely and rather densely punctate; third segment slender, very feebly arcuate, about two times length of scape, fourth slightly longer than first; fifth little more than half length of fourth; slightly fimbriate on first, third, and fourth segments.

FEMALE. More robust; antennal tubercles less prominent and more widely separated, process much shorter; elytra slightly wider behind middle; pro- and mesosternum much wider; fifth sternite at apex emarginate and triangularly impressed; procoxae unarmed; profemora more clavate; antennae about one and one-half to one and two-thirds body length, sixth segment attaining elytral apices, third segment slightly shorter than in male.

LENGTH 11-14 mm.; width 4-6 mm.

*Holotype*.—Female; Cayenne; [M.C.Z.].

*Allotype*. — Male; Peru-Brazil frontier, May 10, 1928; [A.M. N.H.].

### MARENSIS Dillon and Dillon, gen. nov.

Somewhat related to *Furona*; from that genus, it differs in having the front more elongate, narrower between eyes; eye with lower lobe much larger and broader, at least half again as long as gena; pronotum with sides arcuate, lateral tubercles feebly elevated, rather obsolete, discal tubercles prominent; elytra with basal gibbositities more prominent, disk at base granulate-punctate, humeri with a carina that reaches nearly to middle of length of elytra; antennal scape more strongly clavate, strongly rugose at base in male; procoxae tuberculate, not uncate, in male; and mesosternal process deeply, bilobedly emarginate.

Moderate-sized, elongate-ovate, robust. Head with front elongate, narrow, gradually widened below eyes; genae feebly elongate; eye with lower lobe large, broadly oblong, twice height of gena; antennal tubercles prominent, robust, subapproximate, produced into a robust, short, subacute tooth in male. Pronotum transverse, sides arcuate, unarmed, base feebly wider than apex; apical transverse sulcus shallow, basal one oblique laterally; disk with five tubercles, median one elongate. Scutellum transverse; apex notched medially. Elytra with sides nearly straight, distinctly attenuate, gradually rounded to apex from apical fourth; apices separately rounded; basal gibbosities broad, feebly elevated; basal third of disk rather sparsely and finely granulate-punctate; humeri prominent, anterior margin nearly straight, feebly oblique, angle with a large tubercle, from which extends posteriorly a distinct carina which nearly attains middle of elytra. Prosternum unarmed, gradually widened posteriorly; mesosternal process wide, sides emarginate and apex deeply, bilobedly emarginate. Legs elongate; procoxae globose, in male anteriorly with a prominent, conical tubercle; femora strongly clavate beyond basal third, profemora in male transversely rugose on upper and lower surfaces; metatibiae in male slightly dilated apically. Antennae two-thirds again as long as body in male, scape moderately robust, attaining apical third of pronotum, more strongly clavate on apical half, coarsely rugose to middle on all sides (in male); third segment cylindrical, strongly sinuate, nearly one-half again as long as scape; remaining segments gradually shorter, eleventh in male longer than tenth and with a process.

GENOTYPE.—*Marensis tybalmoides* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

### *Marensis tybalmoides* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE III, FIGURE 7.

MALE. Elongate-ovate, rather slender, elytra convex; fuscous, densely covered with brown-fulvous pubescence, mottled with dark brown. Head and pronotum strongly mottled and variegated with dark brown, the latter with a small, rounded, pale spot on each anterior angle. Scutellum margined with paler. Elytra bright brown-fulvous pubescent, mottled indistinctly and uniformly with dark brown. Body beneath fuscous, evenly covered with brown-fulvous pubescence, medially somewhat hoary; abdomen dark reddish-brown, at middle covered with short, brown and hoary pubescence, laterally broadly vittate with brown-fulvous, the vittae entire, attenuate only apically. Legs dark reddish-brown, hoary pubescent; meso- and metafemora variegated with brown, fulvous, and hoary pubescence, the latter biannulate apically with brighter fulvous; tarsal claw segment entirely hoary. Antennae fuscous, thinly brown pubescent, bases of segments from fourth hoary-annulate.

Head minutely, densely alutaceous, with a fine median line from occiput to clypeus; front gradually narrowed above, narrowly concave between antennal tubercles, minutely, densely alutaceous, impunctate; genae feebly vertical, alutaceous, toward sides feebly punctate; eye with lower lobe large, oblong, twice the height of gena; antennal tubercles prominent, robust, only slightly separated, with a short, acute tooth at apex. Pronotum somewhat transverse, about one-half wider than long, sides broadly arcuate, slightly narrower at apex, lateral tubercles small,

without a terminal process; disk with an elongate median tubercle, strongly elevated basally, each side with two rounded tubercles which are placed in a transverse row on apical half, base nearly impunctate; apical transverse sulcus feeble, basal one deeper, straight, not connecting with the shallow lateral oblique ones. Scutellum transverse, sides straight, oblique, apex nearly truncate, feebly emarginate. Elytra with sides straight, narrowing to apices, which are separately, broadly rounded; basal gibbosity feebly elevated, disk on basal fourth finely granulate-punctate, becoming simple punctures near humeri and posteriorly extending to middle, thence punctures obsolete to apex; humeri prominent, anterior margin nearly straight, scarcely oblique, angle with a large, oblique tubercle from which extends, directly posteriorly, a straight, distinct carina onto disk, and nearly attaining middle, from below the tubercle another carina, which is short and arcuate, extending downward; sides a little more coarsely and densely punctate than disk. Prosternum unarmed, narrow, gradually wider posteriorly. Procoxae strongly tumid posteriorly, before with a prominent, conical tubercle; femora clavate, profemora very robust and distinctly elongate, on upper and lower faces transversely rugose; metatibiae only slightly expanded. Fifth sternite one and one-half times the length of fourth, apex finely retuse, not impressed. Antennae two-thirds again as long as body, the seventh segment surpassing elytral apex, fimbriate beneath on four proximal segments; scape moderately robust, gradually clavate, entire basal half coarsely rugose on all sides; third segment nearly one-half again as long as first, strongly sinuous; fourth slightly shorter, rest subequal, but eleventh slightly elongate, with a recurved process at apex.

LENGTH 18 mm.; width 6.5 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male; São Paulo de Olivença, Brazil, June-July, 1883; (M. d'Mathan); [A.N.S.P. number 8247].

### FURONA Dillon and Dillon, gen. nov.

Very closely related to *Plerodia*, but differs in that the lower lobe of eye is oblong, not distinctly narrowed below, not more than one and one-half times height of gena; humeri obtusely tuberculate at angle and thence carinate; antennae in male from one and one-half to one and two-thirds times as long as body; metatibiae in male only feebly expanded apically; procoxae in male distinctly uncate.

Small, or moderate-sized, elongate-ovate, rather robust, subcylindrical; piceous or dark reddish-brown, markings very indistinct. Head with front elongate, rather narrow, feebly narrowed above; gena elongate-vertical; eye with lower lobe oblong, not distinctly narrowed below, slightly higher than gena; antennal tubercles well separated, in male with a short, robust, vertical tooth on inner side of apex, in female less distinctly armed. Pronotum transverse, conical, base much wider than apex, unarmed laterally; basal sulcus oblique at sides, apical one arcuate; disk with three tubercles, median one elongate, not attaining apex, one each side of median broad, feebly elevated. Scutellum transverse. Elytra with sides very feebly

tapering to apices, which are separately rounded; basal gibbosity feeble, disk on basal half coarsely punctate, more finely so apically; humeri prominent, more or less projecting, angle obtusely tubercled, with a short carina running from tubercle posteriorly to about basal quarter of elytra. Prosternum simple, widened from middle to base; mesosternal process short, broad, wider apically, apex deeply, bilobedly emarginate. Legs rather short; procoxae globose, distinctly uncate in male; femora clavate, robust; metatibiae only feebly dilated in male; protarsi dilated in same sex. Antennae one and one-half to one and two-thirds times as long as body in male, slightly longer than body in female; scape gradually clavate, lower surface not (or feebly) arcuate, nearly attaining middle of pronotum; third segment moderately sinuate, one-third longer than scape; eleventh slightly longer than tenth in male.

GENOTYPE.—*Plerodia degenera* Bates.

#### KEY TO SPECIES

- Scape piceous; body form robust; elytra with humeri more strongly projecting, disk at base more finely punctate .....*corniculata*.  
 Scape dark brown; body form more slender; elytral humeri less projecting, disk more coarsely punctate .....*degenera*.

### *Furona degenera* Bates

#### PLATE V, FIGURE 5.

*Plerodia degenera* Bates, Biol. Contra.-Amer., Col., v, 1880, p. 123; loc. cit., suppl., 1885, p. 366.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, robust, elytra convex; black or fuscous, covered with dark grayish-brown pubescence. Head with front dark brown. Pronotum each side with an indistinct vitta of paler pubescence. Scutellum darker at middle. Elytra with an indistinct, narrow, pale fulvous or ashy fascia extending from sides behind humerus to suture at apical two-fifths, then recurving laterally and covering most of apical third as indistinct maculae, suture at base similarly maculate. Body beneath and legs dark reddish-brown, covered with short, dull fulvous pubescence, densely and finely mottled with dark brown; abdomen each side with two rows of bright fulvous maculae, one row indistinct, marginal, the other between margin and middle, conspicuous, all series confined to basal four sternites; tarsal claw segment not paler nor annulate basally. Antennae fuscous, grayish-brown pubescent; scape black, gray and brown pubescent.

Head minutely, densely punctate, a median impressed line from occiput to clypeus; front nearly parallel-sided, elongate, deeply concave between antennal tubercles, minutely, densely alutaceous, below coarsely but very obsoletely punctate; genae vertical, minutely, densely alutaceous and obsoletely coarsely punctate; eye with lower lobe more or less oblong, narrower below, about twice genal height; antennal tubercles robust, prominent, at apex with a short, acute tooth. Pronotum slightly wider at base than long, tapering to apex, unarmed; apical transverse sulcus nearly obsolete, basal one distinct, straight, coalescent with the shallow oblique ones; disk with a feeble, median, elongate tubercle, each side strongly tumid, tumes-

cences slightly impressed so that each appears to bear a rounded tubercle anteriorly, base nearly impunctate. Scutellum transverse, sides short, straight, oblique, apex strongly rounded. Elytra with sides tapering gradually posteriorly, apices separately rounded; disk at base coarsely, not densely punctate, punctures gradually finer and denser behind middle; humeri prominent, anterior margin slightly arcuate, oblique, angle with a rather indistinct tubercle, from which a short, recurved carina extends to basal quarter or one-third. Prosternum simple, narrow, slightly widened behind middle. Procoxae anteriorly with a strong uncus; femora clavate, profemora very robust, on basal half beneath and above transversely rugose; protarsi strongly widened. Fifth sternite one-half again as long as fourth, apex subtruncate. Antennae nearly two-thirds again as long as body, seventh segment surpassing elytral apex, first five segments fimbriate beneath; scape slender, gradually clavate from base, entire basal half transversely rugose; third segment about one and one-third times length of first, moderately sinuous; fourth and fifth successively shorter, rest subequal, eleventh slightly elongate, acicular, with a short, curved process at apex.

FEMALE. More robust; antennal tubercles less strongly dentate at apex; procoxae with a broad, feebly elevated tubercle anteriorly; profemora not rugose; protarsi less strongly expanded; fifth sternite with apex retuse, apical portion of disk flattened triangularly, not impressed; antennae only slightly longer than body, scape not rugose, segments from fourth gradually shorter.

LENGTH 8.5-13.5 mm.; width 3.6-5.5 mm.

*Type locality*.—Zapote, Guatemala.

*Distribution*.—Southern Mexico southward to northern Colombia.

GUATEMALA: ♂; Alta Vera Paz, on *Cacao*; (Barber and Schwarz); [U.S.N.M.].

PANAMA: ♂, 3 ♀; Bugaba, 800-1500 feet; (Champion); [M.C.Z.—2 ♀; U.S.N.M.—♂, ♀]. 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Cerro Zunil; (Champion); [U.S.N.M.—♂, ♀; M.C.Z.—♂, ♀].

COLOMBIA: ♂; Sta. Martha; [M.C.Z.].

Bates, in the 1885 reference above, lists localities from southern Mexico to Panama.

### *Furona corniculata* Bates

PLATE V, FIGURE 4.

*Hypsioma corniculata* Bates, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col. v, suppl., 1885, p. 365.

Differs from *degenera* in the robust body form; humeri more strongly projecting; elytra at base more finely punctate; scape in male coarsely grooved on basal half.

MALE. Elongate-ovate, rather robust, body tapering posteriorly; piceous, covered with light grayish pubescence, variegated and indistinctly mottled with brown. Head with front largely dark brown, irregularly variegated with ashy and

light brown. Pronotum more distinctly brown towards sides, base, and in middle of disk. Scutellum grayish, with a brown macula on apex. Elytra brown pubescent, strongly variegated with pale fulvous-gray and with a narrow, indistinct fascia of the latter color strongly oblique from humerus to behind middle of suture, then slightly reflexed and extended to apex, quite as in *F. degenera*. Body beneath fuscous or dark reddish-brown, irregularly covered with pale grayish pubescence, densely, finely, and rather indistinctly mottled all over with brown; abdomen similar, with an indistinct vitta of whitish each side, the interior edge of each vitta on basal four sternites represented by a row of whitish maculae. Legs fuscous, pale grayish pubescent, mottled with brown; tarsi with claw segment same as rest of tarsi. Antennae fuscous, covered with grayish pubescence, the first five or six segments mottled with brown, apices of all segments somewhat tinged with brown.

Head minutely, densely alutaceous, with a median line from occiput nearly to epistoma; front elongate, feebly narrower above, narrowly concave between antennal tubercles, disk finely, densely alutaceous and sparsely, coarsely, obsolete punctate; gena elongate, vertical, sculpturing as on front but coarse punctures more distinct and denser; eye with lower lobe rather narrowly oblong, slightly taller than gena; antennal tubercles robust, prominent, slightly separated, distinctly armed at apex with a robust, obtuse tooth. Pronotum slightly transverse, about one-third wider at base than long; sides unarmed, nearly straight, strongly tapering to apex; apical transverse sulcus feeble, shallow, sinuous, basal one more distinct, deeper, coalescent with the broad lateral oblique ones; disk very finely, sparsely punctate basally, entirely tumid, at middle with a feeble, elongate tubercle, each side more strongly tumid, the tumescence traversed by an oblique, linear impression. Scutellum strongly transverse; sides straight, oblique; apex arcuate. Elytra with sides broadly arcuate, slightly attenuate to apices, which are separately rounded; basal gibbosity broad, feebly elevated, nearly wanting, disk rather closely, moderately coarsely punctate, punctures behind middle finer, denser, before apex obsolete; humeri slightly projecting, anterior margin straight, distinctly oblique, angle with an elongate, curved tubercle which is prolonged onto disk posteriorly into a short, flat carina. Prosternum simple, rather wide, expanded gradually from apex to base; mesosternal process slightly longer than wide, gradually expanded posteriorly, apex moderately bilobedly emarginate. Fifth sternite much longer than fourth, feebly emarginate at apex. Procoxae with a large, strongly curved uncus anteriorly; femora rather robust, clavate, posterior ones successively shorter, profemora more robust, feebly clavate, transversely rugose on basal half of upper and lower faces; metatibiae rather expanded apically; protarsi dilated. Antennae more than one and one-half times body length, apical segments slender, segments one to five with a short fringe beneath; scape rather robust, nearly attaining middle of pronotum, slightly clavate on apical half, basal half on outer side and beneath coarsely rugose; third segment one-third longer than first, distinctly sinuous; fourth equal to first, rest shorter, subequal, eleventh slightly longer, acicular.

LENGTH 14 mm.; width 5.9 mm.

*Type localities*.—Chontales, Nicaragua; Bugaba, Panama.

*Distribution*.—Central America.

NICARAGUA: ♂; Great Falls, Pis Pis River, 10 miles N.W. of Eden, April 25, 1922; (Wharton Huber); [A.N.S.P.]

**LYDIPTA** Thomson

*Lydipta* Thomson, *Physis*, II, 1868, p. 52. Lacordaire, *Gen. Col.*, IX, 1872, p. 672.

"Body robust; head elongate, anteriorly plane; front distinctly concave, unarmed; eyes small, remote. Male antennae as long as body, eleven segmented; scape rather elongate, base slender, then gradually enlarged; third arcuate, longer than rest; rest decreasing. Prothorax subcylindrical, laterally unarmed. Elytra robust, convex, humeri slightly produced, laterally longitudinally carinate, then finely dehiscent, apices rounded. Prosternal and mesosternal processes laminiform; legs moderate; procoxae in male unarmed; femora moderately clavate, tarsi moderate, last segment elongate." (Translation of original description.)

GENOTYPE.—*Lydipta pumilio* Thomson, by monotypy.

*Remarks*.—This genus appears to be close to *Plerodia* and its allies in its small size, the carinate humeri, and the curved third antennal segment.

**Lydipta pumilio** Thomson

*Hesycha pumilio* Dejean, *Cat.*, 1837, p. 370. [nom. nud.].

*Lydipta pumillio* Thomson, *Physis*, II, 1868, p. 53. Lacordaire, *Gen. Col.*, IX, 1872, p. 672.

"Robust, black; covered with greenish pubescence; head impunctate; antennae with scape white and black variegated; rest of segments white and fulvous variegated; segments from third apically black. Prothorax impunctate. Elytra robust, convex, base black tuberculate and punctate, thence smooth, apices rounded. Body beneath and legs white and black variegated, tarsi gray. Length 10 mm.; width 4 mm. Brazil." (Translation of the original description.)

**PLERODIA** Thomson

*Hesycha* Dejean, *Cat. Col.*, 1837, p. 370 [pars].

*Plerodia* Thomson, *Physis*, II, 1868, p. 60. Lacordaire, *Gen. Col.*, IX, 1872, p. 667, 670.

The short body form, the antennae only slightly longer than body in male, the dull coloring and indistinct maculation, the humeri not tuberculate but with a carina extending to before middle of each elytron, and the conical pronotum will serve to distinguish this genus.

Small, elongate-ovate, rather robust, subcylindrical; dark brown to fuscous, covered with dull colored pubescence, the markings more or less indistinct. Head with front elongate, narrow, slightly wider toward epistoma; gena elongate-vertical; eye with lower lobe oblong-ovate, about twice genal height; antennal tubercles well separated, prominent, dentate at apex in male, only feebly produced in female. Pronotum conical, unarmed laterally, with an apical and basal transverse sulcus,

apical one slightly sinuate medially, basal oblique laterally; disk with three tubercles, median one elongate, narrow, not reaching to apex, the others placed one on each side, broad, rounded, feebly elevated. Scutellum transverse. Elytra with sides straight, slightly narrowed to apices, which are separately rounded; disk with feeble, elongate gibbosities basally, coarsely, rather closely punctate, without granules, more finely so apically; humeri prominent, angle not tuberculate but from it a short carina extends posteriorly. Prosternum simple, narrow, widened from middle to base; mesosternum deeply emarginate at apex. Legs rather short; procoxae globose, in male anteriorly feebly tuberculate; femora clavate, profemora rugose basally in male; metatibiae expanded moderately to apex in male. Antennae slightly longer than body in male, slightly shorter than body in female, slender; scape gradually clavate, lower surface not (or feebly) arcuate; third segment one-third longer than scape, feebly sinuate; fourth slightly shorter than scape.

GENOTYPE.—*Hypselomus syrinx* Bates, herewith designated. Selected as it is the species most frequently encountered and was listed by Thomson along with *Plerodia singularis*, *Plerodia spuria*, and *Plerodia pygmea* in his original description of the genus without designation of the type.

#### KEY TO SPECIES

1. Elytra with yellowish confluent maculae arranged in several lines extending their full length, more distinct posteriorly ..... *variegata*.  
Elytra without colored lines extending their full length ..... 2.
2. Elytra with a rather distinct oblique vitta from humerus to suture at apical one-third, thence indistinct ..... *syrinx*.  
Elytra with oblique vitta obsolete or wanting ..... *singularis*.

### *Plerodia syrinx* Bates

#### PLATE V, FIGURE 7.

*Hypselomus syrinx* Bates, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3), xvi, 1865, p. 170.

*Hypsioma syringa* Bates, idem.

*Plerodia syrinx* Bates. Thomson, Physis, II, 1868, p. 61.

*Plerodia pygmea* Thomson, Physis, II, 1868, p. 61.

Distinguished by the antennal horn of male being longer than in other species; elytral oblique vitta rather distinct, extending indistinctly to apex, and pronotum conical, discal tubercles well elevated.

MALE. Elongate-ovate, robust, subcylindrical, elytra subconvex; head and pronotum piceous, elytra paler. Head above thinly yellowish-gray pubescent, vaguely and irregularly mottled with brown; front dark brown pubescent, with a few indistinct, yellowish-gray maculae. Pronotum with mottled yellowish-gray and brown pubescence, an indistinct vitta each side laterally which is prolonged shortly onto



elytra. Scutellum thinly yellow-gray pubescent, this pubescence condensed laterally to form a rather indistinct vitta each side. Elytra dark grayish-brown pubescent, each with an indistinct arcuate vitta of gray or yellow-gray pubescence from beneath humeri touching suture just behind middle, then continuing to lateral position at apex, remainder of surface with minute, scattered patches of same color. Beneath thinly yellowish-gray pubescent, with many scattered, glabrous patches, sterna usually gray medially, laterally with indistinct touches of dark brown; abdomen with each sternite laterally having a small, elongate, yellowish macula, which decrease in size to apex. Legs piceous, thinly gray or yellow-gray pubescent, and with minute glabrous areas as in the undersurface. Antennae dark brown or piceous, thinly gray or yellow-gray pubescent, more or less mottled with small, indistinct, rounded patches of brownish, apices slightly darker.

Head above minutely alutaceous, with a median impressed line from occiput to near epistoma on front; front elongate, narrow, widened slightly below lower lobe of eyes, surface minutely alutaceous; genae elongate, narrow, surface slightly pubescent, minutely alutaceous and with a few scattered, coarse punctures; eye with lower lobe narrow, elongate-oblong, nearly two and one-half times genal height; antennal tubercles distant, moderately prominent, at apex with a short, robust horn which is erect or slightly curved posteriorly. Pronotum transverse, sides straight, not armed; base half again as wide as apex; apical sulcus interrupted medially, basal one subfoveate either side of middle and laterally oblique to middle; disk at middle just before basal sulcus with a rather elongate tubercle and either side of middle more apical a very broad tumescence, laterally at base with a few setigerous punctate granules. Scutellum transverse; sides straight, oblique; apex broadly rounded, sometimes nearly subtruncate, feebly notched medially. Elytra with sides almost straight, feebly attenuate apically; apices separately, broadly rounded; each elytron with a broad, feebly elevated, more or less arcuate gibbosity at base; basal quarter moderately punctate with coarse, deep punctures, which become finer and sparser to middle, thence to apex nearly obsolete; humeri prominent, anterior margin arcuate, no tubercle at posterior angle but there is a short carina extending from the angle to basal third laterally. Prosternum widened behind middle; mesosternum emarginate medially. Fifth sternite nearly one and one-half times length of fourth, emarginate at apex. Legs robust; procoxae globose, very feebly, obtusely tubercled; profemora robust, more gradually clavate than others, feebly rugose on basal third on dorsal and ventral surfaces; metatibiae widened apically; protarsi slightly dilated. Antennae about one-third longer than body; scape very gradually clavate, reaching only to apical third of pronotum, with several grooves internally and externally on basal third, remainder of surface finely, densely punctate; third segment slender, feebly sinuate, about one-half again as long as scape; fimbriate nearly entire length, less heavily so on last several segments.

FEMALE. Slightly more robust; prosternum much widened behind middle of procoxae; fifth sternite at apex sub-truncate, feebly triangularly impressed at middle; legs less robust, profemora more abruptly clavate, metafemora not widened apically; antennae as long or only slightly longer than body; scape not grooved basally.

LENGTH 12 mm.; width 3-4.5 mm.

*Type locality.*—Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

*Distribution.*—Southeastern Brazil and Paraguay.

BRAZIL: ♂; no locality data; [M.C.Z.] 2♂, ♀; Caehoeirinha, Paraná, November, 1940—January, 1941; (A. Maller); [L. Lacey]. 2 ♀; Hansa Humboldt, Sta. Catharina, November-January; (A. Maller); [L. Lacey]. 2 ♀; Rio de Janeiro, December; [M.C.Z.—1; C.M.—1.] ♀; São Sebaít, São Paulo, October, 1920; (Barbiellini); [E. G. Linsley]. ♂; Bahia; [A.N.S.P.]. ♀; Nova Friburgo; [M.C.Z.].

PARAGUAY: ♂; Horqueta, March 15, 1934; (A. Schulze); [L. Lacey].

*Plerodia singularis* Thomson

PLATE V, FIGURE 8.

*Plerodia singularis* Thomson, *Physis*, II, 1868, p. 61.

*Plerodia spuria* Thomson, *idem*.

Somewhat smaller than the other species but closely resembling *syrix*. The elytral fascia, however, is very obsolete, and pronotal discal tubercles are feebly elevated.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, robust, subcylindrical, elytra subconvex; head and pronotum piceous or black, elytra dark reddish-brown. All over thinly yellowish-gray pubescent, nearly immaculate; a short, indistinct vitta basally and more or less laterally on pronotum, sometimes continued very shortly on each elytron just above humeri; each sternite with a small, more or less elongate macula each side.

Head above finely alutaceous, a median impressed line from occiput to near epistoma; front elongate, narrow, widened below lower lobe of eyes, surface finely alutaceous; genae feebly pubescent, alutaceous; lower lobe of eye oblong-ovate, a little more than twice genal height; antennal tubercles distant, prominent, at apex produced into a very short, robust process which is curved posteriorly. Pronotum transverse, sides straight, base two-thirds wider than apex; apical sulcus only feebly interrupted at middle, basal one either side foveate and thence oblique to middle laterally; not armed laterally, with a few setigerous punctate granules near base. Scutellum transverse; sides nearly straight, oblique; apex broadly rounded, feebly notched medially. Elytra with sides nearly straight, moderately attenuate apically; apices rounded separately; each elytron at base very feebly gibbose, basal half with coarse, close-set punctures, thence to apex punctures much finer; humeri prominent, anterior margin nearly straight, very oblique, angle obtuse, posterior margin with a carina extending to basal third. Prosternum only slightly widened behind middle of procoxae; metasternum deeply, bilobely emarginate apically; fifth sternite about one-third longer than fourth, feebly emarginate apically. Procoxae globose, with a feeble obtuse tubercle internally; profemora robust, gradually clavate, transversely rugose dorsally and ventrally on basal third, remaining femora more abruptly clavate; metatibiae widened apically; protarsi slightly dilated. Antennae slightly longer than body; scape robust, gradually clavate, reaching to apical third of pronotum; third segment nearly straight, one-fourth again as long as scape; fimbriate full length, fringe slightly heavier on scape and third segment.

LENGTH 8.5-9.5 mm.; width 3-3.5 mm.

*Type locality*.—Cayenne, French Guiana.

*Distribution*.—French Guiana to southeastern Brazil.

BRAZIL: 2 ♂; no locality data; [M.C.Z.—1; A.M.N.H.—1]. ♂; Rio de Janeiro; [M.C.Z.].

*Remarks*.—Thomson founded *spuria* on a single female, distinguishing it only by traits and characteristics of this sex and by the more ochraceous coloring and feeble median elevation of pronotum. In the specimens on hand these characters are found to be very variable, so that the two names apparently refer to this one form.

### ***Plerodia variegata* Aurivillius**

*Plerodia variegata* Aurivillius, Tijd. v. Ent., LXIV, 1921, p. 50, pl. 2, f. 7.

"Black-fuscous, consperse with small, ferruginous or yellowish maculae, these maculae on elytra, especially behind middle, confluent, seriatly arranged on interstices or in lines. Genae long; lower lobe of eyes not shorter. Antennae of male slightly longer than body, scape attaining middle of prothorax, third segment long, flexuose, segments four to eight basally, nine to eleven totally pale. Prothorax conical, unarmed, above in middle smoothly trinodose, middle node elongate. Scutellum large, apex broadly rounded, yellowish-haired, median line glabrous. Elytra at base rather convex, towards apex distinctly declivous and narrowed, apices rounded and unarmed; from base to middle with large, deep, distant, subseriate punctures, punctures behind middle obsolete and distinctly evanescent. Legs yellowish-peppered, last tarsal segment at base yellowish. Sternites laterally ferruginous-maculate. Length: 11-13 mm. Peru: Chanchamayo." (Translation of the original description).

### **HYLUS** Dillon and Dillon, gen. nov.

Distinct from other members of this group in having the front very narrow, narrowest at middle, slightly widened above and below; eye with lower lobe very large, broad, oblong, about twice the height of gena; pronotum transverse, conical, with five tubercles on disk, unarmed laterally; elytra on basal half seriatly, coarsely punctate, anteriorly punctures granulate; procoxae in female with minute tubercle; antennae in female as long as body; scape slender, attaining middle of pronotum, capitate on apical one-third, third segment slightly bisinuate, as long as first.

Moderate-sized, elongate-ovate, rather robust. Head with front elongate, very narrow, narrowest at middle, slightly widened above and below; genae feebly vertical; eye with lower lobe broadly oblong, about twice the height of gena; antennal tubercles (female) prominent, not produced at apex, slightly separated at base.

Pronotum transverse, base slightly wider than apex, conical, unarmed laterally; disk with five tubercles. Scutellum transverse. Elytra with sides nearly straight, gradually attenuate apically, apices separately rounded; disk with a feeble basal gibbosity, on basal half coarsely and seriatly granulate-punctate, punctures behind middle finer and confused; humeri prominent, angle with a large, rounded tubercle. Prosternum narrow, simple; mesosternal process broad, sides emarginate, apex bilobedly emarginate. Legs wanting; procoxae (female) subglobose, with an obtuse tubercle. Antennae (female) as long as body; scape slender, capitate on apical one-third, reaching to just before middle of pronotum; third slightly bisinuate, about as long as first.

GENOTYPE.—*Hylus dubius* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

### *Hylus dubius* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE III, FIGURE 10.

Most nearly resembles *Euthima rodens*, especially in being seriatly punctate on entire basal half of elytra. But, in the present case, the anterior punctures bear granules; the pronotum is unarmed laterally, conical in shape; the antennae have the scape slender, capitate on apical one-third, and the third segment no longer than first.

FEMALE. Elongate-ovate, rather robust, dark reddish-brown or fuscous, densely covered with bright fulvous pubescence, slightly mottled with dark brown. Pronotum each side of disk with a large, oval macula of dark brown that covers the tubercles, on hind angles an indistinct vitta of fulvous. Scutellum largely brownish pubescent, toward edges becoming fulvous. Elytra with brown pubescence in and behind the basal punctures, forming broken, narrow strips, behind middle with a number of short, irregular, broad, coalescent vittae of the same color, leaving a strongly oblique, curved, narrow fascia of fulvous at middle, this runs from center of side margin, ascends onto disk, where it bends suddenly apically and continues to apical one-third of suture. Body beneath reddish-brown, densely fulvous pubescent; abdomen nearly fuscous, covered with very short, brown pubescence, laterally indistinctly vittate with fulvous, the vittae much widened towards apex. Antennae fuscous, basal two-fifths of each segment beginning with fourth pale rosy; dark brown pubescent, pale bases hoary, much of scape and basal two-thirds of third segment covered with grayish-fulvous.

Head minutely, densely punctate, the median impressed line extending from occiput to epistoma; front very narrow but not tapering above, narrowly concave between antennal tubercles, minutely punctate; genae feebly vertical, minutely punctate, with sparse, fine punctures interspersed; eye with lower lobe voluminous, broadly oblong, exceeding by two times the height of gena; antennal tubercles robust, prominent, well separated, unarmed at apex. Pronotum strongly transverse, sides straight, narrowing to apex, unarmed; apical transverse sulcus broad and shallow, basal one feeble, coalescent with lateral oblique ones; disk with five more or less rounded tubercles, the lateral ones most distinct, median one feeblest and situated basally. Scutellum transverse, triangular, apex broad and rounded.

Elytra with sides nearly straight, tapering slightly to apices, which are separately rounded; basal gibbosity broad, feeble; entire basal one-fourth coarsely seriate granulate-punctate, granules evanescent after anterior quarter, the punctures continuing to middle and beyond middle towards suture, apical half finely and obsolete punctate; humeri slightly prominent, anterior margin arcuate, slightly oblique, angle with a low tubercle from which runs a very short, feeble carina, its length about half that of anterior margin; sides with a row of fine punctures and on angle of declivity several irregularly placed coarse ones. Prosternum narrow, simple. Procoxae somewhat tumid posteriorly, in front armed with a broad, obtuse tubercle. (All six legs missing, except for coxae.) Fifth sternite three-fourths again as long as fourth; apex feebly obtuse, distinctly tufted at middle, surface with a very shallow impression near tip. Antennae as long as body, finely fimbriate beneath to apex; scape slender, apical one-third slightly capitate, not rugose; third segment equal in length to first, visibly but feebly bisinuate; rest gradually shorter; eleventh briefly processed at tip.

LENGTH 19 mm.; width 8 mm.

*Holotype*.—Female; Rio Santiago, Peru, Oct. 18, 1924; (H. Bassler); [A.M.N.H.].

#### EUTHIMA Dillon and Dillon, gen. nov.

Differs from *Plerodia* (which it somewhat resembles in form and in the carinate humeri) as follows: prothorax not conical but before middle as wide as base, then narrowed to apex; front distinctly broader; elytra more convex; antennae with third segment usually only one-sixth longer than scape, scape with lower surface not expanded apically but regularly arcuate; eye with lower lobe shorter, broader; and procoxae uncate in male.

Small or moderately small, elongate-ovate. Head with front rather broad, elongate, distinctly, gradually narrowed above; gena vertical; eye with lower lobe equal to or slightly longer than gena, broadly oblong-ovate; antennal tubercles prominent, subapproximate, with a short, robust spine at apex in male, with a short tooth in female. Pronotum transverse, sides arcuate, unarmed or feebly tuberculate, base wider than apex; disk nearly globose or with feebly elevated, broad tubercles. Scutellum transverse. Elytra slightly broader behind middle, thence feebly tapering to apices, which are broadly, separately rounded; disk at base with broad, feeble gibbosities, surface coarsely punctate at base, more finely so to apex; humeri prominent, with a very obtuse tubercle at angle, followed by a carina to middle, carina broad shortly at base, then suddenly narrowed. Prosternum rather broad, narrower anteriorly; mesosternal process wide, short, sides nearly straight, apex deeply emarginate. Legs moderate in length; procoxae globose, uncate in male, feebly tubercled in female; femora robust, clavate; metatibiae strongly expanded in male; protarsi dilated in male. Antennae as long as body in male, slightly shorter in female, scape reaching to middle of pronotum, robust, gradually, strongly clavate, regularly arcuate beneath; third segment strongly bisinuate, one-fifth to one-fourth longer than scape; eleventh subequal to tenth in male.

GENOTYPE.—*Hypselomus rodens* Bates.

KEY TO SPECIES

1. Elytra at base seriatly punctate, with a narrow, arcuate, pale yellowish fascia. 2. Elytra at base irregularly punctate, at middle with a broad, white fascia ..... *nerissa*.
2. Front entirely dusky except for a small pale macula each side of middle; elytra with median pale fascia very narrow, both its anterior and posterior borders smooth, a small white macula in the tawny area of apex ..... *rodens ceres*.  
Front mottled yellow and dark brown; elytral median pale fascia broader, its posterior border deeply dentate, without a distinct macula apically ..... *rodens rodens*.

***Euthima rodens rodens* Bates**

PLATE V, FIGURE 1.

*Hypselomus rodens* Bates, Ann. Nat. Hist., (3), xvi, 1865, p. 112.

*Hypsioma rodens* Bates, loc. cit., p. 170.

MALE. Elongate-ovate, robust, convex; black. Head above mottled with grayish-yellow and dusky tomentum, the grayish-yellow predominating; front including genae, with same tomentum as above, but the dusky slightly predominant. Pronotum dark brown and grayish-yellow mottled, frequently ochraceous laterally instead of gray-yellow. Scutellum entirely grayish-yellow pubescent, at base sometimes dusky. Elytra dark brown pubescent, basally with streaks of ochraceous, especially toward suture, at middle with a moderately wide, whitish or yellowish fascia, which is more or less arcuate, its front margin smooth and its posterior margin deeply dentate; remainder of apical portion of elytra tawny pubescent, with scattered, small, dark brown maculae and extreme apex with a common dark brown macula medially. Beneath black, mottled with gray-yellow and dark brown pubescence, the brown predominating on sides of sterna and the yellow medially; sometimes meso- and metasternum feebly ochraceous laterally; sternites dark brown pubescent medially, with scattered patches of yellow, laterally broadly yellowish or ochraceous vittate. Legs piceous, gray-yellow or pale tawny pubescent, with numerous, small, glabrous patches giving them a mottled appearance; femora sometimes pale ochraceous above, metafemora ringed with dark pubescence just before middle at base; all tibiae with a small, dark macula basally and apically on posterior side; tarsi with claw segment pale on basal half, reddish-brown on apical half. Antennae piceous, scape and basal two-thirds of third segment mottled dark brown and yellowish, remainder of third dusky, remaining segments pale on basal one-third to one-half and dusky or dark apically.

Head above minutely alutaceous, with a fine median impressed line from occiput nearly to epistoma; front elongate, about one-half again longer than wide, narrowed below; genae vertical, finely, obsoletely punctate; eye with lower lobe oblong-ovate, about one-third again as long as genae; antennal tubercles prominent, produced into a short, robust, subacute tooth at apex. Pronotum transverse; sides unarmed, nearly straight, tapering from base to apex; basal and apical sulcus laterally curved toward each other, apical one curved at middle; disk with a large, feebly elevated

callosity either side of middle. Scutellum very transverse; sides nearly straight, oblique; apex rounded, feebly emarginate at middle. Elytra with sides nearly straight to middle then feebly arcuate to apices, which are separately rounded; basal half with nine or ten more or less irregular rows of coarse, deep punctures between humeral carina and suture and five or six between carina and side of elytra, just beyond middle these become very obsolete and disappear before apex; humeri rounded, the apex of which is obliquely truncated, with a small tubercle at posterior end of truncature, thence with a short carina to middle. Prosternum simple; procoxae prominent, tumid posteriorly, and with a long, slender uncus on inner side; profemora transversely rugose dorsally and ventrally. Fifth sternite slightly longer than fourth, rounded apically. Antennae about as long as body, beneath moderately frimbriate on first, third, and slightly on fourth segments; scape robust, short, nearly capitate, scabrose basally and finely, densely punctate apically.

**FEMALE.** Slightly more robust; antennal tubercles not armed; fifth sternite about one and one-third times as long as fourth, rounded apically and only very feebly, triangularly impressed; antennae only two-thirds length of body, scape more slender, feebly rugose at very base, remainder finely, densely punctate.

LENGTH 10-10.5 mm.; width 4.5-5 mm.

*Type locality.*—Pará.

*Distribution.*—The Guianas and the Amazon region.

FRENCH GUIANA: ♂; Cayenne; [M.C.Z.]. 3 ♀; Saint Jean; [U.S.N.M.].

### ***Euthima rodens ceres* Dillon and Dillon, subspec. nov.**

PLATE V, FIGURE 2.

Identical to typical form in size, shape, and color, differing in these respects: head above almost entirely dusky, front entirely dusky except for a very small macula either side of middle; pronotum with gray-yellow pubescence mostly at middle, dusky over most of remaining surface; scutellum dusky at middle and narrowly gray-yellow laterally and apically; elytra at middle with a narrow, oblique, whitish fascia and in the tawny tomentum on apical third a small whitish macula placed slightly laterally instead of a single, irregular, large, whitish macula on each elytron; humeri at angle much less obliquely truncate and not tuberculate on posterior end of truncature.

LENGTH 9.5-12 mm.; width 4-5.8 mm.

*Holotype.*—Male; Prov. del Sara, Bolivia, 450 meters; (J. Steinbach); [C.M.].

*Allotype.*—Female; Sani Beni, Yunin, Peru, October 11, 1935; (F. Woytkowski); [L. Lacey].

### ***Euthima nerissa* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.**

PLATE V, FIGURE 3.

Superficially resembles *Aenea conspersa* but is distinguished from it in having the eye subequal to gena in height; front only

slightly elongate, sides oblique; humeral carina suddenly constricted, thence fine for the remainder of its length; elytral pale fascia not crossed by yellowish lines, as well as in the other generic traits. From *rodens* it is very distinct in elytral coloration and in being irregularly, not seriatly, punctate on base of elytra.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, robust, subcylindrical, elytra subconvex; head and pronotum piceous, elytra dark brown or dark reddish-brown. Head above pale grayish-yellow pubescent, with scattered, very small, round, brown maculae, these somewhat confluent on vertex and behind posterior margin of lower lobe of eyes; front gray-yellow pubescent, at middle with a transverse macula of gray, remainder of surface with few small, rounded, brown maculae. Pronotum gray-yellow pubescent, with a large, grayish macula at middle, which is much nearer base than apex, remainder of surface with many, small, round, brown maculae, more or less coalescent. Scutellum gray-yellow pubescent, with a large macula of dark brown at middle. Elytra deeper gray-yellow pubescent, extreme base and a broad fascia at middle which is oblique anteriorly, grayish or white, remainder of surface with scattered patches of dark brown pubescence, apical quarter with much white pubescence interspersed. Beneath dark reddish-brown, whitish pubescent, with small, scattered, glabrous areas; metasternum narrowly gray-yellow laterally; each sternite, except fifth, laterally with a medium-sized, irregular, glabrous macula the posterior margin of which is gray-yellow, sometimes continued across the apical margin of each segment except fifth; fifth with a transverse, irregular, glabrous area medially. Legs dark reddish-brown, thinly gray pubescent, with small, glabrous patches interspersed and indistinct touches of gray-yellow on femora; claw segment of tarsi very pale on basal half. Antennae dark reddish-brown, bases of fourth, fifth, and sixth segments very pale (remainder missing); thinly clothed with pale gray and with scattered, small patches of dark brown pubescence.

Head above minutely alutaceous, with a median impressed line from occiput to near epistoma; front widened somewhat below eyes, surface finely alutaceous; genae elongate, sparsely pubescent, surface finely, densely punctate; eye with lower lobe oblong, subequal to gena in length; antennal tubercles distant, prominent, produced at apex into a short, robust, obtuse process, directed upward and only slightly inward. Pronotum transverse, base only slightly wider than apex; sides feebly arcuate, lateral tubercles feebly elevated; a basal and an apical sulcus, apical very shallow, basal oblique laterally; disk with surface tumid but smooth, base and lateral tubercles with setigerous punctate-granules. Elytra with sides straight, very feebly attenuate; apices separately rounded; each elytron at base with a broad, feebly elevated, more or less arcuate gibbosity, the outer margin of which is outlined by a broad, deep sulcus which becomes broadest at posterior end of gibbosity; entire basal third with close-set, coarse punctures, remainder of elytra nearly impunctate; humeri prominent, anterior margin nearly straight, not tubercled at angle, the carina extending posteriorly, suddenly constricted shortly behind angle, fine to middle of elytra. Prosternum gradually widened behind middle; mesosternal process feebly emarginate medially at apex; fifth sternite about one-third again as long as fourth, at apex subtruncate. Procoxae globose, unarmed; profemora robust, gradually clavate, rugose above and below, remaining surface alutaceous; meso- and meta-femora less robust and more abruptly clavate; metatibiae strongly dilated on apical



half; protarsi feebly dilated. Antennae with only five and one-half segments on right antennae and five on left, rest missing; scape robust, feebly arcuate, gradually clavate, reaching only to apical third of pronotum, slightly flattened and rugose laterally on basal third, remainder of surface finely, densely punctate; third segment sinuate, slender, about one-fourth longer than scape; fimbriate on first, third, and fourth segments.

LENGTH 9 mm.; width 3.75 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male, Province del Sara, Bolivia; (Steinbach); [C.M.].

### **AENEA** Dillon and Dillon, gen. nov.

Closely related to *Euthima*, differing by having the front rather broad, elongate, slightly narrowed below middle; gena vertical, extending slightly along front margin of eye; eye with lower lobe small, two-thirds the height of gena; pronotum a little more conical in outline; humeral carina of uniform width throughout its length, below which is a second carina nearly reaching apex; scape much less robust.

Small, elongate-ovate, robust. Head with front elongate, rather broad, wider at lower margin of eye, thence narrowed to epistoma; gena elongate, narrow, vertical, extending slightly along front margin of eye; eye with lower lobe ovate, small, two-thirds as long as gena; antennal tubercles slightly prominent, well separated, in female minutely produced at apex. Pronotum transverse, more or less conical, sides only slightly arcuate, unarmed, base wider than apex; disk without distinct tubercles. Scutellum transverse. Elytra gradually tapering to apices, which are separately rounded; disk on basal half coarsely, rather densely punctate, basal gibbosity broad, indistinctly elevated; humeri prominent, not tuberculate, with a strong carina to beyond middle, of equal width throughout, below which is a finer one reaching nearly to apex. Prosternum simple, widened posteriorly; mesosternal process short, broad, sides feebly emarginate, apex deeply so. Legs rather short; procoxae globose, unarmed in female; femora clavate, moderately robust. Antennae as long as body (female); scape reaching nearly to middle of pronotum, gradually clavate from basal one-third, distinctly arcuate; third segment moderately bisinuate, one and two-fifths times as long as first; fourth as long as scape, rest shorter; eleventh about as long as tenth (female).

GENOTYPE.—*Plerodia conspersa* Aurivillius.

### **Aenea conspersa** Aurivillius

PLATE V, FIGURE 11.

*Plerodia conspersa* Aurivillius, Tijds. Ent., LXV, 1922, p. 164.

FEMALE. Elongate-ovate, robust, subcylindrical; dark reddish-brown to fuscous; irregularly covered with white and ochraceous pubescence, mottled with dark

brown or glabrous points. Head with front and genae sparsely white pubescent, the former at sides margined with ochraceous. Pronotum largely ochraceous, basal half mostly white. Scutellum glabrous at middle, rest thinly ochraceous pubescent, the margins touched with white. Elytra covered with ochraceous and white pubescence, mottled irregularly with dark brown, before middle an indistinct band of this same color, behind this a distinct band of white, running from a little before middle of sides to just behind middle of suture and traversed by several ochraceous vittae, suture largely white, in many places on elytra the pubescence is arranged to form more or less distinct vittae. Body beneath dark reddish brown, sparsely white pubescent, variegated slightly with ochraceous; abdominal sternites one to four more or less margined with ochraceous on apices, especially laterally, but without distinct maculae of any sort. Legs reddish-brown, sparsely white and ochraceous pubescent; tarsal claw segment with basal half yellowish, covered with pubescence, apical half brown, with dark brown pubescence. Antennae dark reddish-brown, bases of segments from fourth pale reddish (third segment basally slightly paler than apically); dark brown pubescent, pale bases sparsely white pubescent; proximal three segments variegated with ochraceous and white.

Head minutely, densely alutaceous, with a median impressed line from occiput to epistoma; front as wide above as below, sides feebly arcuate, between antennal tubercles feebly concave, minutely alutaceous, impunctate; genae elongate, vertical, finely and sparsely punctate; eye with lower lobe oblong-ovate, small, between three-fifths and two-fifths the height of gena; antennal tubercles prominent, robust, well-separated, not armed at apex. Pronotum strongly transverse, nearly twice as wide as long, sides feebly widened from base to before middle, then narrowed to apex, which is distinctly narrower than base, unarmed; apical transverse sulcus obsolete, visible only laterally, basal one broad, shallow, terminating in a more or less distinct fovea each side, lateral oblique sulci feeble; disk entirely tumid, without visible tubercles, finely, sparsely punctate. Scutellum transverse; sides nearly straight, oblique; apex broadly rounded. Elytra only slightly narrowed to apices, which are separately rounded; disk coarsely, densely punctate to slightly beyond middle, thence punctures fine and obsolescent to apex; humeri prominent, anterior margin rounded, slightly oblique, angle not tuberculate but with two carinae, the uppermost of these more distinct, ascending, then running posteriorly to just beyond middle (sometimes obsoletely extended behind this point), the lower one distinct for a short distance, then interrupted by some coarse punctures, after which it continues less distinctly almost to apex; sides below humeri more coarsely punctate than disk, with a trace of a third carina present. Prosternum rather broad, widened gradually behind. Procoxae tumid posteriorly, unarmed before; femora clavate, profemora not rugose. Fifth sternite one and two-thirds times the length of the fourth, apex broadly emarginate, disk with a deep, oval impression at middle. Antennae subequal to body in length, with sparse, long, fringing hairs beneath to apex; scape arcuate, rather robust, not quite attaining middle of pronotum, clavate from basal third, densely punctate, not at all rugose; third segment one-quarter longer than first, strongly sinuate; fourth equal to first, rest gradually shorter.

LENGTH 10-11 mm.; width 4-4.5 mm.

*Type locality*.—São Paulo, Brazil.

*Distribution*.—Southeastern Brazil and Paraguay.

BRAZIL: ♀; no locality data; [Minn. U.]. ♀; Chapada; [C. M.].

PARAGUAY: ♀; no locality data; [A.N.S.P.]. ♀; Horqueta, February 23, 1934; (A. Schulze); [L. Lacey].

### LAMPEDUSA Dillon and Dillon, gen. nov.

Distinguished from *Euthima* by body form being more elongate, narrower, less robust; front less strongly widened below; gena transverse; eye with lower lobe very large, twice or more the height of gena, not so broad proportionally; humeral carina of equal width throughout; scape less robust, less strongly clavate, third segment indistinctly bisinuate, one and three-quarters times length of scape; procoxae with a feeble tubercle in male; metatibiae feebly expanded apically in male.

Rather small, elongate-ovate, moderately robust. Head with front feebly elongate, slightly narrowed between eyes; gena subquadrate or transverse; eye with lower lobe elongate, oblong-ovate, two times or more the height of gena; antennal tubercles slightly prominent, subapproximate, in male with a short, robust, obtuse tooth, in female less distinctly armed. Pronotum transverse, sides rather arcuate, base slightly wider than apex, widened at middle, then gradually tapering; disk feebly globose, indistinctly tuberculate. Scutellum transverse. Elytra gradually tapering to apices, which are separately, rather broadly rounded; basal gibbosity broad, feeble; disk on basal half with coarse, well separated punctures; humeri prominent, not tuberculate, with a distinct carina from angle to middle of nearly equal width throughout. Prosternum rather broad, widened posteriorly; mesosternal process moderately wide, sides emarginate, apex not deeply emarginate. Legs moderate; procoxae globose, with an obtuse tubercle in male, nearly unarmed in female; femora strongly clavate, robust; metatibiae feebly expanded apically in male; protarsi dilated in same sex. Antennae in male one and one-fourth times as long as body, in female as long as or slightly shorter than body; scape elongate, reaching nearly to middle of pronotum, robust, gradually clavate from basal third, only feebly arcuate; third segment nearly straight, indistinctly bisinuate, one and one-fourth times as long as scape; fourth slightly shorter than first; eleventh slightly longer than tenth in male, equal to tenth in female.

GENOTYPE.—*Lamia obliquator* Fabricius.

#### KEY TO SPECIES

- Pronotum and elytra without distinct vittae; eye with lower lobe only slightly narrowed below ..... *seniculus*  
 Pronotum distinctly whitish vittate each side; elytra with a fine, whitish vitta from humerus to suture behind middle, thence recurved laterally and reaching to apex; eye with lower lobe distinctly narrowed below ..... *obliquator*

**Lampedusa seniculus** Bates

PLATE V, FIGURE 9.

*Hypselomus seniculus* Bates, Ann. Nat. Hist. (3), XVI, 1865, p. 167.*Hypsioma seniculus* Bates, loc. cit., p. 170.

*Seniculus* is distinctly fulvous pubescent; the elytra are distinctly maculate on apical third with ochraceous; and the tarsal claw segment is paler than others, dark only at extreme tip.

FEMALE. Elongate-ovate, rather robust, convex above; dark reddish-brown, covered with grayish and pale fulvous pubescence. Head and pronotum mottled with brown pubescence. Elytra with the pale fulvous pubescence more or less condensed here and there, especially along suture and apically, to form a number of indistinct maculae. Body beneath, legs, and antennae reddish-brown, entirely covered with pale grayish-fulvous pubescence, finely mottled with brown; tarsal claw segment paler than others, dark only at extreme tip; antennal segments from third tinged with brown at apices.

Head minutely alutaceous, with a median impressed line from occiput to near clypeus; front concave between antennal tubercles, elongate, slightly narrower above, minutely, densely punctate, without larger punctures; genae transverse, minutely alutaceous; eye with lower lobe broadly oblong, large, nearly three times the height of gena, a little wider above than below; antennal tubercles rather robust, slightly prominent, widely separated, at apex with a very short, acute tooth. Pronotum transverse, about one-half again as wide as long, sides slightly narrower at apex than at base, unarmed, expanded from behind middle, then narrowed apically; apical transverse sulcus obsolete, basal one distinct, straight, connecting with the short lateral oblique ones; disk entirely tumid, almost altogether smooth, with a tubercle at middle and one each side feebly elevated, obsolete. Scutellum slightly transverse; sides broadly rounded; apex more strongly so, slightly impressed at middle. Elytra indistinctly narrowed to apices, which are separately rounded; disk at base coarsely, not densely punctate, behind middle punctures finer, from apical quarter obsolete; humeri feebly prominent, anterior margin curved, angle without a tubercle, but here begins a long, smooth carina which extends posteriorly to slightly beyond middle. Prosternum suddenly widened before middle, then gradually expanded to base. Procoxae with a low obtuse tubercle anteriorly; femora robust, clavate, metafemora more slender, profemora not rugose. Fifth sternite one-half longer than fourth, apex feebly retuse. Antennae slightly longer than body, sparsely fimbriate beneath to apex; scape slender, feebly clavate from base, not rugose; third segment one-fourth longer than first, slightly sinuous; fourth about as long as first, rest gradually shorter; eleventh a little longer than tenth, tapering.

LENGTH 12 mm.; width 4.5 mm.

*Type locality.*—Egá, Brazil.*Distribution.*—Amazon region southward to Bolivia.

BOLIVIA: ♀; St. Helena, 1921; (W. M. Mann); [U.S.N.M.].

**Lampedusa obliquator** Fabricius

PLATE V, FIGURE 10.

*Lamia obliquator* Fabricius, Syst. Eleuth., II, 1801, p. 303.*Hypsioma obliquator* Fabricius. Lacordaire, Gen. Col., IX, 1872, p. 676.*Plerodia obliquator* Fabricius. Aurivillius, Cat. Col., pars 74, 1923, p. 342.

The elytral oblique vitta is fine, distinct to apex, and laterally behind middle there are one or two short similar ones; and the lower lobe of eye is longer than gena.

MALE. Elongate-ovate, robust, subcylindrical, elytra subconvex; head and pronotum dark reddish-brown to piceous, elytra medium to dark reddish-brown. All over brownish or brown pubescent; head above more or less variegated or mottled with brown; front with two small, indistinct, gray maculae, one either side of middle; eyes narrowly margined with gray. Pronotum variegated with brown, each side with a narrow, oblique, gray or whitish vitta which is continued shortly onto the base of the elytra. Scutellum very narrow vittate laterally with gray or whitish. Elytra each with a narrow, arcuate, whitish or gray vitta from beneath humeri to suture at apical third and thence to lateral edge of apices, just at middle there is a short, more or less indistinct, arcuate spur coming off posterior margin of vitta; apical third more or less variegated with gray or whitish. Beneath medium to dark reddish-brown, all over yellowish-gray or pale fulvous pubescent, sterna laterally brownish and with a small macula or short vitta either side of condensed hoary pubescence, sternites with a small dot of same laterally. Legs piceous, thinly pubescent with grayish-brown, variegated with silvery-gray. Antennae dark reddish-brown or piceous, thinly brownish-gray pubescent, variegated somewhat with brown, from fourth segment narrowly annulate basally with gray, annulate slightly on fourth.

Head alutaceous, with median impressed line from occiput to near epistoma; front elongate, very feebly widened below eyes; genae subquadrate, thinly pubescent, alutaceous; eye with lower lobe elongate, oblong-ovate, about two and one-quarter times genal height; antennal tubercles moderately prominent, widely separated, produced at apex into a short, robust process which is directed upward. Pronotum transverse, apex feebly narrower than base; sides arcuate, wider near middle than at base; a basal and an apical sulcus; disk nearly smooth, sometimes with a very feeble, elongate median tubercle which is more or less basal; laterally slightly before middle somewhat swollen. Scutellum transverse; sides straight, oblique, apex subtruncate, very feebly notched medially. Elytra with sides feebly attenuate to apices which are separately rounded; base of each elytron with a broad, feebly elevated, more or less arcuate gibbosity which is set close to suture and is bounded on posterior margin by a rather deep, broad sulcus, which is wider apically; basal half with well-spaced, coarse, deep punctures, behind middle punctures smaller and sparse, towards apex obsolete; humeri prominent, anterior margin arcuate, angle not tuberculate, simply rounded, posterior margin carinate, carina extending to basal third of elytra, about one-fourth of distance from angle of humeri the carina is interrupted by a semi-tuberculate protuberance. Prosternum much wider behind middle of procoxae; mesosternal process feebly emarginate apically; fifth sternite

about one-third longer than fourth, emarginate apically. Procoxae globose, very feebly, obtusely tubercled anteriorly; profemora robust, more or less abruptly clavate, much widened laterally, transversely rugose dorsally and ventrally on basal third, remaining femora less robust; metatibiae feebly swollen; protarsi dilated. Antennae slightly longer than body; scape robust, gradually clavate, reaching nearly to middle of pronotum, either side at base with two or three deep grooves, remainder of surface finely, densely punctate; third segment feebly sinuate, one-fourth again as long as scape; fimbriate on all segments, only very slightly so from fourth.

**FEMALE.** More robust, less attenuate apically; antennal processes less distinct; fifth sternite with a broad, triangular impression apically; profemora not rugose basally; metatibiae not dilated apically; antennae as long as body or slightly shorter; scape less robust, not grooved basally.

LENGTH 10.5 mm.; width 3.75-4.25 mm.

*Type locality.*—America meridionali.

*Distribution.*—French Guiana into Peru.

FRENCH GUIANA: ♂, 4 ♀; Cayenne; [M.C.Z.—♂, 3 ♀; U.S.N.M.—♀].

BRAZIL: ♂; Santarem, October, 1919; [C.M.].

PERU: ♀; Satipo Valley, Junin Prov., November, 1940; [L. Lacey]. ♀; Celendia, Dept. of Cajanarea, December 25, 1936; [L. Lacey].

### VENUSTUS Dillon and Dillon, gen. nov.

Related to *Lampedusa* but body not so attenuate; front slightly more narrowed between eyes; eye with lower lobe broadly oblong (not elongate-oblong), slightly taller than gena; pronotum with discal tumescences more globose, sides feebly tuberculate; humeri very briefly carinate, carina not extending beyond basal one-third of elytra; antennae much longer than body in male, scape more strongly clavate apically, third segment strongly bisinuate; procoxae with a prolonged conical tubercle in male.

Moderately small-sized, elongate-ovate, rather robust, convex beetles. Head with front elongate, moderate in width, distinctly narrowed between eyes, nearly parallel-sided below eyes; genae vertical; eyes with lower lobe broadly oblong, slightly taller than gena; antennal tubercles robust, prominent, distinctly separated, armed at apex in male with a distinct tooth. Pronotum slightly transverse, sides irregular, only slightly narrowed anteriorly, with a low, obtuse tubercle behind middle; discal tumescences distinct, subglobose. Scutellum transverse. Elytra only slightly attenuate apically; basal gibbosities slightly prominent; disk at base coarsely punctate, without granules; humeri slightly projecting, angle with a long prominent tubercle, followed by a rather short carina which extends only indistinctly to basal third of elytra. Prosternum rather narrow, feebly expanded posteriorly, simple; mesosternal process a little longer than wide, sides emarginate, expanded apically, apex bilobedly emarginate. Legs moderate in length; procoxae with an elongate, conical tubercle in male; femora rather robust, gradually clavate apically, profemora

nearly cylindrical in male; metatibiae distinctly expanded apically in male. Antennae rather slender, one and three-fifths times as long as body in male, the seventh segment attaining elytral apex, in female only feebly longer than body; scape robust, clavate rather strongly from base; third segment feebly longer than first, strongly bisinuate; eleventh segment in male arcuate, slightly longer than tenth, with a short terminal process.

GENOTYPE.—*Venustus zeteki* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

### ***Venustus zeteki* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.**

PLATE V, FIGURE 6.

MALE. Elongate-ovate, rather robust, convex above; dark reddish-brown, covered with fulvous-gray pubescence. Head variegated with fulvous-gray and fulvous, rather densely mottled with dark brown, especially on genae; front largely dark brown. Pronotum fulvous-gray, with sparse points of dark brown over most of surface, disk medially broadly and at middle of each side of base indistinctly, brown-maculate. Scutellum dark brown pubescent, laterally distinctly margined with hoary. Elytra with a large, common, inverted triangular, brown area at base, its apex extending to near middle of suture, its sides running indistinctly below humeri; behind this an indistinct, oblique, whitish fascia which attains the suture but which is displaced laterally by fulvous-gray pubescence, this pubescence covers most of the sides and the apical region, where it is mottled indistinctly with dark brown. Body beneath dark reddish-brown, irregularly covered with fulvous-gray pubescence; abdominal sternites fuscous, apices of second to fourth sternites testaceous, entirely fulvous-gray pubescent, mottled rather densely with dark brown, the fulvous-gray more or less condensed laterally to form two poorly-defined vittae each side, one marginal, the other about half-way between margin and middle. Legs dark reddish-brown to fuscous, irregularly fulvous and fulvous-gray pubescent; metafemora banded at middle with brown; tarsi reddish-brown, hoary pubescent, protarsi fuscous, claw segment reddish. Antennae dark reddish-brown, base of fourth segment narrowly, basal half of fifth to ninth segments, and entire tenth segment, pale reddish (eleventh wanting); apices of third to ninth segments dark brown pubescent, scape, second, base of third, and pale bases of following segments fulvous-gray pubescent.

Head above minutely, densely alutaceous, with a median line from occiput nearly to epistoma; front not narrower above, narrowly concave between antennal tubercles, minutely, densely punctate, without larger punctures interspersed; genae vertical, punctation same as that of front; eye with lower lobe broadly oblong, slightly exceeding gena in height; antennal tubercles prominent, robust, rather well separated, at apex with a distinct, obtuse tooth. Pronotum slightly transverse, very feeble narrower at apex than at base, sides slightly sinous, nearly parallel, just behind middle each side a feeble tubercle, which is less visible than the sulcus placed anterior to it; apical transverse sulcus obsolete, basal one narrow but rather distinctly impressed, especially at middle and at lateral termini, where they are connected to the lateral oblique sulci; disk with median callosity obsolete, distinct only before basal transverse sulcus, each side broadly and strongly tumid, entirely finely and sparsely punctate. Scutellum transverse, sides straight, oblique, apex

broad, feebly arcuate. Elytra with sides feebly narrower apically, apices each narrowly rounded; basal gibbosity slightly prominent, rather broad but short, the entire basal brown area coarsely, densely punctate, posteriorly punctures suddenly finer and sparser, obsolete before apex; humeri slightly projecting, anterior margin straight, slightly oblique, angle with a prominent, low tubercle from which extends a fine, straight carina to before middle; sides below humeri coarsely punctate to middle, thence finely and sparsely so. Procoxae anteriorly distinctly tuberculate, the tubercle's process long, obtusely conical; femora clavate, profemora robust, subcylindrical, constricted at base and apex, beneath entirely covered with fine, irregular rugosities; metatibiae strongly expanded apically. Fifth sternite one and one-half times length of fourth, apex broadly arcuate, not impressed. Antennae three-fifths longer than body, seventh segment attaining elytral apex, first five proximal segments fimbriate beneath; scape robust, clavate strongly from near base, entire basal half (except above) coarsely, transversely rugose; third segment one-fourth longer than scape, strongly bent basally, apical curvature feeble; fourth and fifth successively shorter, rest subequal.

FEMALE. Differing from male only as in the generic description.

LENGTH 9-13.5 mm.; width 3.3-5.3 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male; Barro Colorado Island, Panama Canal Zone, April-May, 1937, fruit-fly trap; (J. Zetek); [U.S.N.M. number 57222].

*Allotype*.—Female; topotypic, in branches of *Triplaris cumingiana*; (J. Zetek); [U.S.N.M.].

*Paratypes*.—Male; Aracataca, Mgd., Colombia; (Darlington); [M.C.Z.]. Female; Rio Frio, Mgd., Colombia, November 2, 1928; (Darlington); [M.C.Z.].

### TYPHLOCERUS Dillon and Dillon, gen. nov.

Front elongate, sides parallel; eye flat, lower lobe elongate-ovate, nearly equal in height to gena; pronotum conical, disk nearly smooth, with small, feebly elevated tubercles; antennae annulate only on third, fifth, sixth and tenth segments, feebly so on eleventh, scape elongate, attaining middle of pronotum, cylindrical, very gradually clavate to apex, third segment nearly straight, very feebly arcuate, subequal in length to first; elytra simply punctate on base, humeri very strongly elevated, emarginate at tip of elevation; and procoxae with a small tubercle in female.

Moderate-sized, elongate-ovate, robust, convex. Head with front elongate, sides parallel or nearly so; genae elongate; eye flat, with lower lobe elongate, oval, subequal in height to gena; antennal tubercles prominent, well separated, not produced at apex (female). Pronotum transverse, strongly conical, unarmed laterally; disk with five small, feebly elevated tubercles. Scutellum transverse. Elytra gradually attenuate apically, apices each broadly rounded; basal gibbosity elongate,



nearly attaining middle; disk on basal half sparsely, uniformly punctate, punctures simple; humeri strongly crested, crest occupying basal fourth of clytron, its apex feebly emarginate, each side of emargination a large, obtuse tubercle. Prosternum simple, distinctly widened behind middle; mestosternal process short, sides feebly emarginate, apex strongly so. Legs rather short; procoxae globose, in female with a minute tubercle; femora gradually clavate, slightly robust; protarsi feebly dilated in female. Antennae slightly shorter than body (female); scape elongate, slender, slightly arcuate, feebly and gradually clavate apically; third segment feebly arcuate (not bisinuate), subequal in length to first; from fourth strongly shortened.

GENOTYPE.—*Hypsioma prodigiosa* Thomson.

### **Typhlocerus prodigiosus** Thomson

PLATE I, FIGURE 13.

*Hypsioma prodigiosa* Chevrolat, mss.

*Hypsioma prodigiosa* Thomson, *Physis*, II, 1868, p. 45.

Differs from other crested species, *Lesbates acromii* and *Truncatoides axillaris*, not only in the much more elevated crest and in coloration (being nearly entirely brown in the present case), but also in lower lobe of eye being elongate-oval, front not narrowed above; pronotum with five very small discal tubercles; and third antennal segment shorter than scape and feebly arcuate in a downward direction only.

**FEMALE.** Elongate-ovate, robust, convex; dark reddish-brown to fuscous, densely covered with reddish-brown tomentum. Head laterally and front variegated with pale yellowish-gray; front margined with fulvous each side. Pronotum, especially laterally, variegated with pale yellowish-gray. Elytra at middle with a narrow band of vermiculate lines of yellowish-gray, extending broadly along suture almost to apex and along sides produced forward indistinctly to humeri. Body beneath dark reddish-brown, irregularly dotted with pale yellowish-gray pubescence, variegated with pale ochraceous maculae and mottled with fine sparse dots of brownish; abdominal sternites narrowly denuded medially on their apices. Legs fuscous, rather thinly covered with pale yellowish-gray; femora above more distinctly yellow; tarsi with claw segment sparsely gray pubescent. Antennae fuscous, bases of segments from third distinctly roseate; scape and roseate bases pale yellowish-gray pubescent, first and second segments above reddish-brown, apices of remaining segments covered with brown pubescence.

Head above minutely punctate, with a glabrous median line, which is evanescent on front; latter minutely, rather sparsely punctate, with a number of fine punctures interspersed, elongate, not visibly narrowed above, between antennal tubercles narrow and concave; genae elongate, vertical, only sparsely pubescent, minutely punctate and with a few fine punctures interspersed; eyes with lower lobe elongate-oval, a little shorter than gena; antennal tubercles prominent, distinctly separated, unarmed at apex. Pronotum transverse, sides straight, strongly

tapering to apex, unarmed; apical and basal transverse sulci sinuous, the former less distinct than the latter, which is merged into the lateral oblique ones; disk with five small, indistinct tubercles, sparsely punctate across base. Scutellum feebly transverse; sides straight, slightly tapering; apex broad, indistinctly emarginate, not elevated laterally. Elytra gradually attenuate posteriorly, sides straight, apices separately rounded; humeri and much of base of disk occupied by a greatly elevated crest, which is about as high as broad and broader than long, placed slightly obliquely and armed at each angle of apex with a shining tubercle, the outer one of which is a little larger; disk between crest and suture with an elongate gibbosity, moderately sparsely and uniformly punctate, apical half of disk impunctate; sides below humeri narrowly and indistinctly punctate. Prosternum simple, narrow. Procoxae not tumid, with a small, obtuse tubercle anteriorly; femora elongate, middle ones most strongly so, profemora more robust basally than others, not rugose; metatibiae strongly expanded to apex. Fifth sternite one-half longer than fourth, apex retuse, impressed apically very feebly and broadly. Antennae slightly shorter than body, very sparsely fimbriate beneath to apex; scape elongate, slender, only feebly clavate apically; third segment a little shorter than first, broadly and indistinctly arcuate downward from base to apex; eleventh shorter than tenth, simple, its tip gradually attenuate.

LENGTH 14 mm.; width 8 mm. across humeral crest, 5.5 mm. behind crest.

*Type locality*.—Brazil.

*Distribution*.—Southeastern Brazil.

BRAZIL: ♀; Rio de Janeiro, 1883; [A.N.S.P.].

### ALEXERA Dillon and Dillon, gen. nov.

Somewhat related to *Plerodia* but is distinguished by the larger size of body; the antennae much longer than body in male, scape more strongly clavate; eye with lower lobe twice height of gena; elytra more strongly attenuate, humeri obtusely tubercled, the carina extending strongly behind middle of elytron; prosternum broad; and metatibiae not expanded in male. There is a strong resemblance in the elytral maculation to *Hesycha*.

Moderate-sized, elongate-ovate, robust. Head with front rather narrow, sides only slightly oblique, nearly parallel; gena vertical, oblong; eye with lower lobe large, twice the height of gena, oblong, slightly narrowed below; antennal tubercles well separated, prominent, apex in male with a short, robust horn bent slightly posteriorly. Pronotum transverse, slightly conical, apex narrower than base, unarmed laterally; disk tuberculate. Scutellum transverse. Elytra with sides nearly straight, moderately attenuate apically; apices each narrowly rounded; disk with basal gibbosity broad, feebly elevated, simply punctate at base; humeri prominent, with an obtuse tubercle, followed by a long carina to behind middle of elytron. Prosternum broad, simple; mesosternal process broad, sides emarginate, slightly widened apically, deeply, bilobedly emarginate at apex. Legs moderately long;

procoxae subglobose, distinctly unicate in male; femora clavate, robust; metatibiae feebly expanded in male. Antennae one and one-half times body length in male, slightly longer than body in female; scape rather robust, gradually but distinctly clavate apically, attaining apical third of pronotum; third segment feebly sinuate, about one-third longer than scape; eleventh slightly longer than tenth in male.

GENOTYPE.—*Hesycha barii* Jekel.

### *Alexera harii* Jekel

PLATE III, FIGURE 9.

*Hesycha barii* Jekel, Journ. Ent., I, 1861, p. 261.

*Hypsioma barii* Jekel. Lacordaire, Gen. Col., IX, 1872, p. 676.

*Hypselomus lignicolor* Bates, Ann. Nat. Hist., (3), XVI, 1865, p. 169. [*New synonymy.*].

*Hypsioma lignicolor* Bates. Bates, loc. cit., p. 170.

MALE. Elongate-ovate, rather robust, convex; dark reddish-brown to piceous, elytra slightly paler; above entirely clothed with fulvous-gray tomentum, mottled with dark brown. Head with front almost entirely dark brown, finely vittate laterally with fulvous-gray. Pronotum each side with a broad, slightly oblique vitta of pale yellowish-gray, above which is a broad line of dark brown; disk with irregular, indistinct lines or maculae of paler pubescence. Scutellum broadly dark brown vitta medially, sides narrowly yellowish-gray. Elytra entirely fulvous-gray, each with two arcuate lines of whitish, one of which runs from basal margin at side beneath humerus obliquely to behind middle halfway to suture, the other nearly continues the first, lunate, curving first towards suture and then continuing the arc away from it and almost attaining apex, each elytron with several dark brown streaks, one oblique, posterior to discal portion of first white line, the others longitudinal on apical half, and an indistinct, broad, dark band running obliquely from humerus to suture at middle. Body beneath dark reddish-brown, irregularly clothed with hoary and fulvous-gray pubescence; prothorax lateral to coxae with an oblique band of dark brown; metepisternum with a broad, oblique, dark brown band before middle, posterior to which it is white; abdomen entirely clothed with sparse, fulvous-gray pubescence, each sternite, except basal one, with a rounded macula of denser pubescence halfway between middle and side margin. Legs dark brown to fuscous, irregularly clothed with fulvous-gray pubescence; femora somewhat mottled with darker spots; tarsi thinly gray pubescent, claw segment not annulate. Antennae dark reddish-brown or fuscous, apex of each segment only very slightly paler; entirely clothed with fulvous-gray pubescence, the proximal segments more distinctly mottled with brown, the bases of the segments beginning with fourth very narrowly annulate with gray.

Head above minutely punctate, with a median line from occiput to epistoma; front deeply, but rather broadly, concave between antennal tubercles, sides only slightly oblique, nearly parallel, densely and finely punctate, although rather roughly so; genae vertical, oblong, minutely alutaceous, nearly glabrous; eye with lower lobe vertical, oblong, distinctly narrower below, twice the height of gena; antennal tubercles well separated, prominent, apices with a short, robust horn which is bent

slightly posteriorly. Pronotum transverse, sides only slightly oblique, nearly straight, apex feebly narrower than base; disk with the median tubercle subtriangular, confined to basal half, often wanting, each side broadly tumid, tumescence more or less distinctly subdivided by an oblique impression, sometimes entire disk feebly tumid and nearly smooth; apical transverse sulcus distinct, interrupted at middle, basal one deeply arcuate, broad, distinct, more shallow laterally. Scutellum transverse; sides straight, oblique; apex feebly arcuate, notched at middle. Elytra with sides nearly straight, feebly attenuate to apices, each of which is narrowly rounded; disk basally broad tumid, tumescence convex, slightly prominent, entire basal third covered with numerous, rather coarse, well-spaced punctures, some forming a distinct row along suture, rest irregularly scattered, apical half nearly smooth; humerus oblique, prominent, with an obtuse tubercle, followed by a distinct carina which runs along side of disk to behind middle; sides behind humerus coarsely, rather densely punctate, punctures evanescent posteriorly, terminating at middle. Prosternum simple. Procoxae globose, anteriorly strongly uncatate; femora all clavate, robust, profemora a little more robust basally, not rugose; metatibiae slightly expanded apically. Fifth sternite one-quarter longer than fourth, apex broadly emarginate. Antennae nearly one-half longer than body, with a long fringe beneath on third and fourth segments, rest with sparse, but long, fringing hairs; scape rather robust, gradually clavate from middle, beneath at base coarsely rugose; third segment bisinuate, apical curve feeble; eleventh segment longer than tenth, hooked at apex.

**FEMALE.** Head with front less deeply concave between antennal tubercles, which are less elevated and armed with only a short, inconspicuous tooth; procoxal tubercle not acute, feebly prominent; metatibiae gradually expanded to apex; fifth sternite about one-quarter longer than fourth, linearly impressed at middle, apex feebly arcuate; antennae slightly longer than body; scape less clavate.

LENGTH 11-16 mm.; width 4.2-6.5 mm.

*Type locality.*—Cayenne (*barii*); Ega (*lignicolor*).

*Distribution.*—The Guianas and Peru.

**FRENCH GUIANA:** 4 ♂, ♀; Cayenne; [1 ♂—A.N.S.P.; 3 ♂, ♀—M.C.Z.].

**BRITISH GUIANA:** ♂; Kartabo, Bartica District, May 9, 1921; [C.M.].

**PERU:** ♂; Rio Santiago, Nov. 21, 1928; [A.M.N.H.]. ♂; Mozobamba, Dep't Saro Yastin, Nov. 27, 1936; (F. Woytkowski); [L. Lacey].

*Remarks.*—There is nothing in Bates' description of *lignicolor* which will serve to distinguish it from *barii*.

### STERNYCHA Dillon and Dillon, gen. nov.

Distinguished from all other genera of the tribe by the presence of a large, distinct tubercle on mesosternum anteriorly. Somewhat related to *Hesycha* in form, but is more robust; elytra less attenuate; and antennae in male only slightly longer than body, the sixth, eighth, and tenth segments with basal two-thirds pale.

Small, elongate-ovate, robust, subcylindrical; fuscous, covered with dull colored pubescence. Head with front feebly transverse; eye with lower lobe elongate-ovate, distinctly longer than gena; antennal tubercles feeble, slightly produced at apex in male, feebly so in female. Pronotum strongly transverse, two-thirds again as wide as long; laterally with a very feeble tubercle behind middle; apex narrower than base; disk only slightly uneven. Scutellum transverse. Elytra with sides nearly parallel to apical one-third; apices separately rounded; disk at base rather coarsely punctate, not granulate; humeri only slightly prominent, the anterior margin strongly arcuate, angle with a feeble tubercle. Prosternum simple or with a fine transverse ridge at middle between coxae; mesosternum at apex subtruncate, anteriorly a large, prominent tubercle. Fifth sternite in male apically retuse, in female much longer than fourth, apex broadly arcuate, and with a transverse impression. Legs rather short; procoxae tumid posteriorly, unarmed in both sexes; femora robust, strongly clavate, rugose basally in both sexes, but more strongly so in male; protarsi dilated in male. Antennae as long as body, slightly longer in male, sparsely fimbriate beneath to apex; scape moderately robust in male, more slender in female, arcuate, feebly clavate from base, not at all rugose; third segment longer than scape, feebly sinuate; fourth equal to scape, rest gradually shorter.

GENOTYPE.—*Glyphaga paupera* Bates.

#### KEY TO SPECIES

1. Prosternum with a transverse median process ..... *sternalis*.  
    Prosternum simple, without a process ..... 2.
2. Abdominal fifth sternite entirely pale pubescent; elytral punctation fine  
    ..... *approximata*.  
    Abdominal fifth sternite largely brown pubescent; elytral punctation coarse  
    ..... *paupera*.

### *Sternycha sternalis* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE IX, FIGURE 9.

Very distinct from other members of the tribe in having both the mesosternum and prosternum armed, the former bearing a forward-projecting tubercle, the latter with a strong transverse process as in some of the *Lochmaeocles*. In general appearance, it resembles certain of the *Ataxiini*.

FEMALE. Elongate-ovate, robust, subcylindrical; fuscous, entirely covered with silvery-gray and ochraceous variegated pubescence, mottled with brown; eye outlined with denser pubescence. Elytra each with an indefinite, triangular patch of brown which commences at side margin below and before humerus, extends obliquely across humeral angle almost to suture just behind middle, the posterior border irregular, reaching sides at apical one-third, the whole less distinct posteriorly than before, interrupted by several lines of variegated pubescence and including at hind margin, towards sides of disk, a small, elongate, white macula more or less

outlined with fulvous, apical part of disk more silvery-gray than at base. Body beneath fuscous, silver-gray pubescent, more or less variegated with fulvous; prothorax on sides behind procoxae with a brown area that extends obliquely posteriorly onto base of metepisternum; abdomen on middle of third and fourth sternites broadly brown, the rest hoary and fulvous, variegated with brown, the lateral margins pale and a row of indistinct pale maculae each side half way between middle and lateral edge. Legs fuscous, silvery-gray pubescent, tinged with brown; tarsal claw segment pale reddish on basal two-thirds. Antennae fuscous, covered with silvery-gray and brown pubescence, segments six and eight with basal half, seven and nine with narrow base, pale, these pale areas entirely gray-pubescent.

Head minutely, densely punctate, a median impressed line from occiput to epistoma; front broad, subquadrate, broadly and feebly concave between antennal tubercles, minutely alutaceous, a few fine punctures along sides; genae subquadrate, minutely alutaceous and with a few large punctures; eye with lower lobe elongate-oblong, one and two-thirds the height of gena; antennal tubercles feebly prominent, robust, widely separated, unarmed. Pronotum strongly transverse, two-thirds again as wide as long, sides straight, gradually narrower apically, with a very feeble tubercle behind middle; apical transverse sulcus obsolete medially, at sides more distinct, basal sulcus broader and deeper, coalescent with the shallow, lateral, oblique ones; disk at middle on basal half with poorly defined, feebly elevated tubercle, each side with a distinct, nearly flat tumescence, indistinctly impressed, base sparsely, finely punctate. Scutellum slightly transverse; sides straight, feebly oblique; apex broadly arcuate. Elytra feebly attenuate apically; apices each narrowly rounded; disk basally sparsely punctate with moderate-sized punctures, along suture seriatly arranged, behind middle becoming finer, nearly obsolete before apex; humeri feebly prominent, anterior margin arcuate, strongly oblique, angle with a small, prominent tubercle; sides below humerus to before middle more coarsely and densely punctate than disk. Prosternum with a small, distinct, transverse process; mesosternum with a broad, large tubercle anteriorly, acutely angled when viewed from the side. Legs rather short; procoxae unarmed; femora robust, strongly clavate, profemora very feebly rugose basally. Fifth sternite one-third longer than fourth, transversely impressed before apex, which is broadly arcuate. Antennae as long as body, rather slender, sparsely fimbriate beneath to apex; scape slender, gradually arcuate, feebly clavate from base; third segment slightly longer than scape, feebly sinuate; fourth equal to first, rest gradually shorter.

LENGTH 13 mm.; width 5.4 mm.

*Holotype*.—Female; Santarem, Brazil; [C.M.].

### ***Sternycha approximata* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.**

PLATE IX, FIGURE 8.

\* Very nearly identical with *S. sternalis* but differs from it in having the prosternum lack all trace of a median transverse process; the humeri with anterior margin less oblique, the angle with a larger tubercle; antennae with fourth segment broadly rosy at base; and the elytral brown lateral patch a little more distinct.

**FEMALE.** Elongate-ovate, robust, subcylindrical; fuscous, entirely covered with silvery-gray pubescence, minutely variegated with fulvous or deep ochraceous, finely mottled with brown; eye outlined posteriorly with denser pubescence. Elytra each with a triangular patch of brown, which is distinct when viewed from some angles, indistinct from others, commencing at lateral margin before humerus, extending obliquely across humeral angle and disk to near suture behind middle, traversed by several longitudinal lines of fulvous and gray, posteriorly bordered by a small, elongate, white and fulvous macula. Body beneath fuscous, silvery-gray pubescent, more or less variegated with fulvous; prothorax on sides behind coxae with a brown area that extends obliquely and posteriorly onto base of metepisternum; abdomen on middle of third and fourth sternites broadly brown, the rest hoary and fulvous, variegated with brown, the lateral margins pale and a row of indistinct, pale maculae each side between margin and middle. Legs fuscous, silvery-gray pubescent, tinged with brown and fulvous; tarsal claw segment very indistinctly paler at base, nearly uniformly fuscous. Antennae fuscous, covered with brown, silvery-gray, and fulvous pubescence, segments four, six, eight, and ten with basal half, five, seven, nine, and eleven with base (and tip of eleventh) narrowly, pale rosy, pale sections entirely hoary pubescent.

Sculpturing, shape, and structure of all parts exactly as in *sternalis* with the exception that the elytra have the humeri less strongly oblique, the angle with a larger tubercle; and the prosternum is entirely simple, lacking any trace of a transverse process.

LENGTH 13 mm.; width 5.6 mm.

*Holotype*.—Female; Hamburg Farm, Reventazon, at light; (E. Limon); [U.S.N.M. number 57210].

### *Sternycha paupera* Bates

PLATE IX, FIGURE 10.

*Glyphothaga paupera* Bates, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col., v, suppl., 1835, p. 366.

Differs from the two preceding species in the smaller size and more elongate form of the body; pronotum with sides distinctly arcuate; elytra coarsely punctate on base, without a lateral, brown, triangular patch, but with several longitudinal glabrous lines; and fifth sternite largely brown pubescent.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, robust, tapering posteriorly, elytra deflexed posteriorly; fuscous, rather thinly covered with hoary pubescence, variegated and mottled with dark fulvous, tinged irregularly with brown, on elytra somewhat strigose, and with whitish streaks behind middle and on apex. Body beneath fuscous, hoary-gray pubescent, tinged irregularly with fulvous; prothorax at extreme sides obliquely whitish, then above and behind procoxal angulation with a dark brown patch that extends obliquely across mesosternal sidepieces to base of metepisternum and onto sides of elytra; abdomen variegated with hoary, fulvous, and brown, with four rows of narrow, elongated, white maculae, one on lateral margins and one each side between margin and middle. Legs dark reddish-brown, covered with hoary and

dull fulvous variegated pubescence; tarsi sparsely hoary pubescent. Antennae fulvous, distal segments much paler, entirely hoary pubescent, apices of fourth to seventh segments somewhat mottled with brownish, scape and third segment variegated with dull fulvous.

Head minutely punctate, with a median line from occiput to epistoma; front broad, subquadrate, broadly and feebly concave between antennal tubercles, minutely, densely punctate, without larger punctures or impressions; genae vertical, minutely, densely punctate and with large, feebly impressed, scattered punctures; eye with lower lobe elongate-oblong, narrowed below, one and one-fourth times the height of gena; antennal tubercles widely separated, robust, feebly prominent, inner side of apex with a long, narrow tooth (or very short horn), curved laterally. Pronotum strongly transverse, two-thirds again as wide as long; sides broadly arcuate, gradually narrower apically, behind middle a feebly elevated, small tubercle, without a process; apical transverse sulcus sinuous, feebly impressed, basal one broad, more distinct, coalescent with the indistinct, lateral oblique ones; disk with an elongate, feeble elevation at middle, each side broadly, not very strongly tumid, base and sides coarsely, sparsely punctate. Scutellum small, strongly transverse, sides straight, slightly oblique, apex truncate. Elytra with sides straight, very slightly tapering to apices, which are separately, angularly rounded; disk with coarse punctures arranged compactly, more or less in irregular rows, on apical third punctures abruptly finer, with several very indistinct costae on apical two-thirds; humeri scarcely prominent, anterior margin rounded, strongly oblique, angle with a small, prominent tubercle. Prosternum simple, convex, gradually wider posteriorly; mesosternum anteriorly with a large, right angular tubercle. Legs rather short, robust; procoxae slightly tumid posteriorly, unarmed before; femora very robust, strongly clavate, profemora coarsely rugose at extreme base of posterior face; tibiae equally robust; protarsi dilated. Fifth sternite slightly longer than fourth, apex broadly retuse. Antennae rather slender, slightly longer than body, sparsely fimbriate beneath nearly to apex; scape moderately robust, arcuate, gradually clavate almost from base, not at all rugose; third segment one and one-half times length of first, robust, nearly straight; fourth as long as scape, rest gradually shorter.

LENGTH 9 mm.; width 3.4 mm.

*Type locality*.—Cordova, Mexico, and Belize, British Honduras.

*Distribution*.—Southern Mexico and British Honduras.

MEXICO: ♂, Santa Rosa, V. C., August; (Wm. Schaus); [U.S.N.M.].

### GLYPHAGA Thomson

*Glyphaga* Thomson, Physis, II, 1868, p. 64. Lacordaire, Gen. Col., IX, 1872, p. 667, 673. Bates, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col., v, suppl., 1885, p. 366.

Closely related to *Hesycha* but differs from that genus in being more attenuate; antennae having the third and fourth segments much heavier than others (especially in male); mesosternal process apically retuse; disk of pronotum much less swollen; eye with lower lobe much larger and oblong.



Moderately small, elongate-ovate, rather robust, above slightly depressed; dark reddish-brown to fuscous. Head with front broad, feebly transverse; genae vertical; eye with lower lobe elongate-oblong, slightly exceeding genal height; antennal tubercles well separated, robust, dentate at apex, less distinctly so in female. Pronotum transverse, cylindrical, apex slightly narrower than base; sides feebly arcuate, unarmed. Scutellum strongly transverse. Elytra attenuate to apices, which are separately rounded; at base coarsely punctate, not granulate; humeri slightly prominent, anterior margin rounded, oblique, angle with a small, projecting tubercle. Prosteronum narrow, unarmed; mesosternal process with sides nearly straight, apex deeply emarginate, almost retuse. Abdomen with fifth sternite broadly retuse at apex in male, deeply emarginate in female. Legs short, robust; procoxae uncatate or tuberculate in male, tuberculate in female; femora robust, clavate, profemora rugose in male. Antennae one and one-half to nearly two times body length in male, about one-third longer than body in female; scape short, not attaining middle of pronotum, robust, gradually clavate, not rugose or grooved basally in either sex; third, fourth, and fifth segments robust, especially in male, rest much more slender, third segment feebly sinuate, one and one-half times length of first.

GENOTYPE.—*Glyphaga lignosa* Thomson, by monotypy.

#### KEY TO SPECIES

- Elytra each with several white and brown vittae; abdomen grayish-brown pubescent, indistinctly streaked with fulvous and grayish, and with small, indistinct, whitish maculae laterally, fifth sternite broadly vittate laterally with pale fulvous ..... *xylina*.
- Elytra with a common elongate, triangular, brown macula, on disk irregularly vittate with fulvous; abdomen dark brown medially, laterally vittate with pale fulvous ..... *lignosa*.

### *Glyphaga lignosa* Thomson

PLATE V, FIGURE 12.

*Glyphaga lignosa* Thomson, Physis, II, 1868, p. 55. Lacordaire, Gen. Col., IX, 1872, p. 673.

Very easily distinguished by the elongate, narrow, common, triangular, brown area on the suture of the elytra.

MALE. Elongate-ovate, rather robust, above slightly depressed; head and pronotum dark reddish-brown or fuscous, elytra reddish-brown. Head, especially laterally, densely fulvous-white pubescent without marginal vittae, indistinctly variegated and each side of middle maculate with white. Pronotum at middle broadly variegated with brown and fulvous-white pubescence, usually the former strongly predominating, each side densely covered with fulvous-white and light fulvous tomentum. Scutellum thinly brown pubescent, medially vittate with fulvous-white. Elytra largely whitish tomentose, irregularly vittate with pale fulvous, on suture a long, slender, triangular, common, brown macula, its apex extending to or beyond apical quarter, its base slightly narrowed toward scutellum, lateral margin

behind humeri narrowly brown to apical quarter. Body beneath dark reddish-brown to fuscous, hoary-gray pubescent, irregularly fulvous maculate; mesosternal side-pieces traversed by a patch of fulvous or whitish tomentum, and usually with an irregular, brown vitta which extends postero-laterally over the metasternum and the metepisterna; abdomen more densely pubescent laterally with brighter fulvous, at least on third to fifth sternites. Legs light to dark reddish-brown, thinly hoary pubescent; femora above tinged with fulvous; tarsal claw segment concolorous. Antennae testaceous to fuscous; proximal five segments dark brown pubescent, with a variable amount of fulvous-white intermingled, especially on bases of fourth and fifth; rest densely and entirely fulvous-white tomentose.

Head above minutely punctate, a median line extending from occiput to epistoma; front rather broadly concave between antennal tubercles, broad, subquadrate, minutely punctate, and with sparse, fine punctures scattered over entire surface; genae vertical, with a few fine punctures; eye with lower lobe elongate-oblong, slightly exceeding gena in height; antennal tubercles very robust, strongly prominent, on inner side at apex with a short, robust, upright horn, the tip of which is curved laterally. Pronotum about one-fourth wider than long, sides parallel, almost straight, shallowly emarginate near base, unarmed; apical and basal transverse sulci narrow, the latter deep, joining the lateral oblique ones, which are broad and terminate suddenly at sides; disk basally with a small, oval tubercle at middle, each side entirely occupied by a flattened tumid area, indistinctly obliquely impressed; across base a band of sparse, fine punctures. Scutellum strongly transverse; sides straight, oblique; apex broadly truncate, its margin strongly beveled. Elytra with sides straight, attenuate to apices, which are separately rounded; entire basal half rather coarsely, densely punctate, behind middle somewhat more finely so, along suture on apical half a fine, distinct, impressed line; humeri slightly prominent, anterior margin rounded, oblique, angle with a projecting tubercle. Prosternum narrow, unarmed, only slightly widened posteriorly. Procoxae globose, distinctly uncate before; femora very strongly clavate, profemora robust, others successively more slender and shorter, profemora on basal quarter transversely rugose anteriorly and posteriorly; tarsi robust, their three basal segments transverse. Fifth sternite subequal in length to fourth, apex broadly retuse. Antennae robust, one and one-half to nearly twice length of body, sixth segment attaining elytral apex; fimbriate beneath on proximal five segments, densely so on first to third, sparsely on fourth and fifth; scape rather short, robust, slightly clavate apically, not rugose beneath; second segment elongate, distinctly longer than wide, at least one-fourth length of scape, slightly broadened apically; third one-half again as long as first, feebly biflexuose, basal curve short, apical curve long and gradual; fourth and fifth successively shorter, rest subequal; eleventh distinctly longer than tenth, apex with a curved process.

**FEMALE.** Very little different from male, but having antennal tubercles horned as in that sex; procoxae not uncate, with a feeble tubercle anteriorly instead; profemora not rugose; tarsi not robust, first segment slightly elongate, second and third subquadrate; fifth sternite one-fourth longer than fourth, apex deeply emarginate, with a feeble triangular impression; antennae one-half again as long as body, seventh segment attaining elytral apex, scape more elongate, nearly attaining middle of pronotum, less robust; eleventh no longer than tenth, its apex simply tapered.

LENGTH 12-16.5 mm.; width 4.2-6 mm.

*Type locality*.—Brazil.

*Distribution*.—Southeastern Brazil.

BRAZIL: ♂; Hansa Humboldt, Santa Catharina, November, 1940; (A. Maller); [L. Iacy.]. 2 ♀; Rio de Janeiro; [C.M.]. ♂; Nova Friburgo, R. J.; [M.C.Z.].  
 No LOCALITY DATA: ♂; [M.C.Z.].

### ***Glyphaga xyli* Bates**

PLATE V, FIGURE 13.

*Hesycha xyli* Bates, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3), xvi, 1865, p. 172.

*Ischiocentra xyli* Bates. Lacordaire, Gen. Col., ix, 1872, p. 674.

Rather elongate and more slender than most members of the tribe; elytra with a number of arcuate, more or less parallel vittae of whitish and brown; antennae in male elongate, slender, apical segments paler; and fifth sternite nearly entirely pale.

MALE. Elongate-oblong, cylindrical, moderately robust, elytra subconvex; fuscous or black, all over fulvous and grayish-brown variegated. Front sometimes entirely grayish-brown pubescent. Pronotum above lateral tubercle with a glabrous, narrow, subarcuate vitta from just behind middle at base. Scutellum dark brown pubescent, with a pale fulvous vitta one-third its width at middle. Elytra at middle of base with a narrow, dark brown vitta (a continuation of one on pronotum) which becomes forked very near base and ends on basal one-fifth, the outer prong of the fork being the shorter; either side along suture a narrow, black vitta from scutellum to apex, from either humerus an irregular, arcuate, whitish vitta, much wider at humeri, apices not touching suture, slightly lateral to this a narrow, black, arcuate vitta which does not attain either humeri or apices, on extreme lateral edge a rather broad, indistinct, whitish vitta in the middle one-half. Beneath fuscous or black, dark grayish-brown pubescent; mesosternum narrowly and metasternum broadly, fulvous and grayish variegated; abdomen with sternites somewhat indistinctly streaked with fulvous and grayish; and at extreme lateral edge with irregular, elongate, fulvous and whitish maculae, an indistinct row of smaller ones more toward middle, fifth sternite broadly vittate with whitish-fulvous leaving only a very narrow line dark grayish-brown medially. Legs fuscous or black, variegated with dense, whitish and fulvous pubescence. Antennae with scape dark reddish-brown to fuscous, remaining segments paler; scape with whitish and fulvous pubescence, third segment with basal half grayish, apical half grayish-brown, each succeeding segment with same color pubescence but the gray portion becoming increasingly broader.

Head above with a median impressed line from occiput to near middle of front; front slightly transverse, attenuate just below lower lobe of eyes, disk finely alutaceous, with scattered, coarse, deep punctures, these slightly more numerous laterally, between antennal tubercles feebly concave; genae elongate, much narrower above, surface finely alutaceous, with a few, coarse, deep punctures; eye with lower lobe oblong-ovate, about one-fourth longer than gena; antennal tubercles only mod-

erately prominent, with a short, robust, subacute process at apex which is directed slightly posteriorly and outward. Pronotum transverse, one-third wider than long, base slightly wider than apex, sides feebly arcuate; a basal and an apical sulcus, apical with a deep 'V' medially which nearly reaches center of disk, basal one wide, shallow, oblique laterally; disk at middle near base with an elongate tubercle reaching to middle either side, slightly more apical a broad, feebly elevated tubercle; lateral tubercles lacking, in their place and on base of disk a few punctate granules. Scutellum transverse; sides nearly straight, oblique; apex broadly rounded. Elytra with sides moderately attenuate to apices, which are rather narrowly, separately rounded; each elytron at middle of base with a small, elongate gibbosity which has a broad, deep, arcuate sulcus on its external border; disk with large, rather close-set punctures to behind middle, thence to apex becoming much smaller and less numerous; humeri prominent, anterior margin arcuate, oblique, with a large, obtuse tubercle at the angle, which gives the humeri the appearance of being somewhat clawed. Prosternum wide, only very gradually widened behind procoxae; metasternal process with sides oblique, broadly emarginate at tip (the lobes are very much narrowed); fifth sternite slightly longer than fourth, broadly emarginate at apex. Procoxae globose, with a distinct, obtuse tubercle internally; profemora robust, gradually clavate, roughly transversely rugose on basal one-third on all faces, remaining femora slightly more abruptly clavate and a little less robust; protarsi feebly dilated. Antennae about one and two-thirds body length, slender; scape robust, reaching only to apical third of pronotum, very gradually clavate, not grooved basally, entire surface finely, densely punctate; third segment one and one-half times length of scape, moderately undulate; fourth a little shorter than third, fifth noticeably shorter than fourth, remaining segments gradually shorter, eleventh longer than tenth; moderately fimbriate on first, third, fourth segments, and slightly on fifth.

**FEMALE.** A little more robust and slightly less attenuate; antennal tubercles only feebly produced; fifth sternite about one-half longer than fourth; at apex emarginate and with a broad, triangular impression; procoxae globose, with a very feeble, obtuse tubercle; profemora less robust, very finely rugose basally; protarsi not dilated; antennae fimbriate moderately on segments one to six, slightly so on seven, eight, and nine.

LENGTH 10-15 mm.; width 3.75-4.75 mm.

*Type locality.*—Rio de Janeiro.

*Distribution.*—Southeastern Brazil.

**BRAZIL:** 2 ♂, 4 ♀; Hansa Humboldt, Santa Catharina, December 1933 to February 1934; (A. Maller); [L. Lacey].

## HESYCHA Fairmaire and Germain

*Hesyca* Dejean, Cat. Col., ed. 3, 1837. [nom. nud.].

*Hesyca* Fairmaire and Germaine, Ann. Soc. Ent., France, (3), vii, 1859, p. 523. Thomson, Arc. Ent., i, 1857, p. 187. Thomson, Syst. Ceramb., 1864, p. 392. Bates, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3), xvi, 1865, p. 171. Thomson, Physis, ii, 1868, p. 62. Lacordaire, Gen. Col., ix, 1872, p. 667, 675.

Distinguished by the small size; the elytra elongate, their sides straight, gradually tapering apically, disk simply punctate; pronotum narrower at apex, subcylindrical, sides unarmed; antennae with scape rather cylindrical, gradually clavate apically, third segment slender, feebly sinuous; humeri somewhat clawed in appearance, anterior margin being arcuate and oblique, the angle with a small tubercle.

Elongate-ovate, moderately robust, small or moderate-sized; fuscous or dark reddish-brown. Head with front about as broad as high, slightly narrowed below from lower margin of eye; gena elongate; eye with lower lobe elongate-ovate, slightly shorter than gena in height; antennal tubercles moderately prominent, well separated, with a subacute process at apex in male, very feebly armed in female. Pronotum transverse, subcylindrical, unarmed laterally, apex narrower than base; disk tuberculate at middle, on sides tumid, each tumescence more or less bituberculate. Scutellum transverse. Elytra with sides straight, gradually attenuate apically, apices separately rounded; basal gibbosity rather feeble, disk anteriorly with simple punctures; humeri prominent, anterior margin strongly arcuate and oblique, angle with a moderate-sized, obtuse tubercle. Prosternum simple, gradually widened behind middle; mesosternal process slightly longer than wide, apex feebly emarginate. Fifth sternite slightly longer than fourth, apex emarginate in male and female, in the latter sex there is a triangular impression medially. Procoxae globose, in male anteriorly armed with an obtuse tubercle or feebly curved uncus; femora robust, clavate, in male profemora transversely rugose basally; protarsi feebly dilated in male. Antennae about one and one-quarter times as long as body in male, as long as body in female, slender; scape robust, not quite attaining middle of pronotum, gradually, not strongly clavate apically, in male not rugose nor grooved at base; third segment one and one-third times as long as first, moderately bisinuous; fourth slightly shorter than third, fifth noticeably shorter than fourth, rest gradually shorter.

GENOTYPE.—*Hesyca cribipennis* Fairmaire and Germain, by monotypy.

Remarks.—This genus, as here defined (without seeing genotype), might prove to be identical to *Glyphthaga*.

#### KEY TO SPECIES

1. Elytra together with six indistinct, fuscous maculae, arranged in three series  
   ..... *consimilis*.
- Elytra together without six maculae ..... 2.
2. Elytra laterally with a white, arcuate fascia, not attaining suture ..... *lateralis*.
- Elytra laterally not white fasciate ..... 3.
3. Antennal segments nine to eleven entirely pale pubescent ..... *maculicornis*.
- Antennae with segments nine to eleven not entirely pale pubescent ..... 4.
4. Antennal segments four, six, eight, and ten much more broadly pale at base  
   than other segments ..... *variabilis*.

- Antennal segments uniformly pale basally . . . . . 5.  
 5. Elytra covered with short reddish-gray pubescence, with a very indistinct brown band beginning beneath humeri . . . . . *cribripennis*.  
 Elytra not covered with reddish-gray pubescence, without a brown band from behind humeri . . . . . *paupercula*

### *Hesycha lateralis* Thomson

*Hesycha lateralis* Thomson, Physis, II, 1868, p. 63.

"Elongate, black, gray pubescent. Head impunctate; antennae pubescent, immaculate. Prothorax smooth. Elytra elongate, subparallel; before middle smooth and sparsely punctate, laterally with two white fascia, arcuate but not joining suture; apices rounded. Abdomen and legs pubescent, immaculate. Length 9 mm.; width  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm. Cayenne.

"Humeri not as prominent, elytra more parallel than in *Hesycha maculicornis*." (Translation of original description).

### *Hesycha variabilis* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE V, FIGURE 14.

Related to *G. xyliana* in shape and form but very distinct from it in coloration; elytra lack the long stripes of that species, having instead a rather indistinct, oblique, brown fascia before middle; antennae broadly pale basally on fourth, sixth, eighth, and tenth segments; and the fifth sternite has only a very small pale macula each side.

MALE. Elongate-ovate, rather robust, elytra slightly depressed; fuscous, densely covered everywhere with grayish-brown, fulvous, and hoary-gray variegated pubescence. Pronotum more or less distinctly maculate with brown each side near base. Elytra with an indistinct, oblique, hoary (sometimes variegated with fulvous) band from humeri to near suture at basal third, behind which is a broader, more distinct, brown fascia reaching from beneath humeri almost to suture at middle, laterally indistinctly widened, and on disk posteriorly prolonged by irregular, forked, brown lines to apex. Body beneath fuscous, densely covered with hoary, fulvous, and brown pubescence, the latter predominating on sterna medially, the fulvous on sterna laterally and on abdomen medially; abdomen with five more or less distinct series of whitish and ochraceous streaks, one series medial, one on each lateral margin, and one each side halfway between margin and middle. Legs fuscous, hoary-gray pubescent, variegated with fulvous and dark brown, on tarsi the latter color predominates. Antennae fuscous, bases from fourth segment roseate, fourth, sixth, eighth, tenth, and eleventh more broadly so; covered with brown pubescence, variegated with hoary, the pale bases and sometimes ninth to eleventh segments entirely hoary; scape fulvous and hoary.

Head minutely, densely punctate, with a median impressed line from occiput to epistoma; front about as wide as long, narrowed from lower margin of eye to

epistoma, strongly concave between antennal tubercles, minutely, densely alutaceous and with a row of moderate-sized punctures each side and at middle; genae elongate, vertical, minutely, densely alutaceous, sometimes with a few punctures medially; eye with lower lobe variable, elongate-ovate or oblong, rarely equalling gena in height, usually distinctly shorter; antennal tubercles robust, rather prominent, at apex armed with a long, robust, subacute tooth which is curved laterally. Pronotum transverse, about one and one-third times as wide as long, sides feebly arcuate, narrowed anteriorly, unarmed, or with a very feeble protuberance each side behind middle; apical transverse sulcus obsolete, or distinct towards sides, basal one irregular, nearly straight, usually well impressed, coalescent with lateral oblique ones; disk with median tubercle elongate, oval, or subtriangular, variable in its prominence, each side subglobose tumid, each tumescence more or less bituberculate. Scutellum transverse, sides oblique, straight, apex arcuate. Elytra gradually tapering to apices, which are separately rounded; basal gibbosity rather feeble, oblique, followed posteriorly by a broad, distinct, oblique impression, disk at base with rather sparse, moderate-sized punctures, which are finer on apical half, attaining apex; humeri somewhat projecting, anterior margin more or less arcuate, oblique, angle with a moderate-sized, obtuse tubercle. Prosternum simple, narrow, gradually widened to base; mesosternal process broad, slightly longer than wide, its apex arcuate, not notched medially. Procoxae globose, anteriorly with conical uncus, on small specimens only feebly hooked; femora robust, clavate, profemora finely, transversely rugose on base of posterior face. Fifth sternite one and one-quarter times the length of fourth, apex distinctly emarginate. Antennae one-fourth to one-third longer than body, eighth or ninth segment attaining elytral apex, finely fimbriate beneath on proximal four segments, very sparsely so thence to apex; scape attaining middle of pronotum, gradually clavate from base to apex, finely punctate, not at all rugose; third segment one and one-half times length of first, distinctly sinuous, feebly and gradually widened apically; fourth slightly longer than first, fifth and following slightly shorter than scape; eleventh slightly arcuate, apically attenuate.

**FEMALE.** More robust than male; antennal tubercles feeble, unarmed or with a short tooth at apex; procoxae not uncate, with a broad, indistinct tubercle anteriorly; profemora not rugose; fifth sternite one-half longer than fourth, apex bilobedly emarginate, broadly, subtriangularly impressed at middle toward base; antennae about as long as body, scape rather slender, clavate from before middle, segments from fourth gradually shortened.

LENGTH 10.5-15 mm.; width 4-6 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male; Hansa Humboldt, Santa Catharina, Brazil, November, 1939; (A. Maller); [L. Lacey].

*Allotype*.—Female; topotypic, February, 1941; [L. Lacey].

*Paratypes*.—Male, three females; topotypic, November-December. Male; Mafra, Santa Catharina, February, 1935. Two females; Cachoeirinha, Paraná, Brazil, November. Female; Faxina, São Paulo, November, 1939. [All (A. Maller) in L. Lacey collection]. Female: San Bernardino, Paraguay; (K. Fiebrig); [U.S. N.M.].

**Hesycha consimilis Thomson**

*Hesycha consimilis* Thomson, *Physis*, II, 1868, p. 63.

"Elongate, brown, covered with gray pubescence. Head with some sparse punctures; antennal segments from third pale, apices brown; horn black. Prothorax pubescent, almost impunctate. Elytra elongate, base strongly, then smoothly and sparsely punctate, with six vague fuscous maculae, arranged in three series; apices rounded. Abdomen and legs pubescent. Length 10-12 mm.; width 4-4.5 mm. Brazil". (Translation of original description).

**Hesycha paupercula Thomson**

PLATE V, FIGURE 15.

*Hesycha paupercula* Thomson, *Physis*, II, 1868, p. 62.

Distinguished by its small size; the immaculate upper surface; fifth sternite largely ochraceous; and male with antennae not very elongate.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, moderately robust, subcylindrical; elytra subconvex; head and pronotum fuscous, elytra dark reddish-brown; entirely fulvous-gray pubescent. Head with a short, brown vitta either side of middle, reaching only to vertex; sides of head and pronotum broadly brown laterally, and extreme base of elytra with the pubescence much condensed and slightly paler. Scutellum with a narrow, whitish vitta medially. Beneath dark reddish-brown, fulvous-gray pubescent, mesosternal side-pieces, metasternum, and metepisterna slightly brownish; sternites except fifth at extreme lateral edge with a small, irregular, whitish macula, fifth broadly white each side for its entire length. Legs dark reddish-brown, fulvous-gray pubescent; tarsi pale. Antennae reddish-brown, basal quarter of fourth segment and basal halves of succeeding segments very pale, entirely covered with pale fulvous-gray pubescence.

Head above minutely alutaceous, with a median impressed line from occiput to near epistoma on front; front feebly elongate, slightly wider above, surface finely alutaceous, with a few coarse, deep punctures laterally; genae elongate, finely alutaceous; eye with lower lobe ovate, slightly shorter than gena; antennal tubercles prominent, with a short, robust, subacute process at apex, which is curved posteriorly. Pronotum transverse, sides straight, apex about one-third narrower than base; apical transverse sulcus nearly straight, basal one oblique laterally; disk at middle with a feeble, elongate tubercle reaching from basal sulcus to middle, either side of middle and slightly more apical a broad, feebly elevated tubercle; lateral tubercles wanting but in their usual position a cluster of punctate granules. Scutellum transverse; sides straight, oblique; apex subtruneate. Elytra with sides straight, feebly attenuate; apices separately rounded; base of each elytron with a feeble, broad gibbosity bordered on the outer margin with a wide, deep sulcus; disk very coarsely and closely punctate, punctures not much finer apically; humeri prominent, anterior margin arcuate, angle with a very obtuse tubercle. Prosternum only gradually widened behind middle of procoxae; mesosternal process



widened posteriorly, broadly emarginate at apex; fifth sternite nearly one-half again as long as fourth, at apex broadly, shallowly emarginate. Procoxae globose, feebly obtusely tubercled; profemora robust, clavate from basal one-third, rugose on basal one-third on posterior face; protarsi feebly dilated. Antennae with eighth segment attaining elytral apex; scape moderately robust, very feebly, gradually clavate, nearly attaining middle of pronotum, surface very finely, densely punctate, not rugose or grooved basally; third segment robust, moderately sinuate, one-third longer than scape; fourth subequal to third but longer than scape, fifth much shorter than fourth, remaining segments gradually shorter; fimbriate slightly on scape, moderately so on third and fourth, and slightly on fifth, sixth, and seventh segments.

LENGTH 8 mm.; width 2.75 mm.

*Type locality*.—Brazil.

*Distribution*.—Southern Brazil.

BRAZIL: ♂; Nova Friburgo, R. J.; [C.M.Z.].

### ***Hesycha maculicornis* Thomson**

*Hesycha maculicornis* Thomson, *Physis*, II, 1868, p. 63.

"Elongate, yellow pubescent; head fuscous, with some punctures; antennal segments four to eight basally pale, rest entirely pale. Prothorax impunctate. Elytra elongate, at humerus strongly projecting, strongly punctate, laterally more obscure [darker?]; apices rounded. Abdomen fuscous, apex white pubescent; legs pubescent. Length 11.5 mm.; width 4 mm. Brazil.

"Distinct from *Hesycha consimilis* by having head a little longer, third antennal segment not pale at base; humeri more strongly produced; elytra very strongly punctate; fifth sternite white pubescent." (Translation of original description.)

### ***Hesycha cribripennis* Fairmaire and Germaine**

*Hesycha cribripennis* Fairmaire and Germaine, *Ann. Soc. Ent. France*, (3), VII, 1859, p. 523.

"●blong, robust, fuscous, covered with short and seriate, reddish-gray pubescence; antennae slightly longer than body, brown, each segment, except basal three, pale rosy at base. Head with a distinct sulcus above, very fine and effaced before; at antennal insertion with a smooth tubercle. Pronotum slightly wider than head, sides almost parallel, sulcate transversely before and behind, on each side an oblique sulcus which makes the disk appear more convex. Elytra nearly half again as wide as pronotum; humeri nearly a right angle; gradually narrowing from the base, apices rounded; covered with coarse punctures, slightly seriate, forming lines rather regular before, almost disappearing behind, sutural stria deep behind, effaced before; towards apex several brown veins; on each side an oblique band beginning beneath shoulder, brown, vaguely determined, ending toward middle. Length 8 mm. Chile." (Translation of original description.)

**APAMAUTA** Thomson

*Apamauta* Thomson, *Physis*, II, 1868, p. 58.

*Apamanta* Lacordaire, *Gen. Col.*, IX, 1872, p. 667, 674.

Most closely related to *Hesycha* but with elytra having sides more or less parallel; antennae more slender, third and fourth segments not visibly enlarged; tibiae elongate and slender; femora slender, meso- and metafemora suddenly clavate beyond middle.

Moderate-sized, elongate-ovate, rather robust; reddish-brown to piceous. Head with front subquadrate, more or less parallel-sided, narrowed below eye; eye narrow, with lower lobe one-third taller than gena, elongate, oblong-ovate; antennal tubercles prominent, well-separated, in male produced at apex into a short, robust tooth, which is directed vertically. Pronotum transverse, apex only feebly narrower than at base, unarmed laterally; disk with five feeble tubercles. Scutellum transverse. Elytra with sides only feebly attenuate apically; apices separately rounded; basal gibbosity small, disk simply punctate, not granulate; humeri prominent, angle with a small, obtuse tubercle, anterior margin strongly rounded. Prosternum abruptly widened behind middle; mesosternal process deeply emarginate at apex. Procoxae globose, in male armed anteriorly with a distinct uncus, which is but feebly curved; femora robust, clavate, the meso- and metafemora slender at base, then abruptly clavate on apical half, profemora rugose basally in male; metatibiae not swollen in male, the tarsi in that sex somewhat dilated. Antennae one-third or one-half longer than body in male, slightly longer than body in female; scape rather slender, subcylindrical, gradually clavate from base, grooved in male at proximal end; third segment slender, moderately sinuous, about twice length of first; rest gradually shorter.

GENOTYPE: *Apamauta lineolata* Thomson, herewith designated.

## KEY TO SPECIES

1. Elytra each with three oblique, narrow, white lines.....*lineolata*.  
Elytra without linear markings ..... 2.
2. Elytra immaculate .....*pubescens*.  
Elytra fulvous irrorate .....*hebes*.

**Apamauta lineolata** Thomson

PLATE IX, FIGURE 15.

*Hesycha lineolata* Dejean, *Cat. Col.*, 1837, p. 370, [nom. nud.].

*Apamauta lineolata* Thomson, *Physis*, II, 1868, p. 59.

Readily distinguished from all other species of the tribe by each elytron having three oblique, white lines, anterior one descending to suture, the other two behind middle ascending to suture.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, subcylindrical, elytra subconvex; head and pronotum dark reddish-brown or piceous, elytra paler; head, pronotum, scutellum, and extreme base of elytra grayish-yellow pubescent; remainder of elytra brown pubescent, each elytron with three narrow, short, oblique, white lines, the first a short distance behind humerus descending toward and nearly attaining suture at middle, the second just behind middle, shorter, less oblique, ascending toward but not attaining suture; third more apical, about as long as first, ascending toward suture and somewhat arcuate, a few indistinct, whitish maculae along lateral margin. Beneath dark reddish-brown, thinly clothed with grayish-yellow pubescence, this pubescence concentrated on abdomen to form a small, indistinct macula laterally on each segment. Legs dark or medium reddish-brown, thinly grayish-yellow pubescent. Antennae with scape dark reddish-brown, remaining segments paler; scape on basal two-thirds and third segment on basal one-third grayish-yellow pubescent, apices brown pubescent, fourth, sixth, eighth, and tenth on basal half whitish, remainder of these segments and fifth, seventh, ninth and eleventh segments entirely brown pubescent.

Head above minutely alutaceous, with a median impressed line from occiput to near middle of front; front subquadrate, narrowed somewhat abruptly near epistoma, surface very finely, densely punctate, with scattered, coarse punctures; genae elongate, much wider on lower part, finely alutaceous, only very sparsely pubescent; eye with lower lobe much elongate, oblong, only feebly ovate, about one-third longer than gena; antennal tubercles prominent, well separated, and produced at apex into a short, very robust tooth, directed upward. Pronotum transverse, apex subequal to base in width, sides feebly arcuate; a basal and an apical sulcus, basal one oblique laterally; entire surface with scattered coarse punctures, at sides near base with setigerous punctate granules; unarmed laterally. Scutellum transverse, sides straight, feebly oblique, apex subtruncate. Elytra with sides nearly parallel to apical third, thence rounded to apices which are separately rounded; each elytron subgibbose at base and with a wide shallow depression following the line of the anterior margin of first white line; entire basal half of surface with moderately spaced, coarse, deep punctures, thence to apex punctures only very slightly smaller; humeri prominent, anterior margin broadly arcuate, angle with a feeble, obtuse tubercle. Prosternum abruptly widened behind middle; mesosternal process deeply emarginate at tip; fifth sternite about one-fourth longer than fourth, at apex feebly fringed and subtruncate. Procoxae globose, with a well formed, robust uncus; profemora robust, clavate, rugose on basal third on all four surfaces, other femora not as robust and more abruptly clavate; protarsi feebly dilated. Antennae about one-third to one-half longer than body; scape rather slender, reaching only to apical quarter of pronotum, gradually clavate, beneath at base with two or three deep grooves, upper surface with small punctures, becoming finer apically; third segment slender, moderately curved, about twice length of scape, remaining segments gradually shorter; moderately fimbriate on first, second, third, fourth, and slightly so on fifth segments.

**FEMALE.** More robust; antennal tubercles only very feebly produced at apex; procoxae very feebly, obtusely tubercled; fifth sternite nearly twice as long as fourth, at apex deeply, angularly emarginate and with a triangular impression, the base of which is broad and deep (forming a sulcus along apical edge) and apex

shallow and not attaining base of sternite; profemora not rugose; antennae little longer than body, scape not grooved basally.

LENGTH 10-12 mm.; width 3.75-5 mm.

*Type locality*.—Brazil.

*Distribution*.—Southeastern Brazil.

BRAZIL: 2 ♂; Nova Friburgo; [M.C.Z.]. ♂, ♀; Rio Vermelho, Santa Catharina, November, 1941, March, 1940; (A. Maller); [L. Lacey]. ♀; Mafra, Santa Catharina, March, 1934; (A. Maller); [L. Lacey].

### **Apamauta hebes Thomson**

*Apamauta hebes* Thomson, *Physis*, II, 1868, p. 59.

"Elongate, black; above fulvous irrorate. Head covered with sparse, black punctures, two fulvous lines before eyes; antennae brown, pilose, segments four to eleven gray at base. Prothorax covered with sparse, black punctures. Elytra triangular, more than four times length of prothorax; fulvous irrorate, deeply black-punctate; apices rounded. Beneath fulvous maculate; legs fulvous tomentose. Length 13-19 mm.; width 4-6 mm. Brazil."

The above is a translation of the original description.

This may prove to be identical with *Ischiocentra multinotata* Melzer.

### **Apamauta pubescens Thomson**

*Apamauta pubescens* Thomson, *Physis*, II, 1868, p. 59.

"Elongate, rufous, covered everywhere with gray pubescence; immaculate. Head brown pubescent; antennae testaceous, gray pubescent. Prothorax cylindrical, unarmed. Elytra triangular, slightly depressed, coarsely punctate, apices rounded. Body beneath and legs gray pubescent. Length 18 mm.; width 7 mm. Brazil."

The foregoing is a translation of the original description.

### **BETA Dillon and Dillon, gen. nov.**

Somewhat related to *Midamus* in the broad front, small eyes, short genae and cylindrical pronotum; distinct in having the eyes broader, more oblong; antennal tubercles more prominent; pronotum transverse, sides not excavated, distinctly tuberculate, disk with two tubercles; elytra more tapering, apices acute, base punctate, humeri more elevated; metatibiae subequal in length to metafemora.

Moderate-sized, elongate-ovate, robust. Head with front transverse, feebly narrowed below eye, deeply excavated between antennal tubercles; gena elongate;

eyes with lower lobe oblong, subequal to gena in height; antennal tubercles prominent, not toothed at apex. Pronotum distinctly transverse, at base wider than at apex; sides feebly tuberculate; disk with a feeble tubercle medially and a large, rounded one each side. Scutellum transverse. Elytra attenuate apically, rather strongly so behind middle; apices separately subacutely rounded; disk at base with a moderate number of coarse, deep punctures which become finer apically; basal gibbosity broad and feeble; humeri prominent, rather elevated, with a broad, rounded tubercle at angle. Prosternum simple, widened behind middle; mesosternum short, sides straight, apex bilobedly emarginate. Legs moderate in length; procoxae globose, unarmed (female); femora strongly clavate beyond basal third; metatibiae subequal in length to metafemora. Antennae as long as body in female; scape elongate, attaining middle of pronotum, suddenly clavate from middle to apex; third segment feebly bisinuate, one-third longer than scape.

GENOTYPE: *Hypsioma doris* Thomson.

### Beta doris Thomson

PLATE IX, FIGURE 14.

*Hypsioma doris* Thomson, Physis, II, 1868, p. 50.

FEMALE. Elongate-ovate, robust, subcylindrical; elytra subconvex; brown, entirely densely tawny pubescent, this pubescence coarse and nearly upright. Front and pronotal disk largely dark brown pubescent. Elytra each with two broad, oblique, dark brown fasciae, descending to the suture, first narrower, beginning at humeri and nearly attaining suture, the second much wider, beginning at middle of disk, its posterior margin irregular, nearly covering apical half of elytra. Beneath brown, densely tawny pubescent; mesosternum laterally and anterior half of metepisterna dark brown maculate; abdomen each side near lateral margin with a row of indistinct, paler maculae. Legs brown, tawny pubescent; femora broadly dark brown fasciate at middle. Antennae brown, basal half of scape and two-thirds of remaining segments tawny, remainder of scape and other segments dark brown.

Head above finely, densely punctate, a median impressed line from occiput to near epistoma; front transverse, sides nearly straight, slightly narrowed below eyes, finely, densely punctate; genae feebly elongate, finely densely punctate; eyes with lower lobe oblong, broad, subequal to genae; antennal tubercles well separated, prominent, not produced at apex. Pronotum very transverse; base slightly wider than apex; sides feebly areolate, behind middle obtusely armed; disk medially with a feeble tubercle, either side with a broad, rounded tubercle; an apical and basal sulcus; basally with a few punctate granules. Scutellum transverse; sides nearly straight, feebly oblique; apex broadly rounded. Elytra with sides slightly arcuate, very feebly tapering apically; apices separately, subacutely rounded; humeri slightly prominent, anterior margin arcuate, angle with a broad, rounded tubercle; base of elytral disk with moderate number of coarse, deep punctures, becoming much finer, and then nearly obsolete, apically. Prosternum slightly widened behind middle; mesosternum short, sides straight, apex bilobedly emarginate. Fifth sternite about half again as long as fourth; apically feebly emarginate and heavily tufted laterally;

at middle narrowly and shallowly, triangularly impressed. Procoxae globose, not armed; femora suddenly clavate after basal third. Antennae as long as body; scape reaching to middle of pronotum, robust, capitate beyond middle; finely, densely punctate; third segment nearly one-third longer than scape, slender, very feebly sinuate; rest gradually shorter; fimbriate feebly on scape, third, fourth, and fifth segments.

LENGTH 13-15 mm.; width 5.5-7 mm.

*Type locality*.—Brazil.

*Distribution*.—Brazil.

BRAZIL: 2 ♀; no locality data; "from J. Thomson collection"; [A.N.S.P.].

### SULPITUS Dillon and Dillon, gen. nov.

Somewhat related to *Midamus*, from which it is distinct as follows: front elongate, sides narrowed below eyes; antennal tubercles somewhat more closely approximate; pronotum not deeply excavated on sides, at most only feebly impressed, unarmed; elytra more strongly attenuate apically, basal gibbosities elongate, more strongly elevated, disk distinctly granulate-punctate, humeri more strongly projecting, the anterior margin straight, oblique; procoxae unicate in male; and antennae about one and two-thirds times length of body in male, third segment nearly one-half longer than first.

Moderate-sized, elongate-ovate, rather robust. Head with front elongate, sides nearly parallel, feebly narrowed below eye; gena elongate; eye with lower lobe ovate, about equal to gena in height; antennal tubercles subapproximate, prominent, with an acute tooth at apex in male; entire head and pronotum covered with coarse punctures. Pronotum transverse, sides straight, nearly parallel, at base slightly wider than at apex, unarmed; apical transverse sulcus sinuate; disk with five small tubercles. Scutellum transverse. Elytra moderately attenuate to apices which are separately, narrowly rounded; basal gibbosities moderately elevated; disk on base granulate-punctate; humeri rather projecting, anterior margin nearly straight, oblique, angle with a large, obtuse tubercle. Prosternum simple, narrowed between coxae; mesosternal process moderately broad, apex emarginate. Legs rather short; procoxae globose, unicate in male; femora moderately clavate beyond middle, profemora rugose at base in male; meso- and metatibiae dilated apically in male. Antennae about one and two-thirds times length of body in male, with scape strongly clavate from apical third, nearly attaining middle of pronotum; third segment sinuate, not slender, almost one-half again as long as first; rest gradually shorter, eleventh feebly longer than tenth in male, apical process nearly wanting.

GENOTYPE: *Sulpitus lilla* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

**Sulpitus lilla** Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE I, FIGURE 12.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, rather robust; subcylindrical; elytra subconvex; head, pronotum, and elytra reddish-brown, with brownish-yellow pubescence; pronotum with indistinct patches of grayish-yellow pubescence especially on elevated areas. Scutellum brownish-yellow, gray-yellow vittate laterally, medially narrowly glabrous. Elytra at very base and behind basal fourth with patches of same pubescence, those behind basal fourth very elongate and numerous. Beneath reddish-brown, grayish-yellow pubescent, interspersed with small, glabrous patches; on abdomen pubescence condensed laterally, forming a rather indistinct vitta either side. Legs dark reddish-brown, clothed with gray-yellow pubescence, and with interspersed glabrous areas; femora with an indistinct band near middle and a spot at apex brownish; tibiae with small, elongate macula basally of same color. Antennae dark brown, gray-yellow pubescent; scape at apex with a large, brown macula; third segment with apical third dark brown; remaining segments with apical half dark brown.

Head above finely, densely punctate, vertex with several large, coarse punctures, a median impressed line from occiput to near epistoma; front with sides nearly parallel, surface very finely punctate, with many large, deep, rounded punctures; genae elongate, finely densely punctate, with large, deep, rounded punctures; eye with lower lobe oblong, equal in length to gena; antennal tubercles well separated, prominent, produced at apex into a short, robust, acute process, directed upward. Pronotum transverse, sides nearly straight, base about one-fourth wider than apex; basal and apical sulci shallow; sides unarmed; disk with five tubercles, median one broad, feebly elevated, more basal, ones either side of middle more elevated, slightly elongate, the more lateral one much smaller, entire surface with large, deep, rounded punctures, these more closely spaced at middle of disk. Scutellum transverse; sides nearly straight, oblique; apex rounded, feebly notched at middle. Elytra with sides nearly straight, feebly tapering to apices which are obtusely angularly rounded; basal fourth granulate-punctate, at middle of each elytron with a broad, more or less arcuate gibbosity, thence to middle with large, rather shallow punctures, becoming somewhat smaller and slightly less numerous apically; humeri prominent, anterior margin slightly arcuate, feebly oblique, angle with a large, obtuse tubercle. Prosternum widened behind middle; fifth sternite only slightly longer than fourth, feebly emarginate apically. Procoxae globose, internally with a large, strongly curved uncus; femora gradually clavate, profemora feebly, transversely rugose on basal third; tibiae all widened apically, slightly more in metatibiae. Antennae one and two-thirds body length; scape robust, reaching to middle of pronotum, abruptly clavate at apex, basal third at sides and beneath with several deep, transverse grooves, remainder of surface finely, densely punctate; third segment robust, about one-third longer than scape, feebly sinuate; remaining segments gradually shorter, eleventh longer than tenth; slightly fimbriate on first, third and fourth segments.

LENGTH 4 mm.; width 6 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; [C.M.]

14 mm.

**MIDAMUS** Dillon and Dillon, gen. nov.

The distinguishing characters of this genus are the more oblong form of body; front broad, nearly as wide as long, very slightly narrowed below eyes; eyes with lower lobe ovate, small, subequal in height to the gena; pronotum cylindrical, sides distinctly excavated, disk with five tubercles; elytra with base rugosely punctate, without granules; meso- and metatibiae expanded in male.

Moderate-sized, elongate-ovate, robust. Head with front nearly as broad as long, sides parallel, very slightly narrowed below eyes; gena elongate; eyes with lower lobe ovate, subequal in height to gena; antennal tubercles prominent, well separated, only very feebly produced at apex in male, not at all in female. Pronotum transverse, cylindrical, sides excavated medially, with a small tubercle just above angulation of procoxae, apex narrower than base; disk with five small but distinct tubercles. Scutellum transverse. Elytra feebly widened at middle, apices separately rounded; disk at base more or less rugosely punctate, without distinct granules; basal gibbositities broad, feebly elevated; humeri prominent, angle with a feeble, obtuse tubercle. Prosternum simple, narrow, widened behind middle; mesosternal process moderately broad, sides feebly widened apically, apex bilobedly emarginate. Legs moderately long; procoxae globose, with a small, distinct tubercle in male, unarmed in female; femora robust, gradually clavate; meso- and metatibiae expanded apically in male. Antennae about one and one-half times body length in male, as long as body in female; scape reaching nearly to middle of pronotum, strongly clavate from middle; third segment slightly longer than scape, feebly sinuate, remaining segments gradually shorter.

**GENOTYPE:** *Midamus hecabe* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

## KEY TO SPECIES

- Antennae with third segment at base and tarsal claw segment basally testaceous; elytral pale fascia indistinct . . . . . *santaremensis*.  
 Antennae with third segment at base and tarsal claw segment basally not pale; elytral pale fascia distinct . . . . . *hecabe*.

**Midamns hecabe** Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

## PLATE IX, FIGURE 12.

Closely allied to *Esonius panopus* but differing in that the base of elytra is simply punctate; pronotum with sides excavated, lateral tubercle more ventral; eye subequal to gena, only very feebly elongate.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, robust, subconvex; dark reddish-brown to fuscous. Head with pubescence which varies from a tawny-gray or brownish-gray to ochraceous; front slightly variegated with dark brownish-gray, the basic pubescence condensed to outline the eye. Pronotum deep grayish-brown, irregularly variegated



with patches of tawny-gray to ochraceous, these vittae widest at basal angles. Elytra dark grayish-brown pubescent, at extreme base irregularly marked with tawny or ochraceous; at middle base (forming a common macula) mottled with whitish; each elytron with an oblique, whitish fascia, moderately wide, from beneath humeri to suture, widest laterally; apical third more or less mottled with whitish. Beneath medium reddish-brown to fuscous; entire undersurface medially yellowish-gray, on sterna laterally broadly brownish, this continues on to sternites where it is more or less broken into indistinct, irregular maculae; sterna at sides with several irregular maculae and each sternite with a row of elongate maculae (one on each sternite either side) of tawny or orange-tawny pubescence; entire undersurface with very small, sparse, round, brownish punctures. Legs dark reddish-brown to fuscous, tawny or pinkish-tawny pubescent, femora broadly vittate at middle, narrowly so at apex, with brownish. Antennae fuscous, from fourth segment basal halves paler; scape paler, with grayish or tawny pubescence, at apex with an irregular, dark brown macula; from fourth with basal halves grayish pubescent, apical halves dark brown pubescent.

Head above minutely alutaceous, with a median impressed line from occiput to just below middle on front; front subquadrate, sides nearly straight, very feebly narrower at epistoma, disk with scattered, coarse punctures; genae elongate, surface finely alutaceous, with a few coarse punctures; eye with lower lobe oblong-ovate, subequal to gena in length; antennal tubercles prominent, only very feebly produced at apex. Pronotum transverse, sides nearly straight, feebly oblique, a small tubercle at middle placed near procoxal cavities; apex slightly narrower than base; basal and apical transverse sulci broad and shallow, basal one oblique laterally; disk with five tubercles, one at middle, elongate, feebly elevated, from basal sulcus to just beyond middle, one either side of middle more apical, small, rounded and more elevated, one either side slightly more lateral, transverse and well elevated; entire disk with scattered coarse punctures. Scutellum transverse, sides straight, oblique, apex subtruncate, sometimes notched medially. Elytra with sides nearly straight, feebly attenuate apically; apices each rounded; each elytron at base with a well-defined gibbosity, disk on basal half with coarse, deep, well-spaced punctures, sometimes those nearest base are granulate-punctate, remaining half of disk somewhat more finely punctate; humeri prominent, anterior margin moderately arcuate, angle with a large, very obtuse tubercle. Prosternum narrow, very gradually widened behind procoxae; mesosternal process broad, only very slightly widened apically, where it is bilobely emarginate; fifth sternite about half again as long as fourth, broadly rounded apically. Procoxae globose, internally with a very small but distinct tubercle; profemora robust, very gradually clavate from base, basally with only a few transverse rugosities, remaining femora more abruptly clavate; meso- and metatibiae dilated apically; protarsi dilated. Antennae about one and one-half times body length; scape strongly clavate from middle, reaching to middle of pronotum, several deep grooves internally at base; third segment rather robust, only slightly longer than scape, feebly sinuate; succeeding segments gradually shorter; fimbriate moderately on first and third, slightly on fourth and fifth segments.

**FEMALE.** More robust; antennal tubercles very minutely produced; prosternum slightly wider; fifth sternite one-half longer than fourth, broadly, shallowly, triangularly impressed apically; procoxae not tubercled; profemora not rugose

basally; meso- and metafemora very feebly dilated; protarsi feebly dilated; antennae as long as or slightly longer than body, scape slightly less robust, not grooved basally.

LENGTH 13.5-17 mm.; width 5-7.5 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male; San Bernardino, Paraguay; (K. Fiebrig); [U.S.N.M. number 57213].

*Allotype*.—Female; topotypic (K. Fiebrig); [U.S.N.M.].

*Paratypes*.—Three females; Cachoerinha, Paraná, Brazil, November, 1931, December, 1940; (A. Maller); [L. Lacey]. Female; Minas Geraes, Brazil; [A.N.S.P.]. Female; São Paulo, Brazil; [A.N.S.P.]. Female; Horqueta, Paraguay, December 6, 1933; (Alberto Schultze); [C.A.S.]. Female; San Bernardino, Paraguay; (K. Fiebrig); [U.S.N.M.]. Female; Chaco Territory, about 150 miles west of Puerto Casado, Paraguay, January, 1935; (A. Schulze); [L. Lacey].

### ***Midamus santaremensis* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.**

PLATE IX, FIGURE 11.

Distinguished from *M. hecabe* by the elytra being more attenuate apically; the body color much paler; antennal third segment not only pale in pubescence basally but also in surface color, and more strongly sinuate; elytral median pale fascia less distinct; and tarsal claw-segment testaceous basally.

**FEMALE.** Elongate-ovate, robust, subcylindrical; reddish-brown, elytra somewhat paler; entirely clothed with rather thin, pale fulvous-gray pubescence, tinged irregularly with brown. Head with eye margined posteriorly with denser fulvous-gray pubescence. Pronotum maculate with denser fulvous-gray on each discal tubercle and above hind angles. Scutellum indistinctly fulvous-gray marginate. Elytra variegated with fulvous-gray on base, on apical third, along suture, and medially, where it takes the form of an irregular, oblique fascia, running from sides before middle to behind middle of suture. Body beneath light reddish-brown, rather densely covered with pale fulvous-gray pubescence, sparsely mottled with brown; toward sides with a row of indistinct maculae of denser pubescence. Legs dark reddish-brown, fulvous-gray pubescent; meso- and metafemora broadly annulate medially with brownish; tarsal claw segment indistinctly roseate at base. Antennae fuscous, bases of segments from third broadly roscate, that of fifth, seventh, and ninth more narrowly so; scape fulvous-gray pubescent, tinged with brown apically, remaining segments fuscous pubescent, the pale bases hoary.

Head minutely, densely punctate and with a number of fine punctures interspersed, a fine median impressed line from occiput to epistoma; front slightly higher than wide, not narrowed above, between antennal tubercles narrowly concave, minutely, densely punctate and with a large number of fine punctures interspersed,

rather dense medially; genae elongate, punctation as on front; eye with lower lobe broadly oblong-ovate, short, subequal to gena in height; antennal tubercles robust, prominent, slightly separated, unarmed. Pronotum transverse, one and two-fifths times as wide as long, sides unarmed, excavated medially, thence arcuately expanded to apex which is slightly narrower than base; apical and basal transverse sulci irregular, distinct, the basal one continuous with the very abbreviated, feeble, lateral oblique ones; disk with five tubercles, three at middle arranged on a tumid triangle, the median one of which is feeble, the anterior ones prominent, subglobose, the remaining two small, near sides; entire surface covered sparsely with fine punctures. Scutellum transverse, nearly semicircular, the apex feebly truncate. Elytra with sides slightly expanded behind middle, then arcuately narrowed to apices, which are separately rounded; basal gibbosity broad, feebly elevated, followed by an oblique, broad, shallow impression, entire basal half coarsely, not densely punctate, behind middle to apex punctures finer, less strongly impressed; humeri prominent, anterior margin straight, oblique, angle obtuse, with only a feeble tubercle. Prosternum simple, narrow, widened basally; mesosternal process subquadrate, feebly expanded posteriorly, apex retuse; fifth sternite one-half longer than fourth, apex broadly rounded, with an indistinct, triangular, shallow impression medially near tip. Procoxae subglobose, unarmed anteriorly; femora rather slender, slightly clavate, profemora not rugose. Antennae very little longer than body, four proximal segments very sparsely fimbriate beneath; scape nearly attaining middle of pronotum, clavate on apical two-fifths, not rugose basally; third segment sinuous, basal curve stronger, only one-fifth longer than first; fourth equal to first, rest gradually shorter.

LENGTH 14.5 mm.; width 5.8 mm.

*Holotype*.—Female; Santarem, Brazil; [C.M.].

### ESONIUS Dillon and Dillon, gen. nov.

Closely related to *Midamus* but having front slightly narrowed between and below eyes; eyes with lower lobes oblong-ovate, large, distinctly taller than gena; pronotum subcylindrical, not excavated on sides; elytra granulate-punctate at base, humeri less elevated, anterior margin more strongly arcuate; procoxae distinctly tuberculate in male, tubercle sometimes terminating in an uncus; antennae one and one-half times body length in male, slightly longer than body in female, scape more gradually clavate, third segment only slightly bisinuate.

Moderate-sized, elongate-ovate, robust. Head with front elongate, vertical, slightly narrowed between and below eyes; genae elongate, vertical; eye with lower lobe elongate, oblong-ovate, distinctly taller than gena; antennal tubercles prominent, distinctly separated, apex in male with a short, robust tooth, in female minutely armed. Pronotum transverse, subcylindrical, narrower at apex than at base, sides with a small tubercle, before and behind which is a strong depression; disk with five tubercles. Scutellum slightly transverse. Elytra gradually attenuate apic-

ally, apices separately rounded; basal gibbosity feebly elevated, very broad, disk on basal third granulate-punctate; humeri prominent, with a large, rounded tubercle at angle. Prosternum simple, widened posteriorly; mesosternal process short, strongly widened apically, apex bilobedly emarginate. Legs moderate in length; procoxae globose, distinctly tuberculate, tubercle usually ending in an uncus; femora robust, gradually and strongly clavate from basal third; meso- and metatibiae in male dilated. Antennae in male one and one-half times as long as body, in female as long as, or slightly longer than, body; scape robust, attaining apical third of pronotum, strongly clavate on apical third; third segment slightly longer than scape, feebly bisinuous; rest gradually shorter; eleventh slightly longer than tenth in male.

GENOTYPE: *Esonius panopus* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

### *Esonius panopus* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE IX, FIGURE 13.

Elytra at extreme base pale, smooth, thence granulate-punctate, without a distinct median fascia; antennae with bases of all segments from third broadly pale; and pronotum laterally shortly tuberculate, before and behind tubercle a distinct impression.

MALE. Elongate-ovate, robust; dark reddish-brown to piceous, densely covered with fulvous and hoary-gray (or pale fulvous-gray) pubescence. Pronotum broadly tinged with light brown medially, anteriorly at middle a bright fulvous spot and a similar one on some of the discal tubercles, toward sides largely gray. Scutellum moderately dark brown, narrowly edged with grayish. Elytra largely gray, sparsely variegated with fulvous, behind base brown to basal third (except along suture) and coarsely, irregularly mottled with the same color thence to apex. Body beneath dark reddish-brown to fuscous, rather densely, pale fulvous-gray pubescent, toward sides more fulvous and maculate on mesepisterna and metepisterna with bright fulvous or ochraceous, the latter structure strongly tinged with brown medially; abdomen laterally brighter fulvous or ochraceous, forming a divided vitta or two rows of indistinct maculae each side, fifth sternite broadly brown at center, the other sternites each with a transverse row of glabrous punctures apically. Legs dark reddish-brown, entirely pale fulvous-gray pubescent; metafemora medially and metatibiae basally indistinctly annulate with brown; tarsi entirely hoary pubescent. Antennae fuscous, bases of fourth and following segments broadly, but not distinctly, roseate; entirely hoary pubescent, except apical half of third and fourth segments, which have dark brown pubescence, and scape, which is covered with fulvous-gray.

Head minutely, densely punctate, with a median impressed line from occiput to clypeus; front elongate, vertical, not narrowed above, narrowly concave between antennal tubercles, sparsely, finely punctate, more densely so medially; gena partially glabrous, slightly taller than wide, minutely, rather densely punctate, and with several rather coarse punctures interspersed; eye with lower lobe elongate, oblong-ovate, about one-third taller than gena; antennal tubercles prominent, robust, distinctly separated, armed at apex with a short, robust tooth. Pronotum

somewhat transverse, about one-third wider than long, sides irregular, feebly oblique, near apex more strongly narrowed, behind middle a small, distinct tubercle, before and behind which is a strong depression; apical transverse sulcus narrow, feebly impressed, obsolete at middle, basal one fine, shallow, merging with the lateral oblique ones; disk with median tubercle anteriorly feebly elevated, more strongly so basally, each side of this behind anterior sulcus a much more pronounced, subglobose tubercle, laterally a flattened tubercle which is indistinctly prolonged to middle of base by a narrow elevation. Scutellum slightly transverse, sides straight, oblique, apex broad, feebly rounded. Elytra with sides slightly tapering posteriorly, apices each angularly rounded; disk with basal gibbosity broad, slightly oblique, not very prominent, extreme base smooth, thence finely granulate-punctate, laterally and behind gibbosity punctures coarser but simple, behind humeri coarsely, rugosely punctate, on apical half punctures finer and rather obsolete; humeri prominent, anterior margin broadly arcuate, slightly oblique, angle with a distinct tubercle. Prosternum simple, narrow, a little wider toward base; mesosternal process expanded posteriorly, apex emarginate. Procoxae anteriorly with a long, slender tubercle, curved but not always unicate; femora robust, clavate, metafemora shorter and more slender, profemora at base finely, transversely rugose; meso- and metatibiae rather strongly expanded apically. Fifth sternite longer than fourth, apex broadly truncate. Antennae one and one-fourth times body length, eighth segment attaining elytral apex, sparsely fimbriate on four most proximal segments; scape nearly attaining middle of pronotum, rather slender, slightly arcuate, clavate on apical two-fifths, beneath at base with four to six coarse rugosities; third segment one-quarter longer than first, distinctly sinuous; fourth equal to first, rest shorter, subequal to one another; eleventh a little more elongate, acicular.

**FEMALE.** More robust; head with front broader, feebly narrowed above, antennal tubercles unarmed or feebly so; prosternum a little broader; procoxae unarmed, profemora not rugose, tibiae not strongly expanded to apex; fifth sternite one-half longer than fourth, apex broadly rounded, on apical three-fourths a strong, subtriangular impression; antennae very little longer than body, scape not rugose at base.

LENGTH 14-18 mm; width 5.2-7.3 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male; Pirapora, Minas Geraes, Brazil, November 11-13, 1919; (H. G. Harris); [C.U. No. 2167].

*Allotype*.—Female; same data as holotype; [C.U.].

*Paratypes*.—Male, female; same data as holotype; [C.U.]. Female; Chapada, Brazil; [C.M.].

### PRISCATOIDES Dillon and Dillon, gen. nov.

Differs from *Esonius* in having the pronotum strongly constricted at apex, unarmed laterally, basal sulcus sinuate; elytra with basal gibbosities more strongly elevated, humeri much more projecting, their anterior margins much more oblique; antennae more strongly clavate on apical half, third segment feebly bisinuate.

Rather small; elongate-ovate, robust, subcylindrical. Head with front elongate, sides straight, only very feebly narrowed between eyes; genae vertical; eye with lower lobe oblong-ovate, one-fourth longer than gena; antennal tubercles slightly prominent, narrowly separated, unarmed. Pronotum slightly transverse; sides arcuate, constricted strongly at apex, unarmed, base wider than apex; apical sulcus obsolete, sinuate, basal sulcus sinuous and oblique laterally; disk tumid with three distinct tubercles, median one elongate. Scutellum feebly transverse. Elytra with sides nearly parallel; apices separately rounded; basal gibbosity moderately elevated and granulate-punctate, basal half of disk with coarse punctures; humeri projecting, anterior margin feebly arcuate, oblique, angle with a large obtuse tubercle. Prosternum simple, gradually widened posteriorly; mesosternal process wide, sides feebly oblique to apex, which is feebly, bilobedly emarginate. Legs short; procoxae globose, in female anteriorly with a small, very feeble, obtuse tubercle; femora moderately robust, strongly clavate on apical two-thirds. Antennae one and one-fourth times as long as body in female; scape rather slender, nearly attaining middle of pronotum, clavate beyond basal third, not grooved basally in female; third segment slightly longer than scape, feebly sinuate, rather thickened; tenth and eleventh segments subequal (female).

GENOTYPE: *Priscatoides tatila* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

### *Priscatoides tatila* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

#### PLATE I, FIGURE 14.

FEMALE. Elongate-ovate, rather robust, subcylindrical; dark reddish-brown to fuscous, entirely covered with fulvous-gray pubescence. Head behind each eye with an elongate, glabrous lunule; front irregularly tinged with ochraceous, especially along median line. Pronotum with a fine, median, glabrous line on basal half, the two anterio-median tubercles at apices and a few punctures on disk also glabrous. Scutellum light brown pubescent medially, the margins fulvous-gray. Elytra irregularly tinged with brown pubescence so that the fulvous-gray appears to form indistinct maculae, near base a larger patch of brownish, prolonged as a wide line nearly to basal margin. Body beneath fuscous, covered with fulvous pubescence; abdomen tinged with brownish laterally, on each side two narrow, indistinct vittae of denser fulvous pubescence. Legs fuscous, irregularly fulvous pubescent; meso-femora near apex and mesotibiae broadly at base, annulate with brown; tarsi pale fulvous-gray pubescent. Antennae black, segments from fourth broadly roseate at base, fifth and seventh more narrowly so; apices of all segments brown pubescent, second segment and bases of first and third covered with fulvous, remaining segments pale fulvous-gray at base.

Head minutely, densely punctate, with a median line from occiput to below middle of front; front distinctly higher than wide, slightly narrower above, narrowly concave between antennal tubercles, minutely, not densely punctate, with a number of rather coarse punctures below middle; genae elongate, vertical, minutely alutaceous and punctate, with one or two coarse punctures; eye with lower lobe oblong-ovate, slightly exceeding gena in height; antennal tubercles narrowly separated, robust, slightly prominent, apices nearly unarmed. Pronotum slightly transverse, about one-third wider than long, sides gradually constricted to basal third,

then arcuately expanded to near apex, where it is strongly narrowed so that apical margin is not quite so wide as basal margin, lateral tubercles wanting; apical transverse sulcus entirely obsolete and apex without beading, basal transverse sulcus deep, trisinuous, on each side two distinct sulci, one in position of usual lateral oblique sulcus, nearly, but not quite extending onto disk, the other extending the basal sulcus but not connected to it; disk at center tumid, bearing three tubercles there, a low elongate median one, and one each side anteriorly, oval, more prominent, lateral to the tumescence is an elongate, low, strongly oblique tubercle each side. Scutellum nearly as long as wide; sides straight, oblique; apex narrow, truncate. Elytra with sides nearly parallel, apices separately rounded; basal gibbosity rather elongate, oval, prominent, covered fairly densely with coarse punctures, each of which anteriorly bears a transverse granule, more pronounced near base; disk rather coarsely punctate, punctures gradually more sparse to middle, thence to apex denser and obsolete; humeri projecting, anterior margin feebly arcuate, slightly oblique, angle with a strong, transverse tubercle, prolonged beneath into a short, oblique carina and above by a series of transverse rugosities. Prosternum simple, narrow, nearly parallel-sided, at base strongly expanded; mesosternal process wide, gradually expanded basally, apex bilobely emarginate. Procoxae globose, anteriorly with a broad, feeble tubercle; femora rather slender, clavate, profemora not rugose. Fifth sternite nearly twice length of fourth, a large, triangular flattened area apically, apex feebly arcuate. Antennae one and one-fourth times as long as body, eighth segment surpassing elytral apex, very sparsely fimbriate beneath on third and fourth segments; scape slender, slightly clavate on apical half, not rugose at base; third segment about one-fifth longer than first, robust, feebly sinuous, fourth and fifth equal to scape, rest slightly shorter, subequal.

LENGTH 13 mm.; width 5 mm.

*Holotype*.—Female; Santarem, Brazil; [C.M.].

### HESYCHOTYPA Thomson

*Hesychotypa* Thomson, *Physis*, II, 1868, p. 53. Lacordaire, *Gen. Col.*, IX, 1872, p. 667, 672.

The chief distinguishing characteristics of the genus are as follows: the elytra simply punctate, not granulate at base; antennae with third segment much longer than scape, moderately sinuate, scape short, robust, clavate; mesosternal process angulate each side, apex emarginate; humeri only slightly prominent, anterior margin strongly arcuate; head and pronotum always with alternate dark and pale vittae.

Elongate-ovate, robust; dark reddish-brown to black, usually with a median or post-median fascia on elytra, which are often more or less covered with strigiform pubescent markings. Head with eye very variable in size and shape; front broad, only slightly higher than wide, parallel-sided or slightly narrowed below eyes; antennal tubercles slightly prominent, widely separated, in male usually with a short horn, in female only slightly produced. Pronotum rather strongly transverse, apex

narrower than base, sides feebly arcuate; lateral tubercles broad, feebly elevated, with a short, blunt process; with two basal and apical transverse sulci; disk with three feebly elevated tumescences. Scutellum transverse, usually notched at middle of apex. Elytra with disk often uneven, with irregular, longitudinal ridges and impressions, sometimes smooth; base simply punctate; humeri only moderately prominent, anterior margin arcuate, angle with a very small tubercle; apices separately rounded or angulate, narrowly dehiscent. Prosternum simple, strongly widened behind middle; mesosternal process angulate each side, apex emarginate; fifth abdominal sternite in male slightly longer than fourth, apex subtruncate, in female apex bilobedly emarginate, with a shallow triangular impression apically. Legs moderate in length, femora clavate, profemora rugose basally in male. Antennae variable in length and robustness in the different species; scape strongly clavate; third segment elongate, feebly curved basally; fourth elongate, rest much shorter; on those forms with elongate antennae, the eleventh is longer than tenth in male.

GENOTYPE: *Hesychotypa miniata* Thomson, by monotypy.

#### KEY TO SPECIES

1. With roseate markings, especially on elytra, head, and pronotum.....2.  
Without roseate markings.....3.
2. Antennal fourth segment broadly rosy pubescent at base; elytral sculpturing less rough .....*subfasciata* (p. 152)  
Antennal fourth segment broadly whitish pubescent at base; elytra roughly sculptured .....*miniata* (p. 150)
3. Elytra with a dark fascia from behind humerus to suture near middle; abdomen with a glabrous macula on each side of first sternite ....*cedestes* (p. 173)  
Elytra with or without median pale fascia and without a dark oblique fascia; abdomen without a glabrous macula .....4.
4. Elytra with a pale median fascia oblique from suture to sides, not dentate posteriorly .....*heraldica* (p. 171)  
Elytra pale median fascia, if present, strongly dentate.....5.
5. Elytra without trace of a median fascia .....6.  
Elytra with at least an indistinct median fascia .....9.
6. Elytra with entire disk covered with numerous ochraceous maculae .....7.  
Elytra not entirely ochraceous maculate .....8.
7. Pronotal lateral tubercle small but distinct, conical .....*maculosa* (p. 167)  
Pronotal lateral tubercles obtuse .....*turbida* (p. 168)
8. Eye with lower lobe at least equal in height to gena .....*dola* (p. 164)  
Eye with lower lobe two-thirds the height of gena .....*archippa* (p. 165)
9. Elytra each with a single, minute but distinct, round, white macula at center. ....*bimaculata* (p. 161)  
Elytra not with a single white macula at center of disk .....10.
10. Elytra distinctly multivittate with bright ochraceous on basal half, behind which is a common brown area, broadest at suture and free of maculae. ....*crocea* (p. 170)  
Elytra not vittate or indistinctly and confusedly vittate with dull ochraceous; brown area, if present, not common nor broadest at suture .....11.



11. Elytra with entire basal sixth uniformly pale grayish pubescent, not vittate or maculate there ..... *nyphonoides* (p. 160)  
Elytra not uniformly pubescent at base, usually maculate, vittate, or irregularly pubescent there ..... 12.
12. Elytra with median pale fascia broad, made up of many short vittae  
*phaola* (p. 163)  
Elytra with median fascia not made up of vittae ..... 13.
13. Elytral median fascia broad, white ..... *fulvoirrorata* (p. 169)  
Elytral median fascia narrow, whitish or ochraceous..... 14.
14. Elytral median fascia ochraceous; antennal horn of male very slender, acute.  
*jaspiidea* (p. 158)  
Elytral median fascia whitish; antennal horn of male robust, blunt..... 15.
15. Elytral pale markings rather diffused, not distinct, sculpturing very smooth; male with antennal horns straight, vertical, rather short, dentiform.  
*liturata* (p. 157)  
Elytral pale markings not diffused, distinct, at least posteriorly, often with elongate impressions and ridges; horn of male not dentiform ..... 16.
16. Elytral whitish median fascia broader, deeply dentate, colored vittae broader; antennae with third and fourth segments slender in male ... *aeropa* (p. 155)  
Elytral whitish median fascia narrow, less dentate, colored vittae finer; antennae with third and fourth segments robust, especially in male.  
*lirissa* (p. 153)

### **Hesychotypa miniata Thomson**

PLATE VI, FIGURE 1.

*Hesycha miniata* Dejean, Cat. Col., ed. 3, 1837, p. 370. [nom. nud.].

*Hesychotypa miniata* Thomson, Physis II, 1868, p. 54. Lacordaire, Gen. Col., IX, 1872, p. 673.

Distinguishing features of this species are: Horns of antennal tubercles directed inwards in male; fourth antennal segment robust, gray annulate at base, the annulation wider than on other segments; elytral fascia absent or indistinct.

MALE. Elongate, robust, subcylindrical; elytra subconvex; black, all over densely gray-brown pubescent and marked as follows: head above with five vittae of rosy pubescence, medial one broadest, one either side of middle narrow, feebly arcuate, all three converging on vertex between antennal tubercles, behind each isthmus of eye a very broad one, front with three indistinct rosy vittae, one broad medially and a narrow one either side, sides of head behind genae rosy variegated. Pronotum with seven rosy vittae, one at middle on apical two-thirds only, very narrow, one either side of middle, widest basally and nearly parallel, one either side just above lateral tubercle, a very broad one laterally over each tubercle. Scutellum with middle one-third dark brown, sides rosy or yellowish gray. Elytra with anterior margin of humeri rosy and with many scattered rosy streaks bordered with ashy; there is an area just behind middle where the brown pubescence is free of the rosy patches and forms a very feeble fascia. Beneath black, grayish-yellow pubescent, sterna laterally, irregularly, rosy pubescent and sternites either indistinct.

tinctly irregular or with more less distinct rosy maculae in two rows either side of middle. Legs black, dark brown pubescent, variegated with ashy, femora with a more or less irregular, rosy fascia at apical third and apex, tibiae variegated with rosy. Antennae with scape black, remaining segments dark reddish brown; scape ashy and rosy variegated, rosy predominating on apical half; third segment beneath ashy almost to apex, above ashy at extreme base, rosy to nearly basal half thence to apex dark brown, remaining segments with basal third ashy, apex dark brown.

Head above minutely, alutaceous, with a median impressed line from occiput to near epistoma on front; front slightly transverse, feebly narrowed below eyes, surface minutely alutaceous, with scattered, coarse punctures; genae elongate, pubescent, minutely alutaceous, with a few scattered punctures; eye with lower lobe ovate, three-fourths as tall as gena; antennal tubercles distant, prominent, produced internally into short, very robust, blunt processes which are projected more or less forward and curved acutely inward. Pronotum very transverse, apex only slightly less wide than base; sides arcuate; a basal and an apical sulcus, basal very shallow but deeply foveate each side at center; just behind middle of disk a feebly elevated tubercle, either side of middle towards apex a large, rounded tumid area; lateral tubercles moderately elevated, terminating in a short, robust blunt process, which is directed outward; base of disk and lateral tubercles with punctate granules. Scutellum transverse; sides feebly arcuate; apex rounded, notched medially. Elytra feebly attenuate; apices separately rounded; each elytron at middle of base with an elongate gibbosity, remainder of elytra with many longitudinal elevations which coalesce here and there; surface at base densely coarsely punctate, punctures becoming finer apically; humeri prominent, anterior margins oblique, feebly arcuate, posterior angles with a rounded tubercle. Prosternum much widened behind middle of procoxae, mesosternal process angulate at apex and feebly emarginate medially; fifth sternite about one-fourth longer than fourth, at apex feebly emarginate. Procoxae globose, internally with well elevated robust tubercles; profemora more or less gradually wider apically, apex thickened, base roughly, transversely rugose beyond middle on all sides, remaining femora gradually clavate; protarsi feebly dilated. Antennae about one-half longer than body; scape robust, reaching only to apical third of pronotum, at base with three deep grooves internally and externally, remainder of surface finely, densely punctate; third segment robust, two-thirds again as long as scape, very feebly sinuate; fourth robust, remaining segments normal; fimbriate on first, third, and fourth segments.

FEMALE. Slightly more robust; antennal tubercles with very short, obtuse processes internally; fifth sternite with a broad, feeble, triangular impression medially; procoxae with a feeble, obtuse tubercle internally; antennae little longer than body; scape more slender; third and fourth segments robust but not so noticeably so as in male; profemora very finely rugose basally.

LENGTH 12.5-17 mm; width 5.25-6.75 mm.

*Type locality.*—Brazil.

*Distribution.*—Southeastern Brazil.

BRAZIL: 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Hansa Humboldt, Santa Catharina; Nov.-Jan.; (A. Maller); [L. Lacey]. 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Mafra, Santa Catharina, Dec.; (A. Maller); [L. Lacey].

**Hesychotypa subfasciata** Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE VI, FIGURE 2.

Closely related to *H. miniata* but elytra with a definite fascia, followed by a nearly immaculate area; fourth antennal segment roseate at base, fifth segment abruptly shorter, third and fourth segments more robust; and horns on antennal tubercles of male nearly vertical, straight, not curved inwards.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, rather robust, subcylindrical, above subdepressed; piceous or black, rather densely covered with short, brown pubescence, maculate with white and bright rosy or orange-ochraceous, in a manner that varies very greatly in different individuals. Head with nine orange (or rosy) vittae: one median and one each side above eye, straight, converging towards front, one running to isthmus of each eye, one broader below eye and a very broad one towards mouth, all these oblique; front tinged here and there with rosy or orange. Pronotum with seven orange or rosy vittae: median one fine, on apical half, one each side of middle oblique (at least apically), a subequal one each side above lateral tubercles, and a very broad one on sides, oblique. Scutellum with basal angles gray. Elytra very variable, at extreme base each with three to five short, orange vittae, thence variegated with white and orange or rosy, at middle the latter becoming vittiform and terminating abruptly behind middle and forming a more or less distinct narrow fascia of white and orangish, this is narrow, sometimes interrupted, strongly undulating, extending from apical third of sides obliquely forwards to middle, not attaining suture, followed behind by a broad band of brown, similar in shape, which is nearly free of pale marks, not attaining suture, thence to apex vittate and variegated with orange or rosy, and white; sometimes a large portion of the disk before the fascia is nearly (or quite) free of maculation. Body beneath piceous or black, covered with pale rosy-gray pubescence and more or less strongly variegated with bright rosy, sides of metasternum brown; abdomen with four or six rows of rosy maculae, one row marginal, one between this and middle, and one each side of middle. Legs and antennae black, densely brown pubescent, variegated with hoary; scape and bases of third and fourth segments of antennae rosy, other segments annulate with gray at base; femora biannulate with rosy apically, pro-femora nearly entirely this color; tarsal claw segments entirely brown pubescent.

Head minutely alutaceous, median impressed line from occiput to clypeus; front subquadrate, widened slightly above, broadly concave and impressed between antennal tubercles, finely punctate; genae vertical, minutely alutaceous; eye with lower lobe oblong, about equal in height to gena; antennal tubercles prominent, well separated, robust, ending internally with an upright, short, robust horn, which is usually curved slightly outwards, although in one individual it curves inwards slightly. Pronotum strongly transverse, more than twice as wide as long; sides irregular, narrowed anteriorly, lateral tubercles broad, ending in an obtuse, robust, conical spine; anterior and posterior transverse sulci rather shallow, deeper medially at each side, the basal one coalescing with the lateral oblique sulci; disk at middle with a triangular tubercle, each side strongly tumid, each tumescence nearly transversely impressed, basally with a few scattered punctures. Scutellum trans-

verse, nearly semicircular, apex usually rounded, sometimes notched; disk somewhat impressed. Elytra slightly widened behind middle, apices each angularly rounded; basal gibbosity very broad and feeble, rest of disk only slightly uneven, basal half coarsely, densely punctate, behind middle punctures suddenly finer and sparser, obsolete before apex; humeri prominent, anterior margin strongly rounded, angles with small but distinct tubercles; sides slightly rugose behind humeri, more sparsely punctate than disk. Prosternum strongly and suddenly expanded at middle, then gradually wider basally. Procoxae tumid posteriorly, before with a broad, distinct tubercle; femora robust, clavate, profemora rugose posteriorly, only feebly so on anterior face. Fifth sternite slightly longer than fourth, apex broadly rounded. Antennae one-third longer than body, eighth segment attaining clytral apex, fimbriate on proximal four segments, which are all very robust; scape strongly clavate, especially internally, externally at base slightly rugose; third segment twice length of first, broadly arcuate; fourth slightly shorter than third, fifth much shorter than fourth, rest subequal.

**FEMALE.** Slightly more robust than male; antennal tubercles only shortly dentate at apex; procoxae with a very feeble tubercle anteriorly; profemora not rugose; fifth sternite one-fourth longer than fourth, apex retuse, triangularly impressed at middle; antennae equal to body in length, scape and three following segments more slender, the former not rugose basally; segments from fifth gradually decreasing in length.

LENGTH 15-19 mm.; width 5-6.5 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male; North Parana, Brazil; [M.C.Z.].

*Allotype*.—Female; São Paulo; S. P., Brazil, Nov. 12, 1919; [C.A.S.].

*Paratypes*.—5 males, 1 female; Mafra, Santa Catharina, Brazil, Dec.-Feb. 1932, 1934; (A. Maller); [L. Lacey]. Female; Faxina, São Paulo, Brazil; (A. Maller); [L. Lacey]. Male; Cachoeirinha, Parana, Brazil, Nov. 1939; (A. Maller); [L. Lacey]. Female; São Paulo, S. P., Brazil, Nov. 12, 1939; [C.A.S.]. Male; Sapercay, Paraguay; (W. T. Foster); [U.S.N.M.].

### *Hesychotypa lirissa* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE VI, FIGURE 3.

Similar to *H. subfasciata* but the elytral fascia with more dentations on posterior margin, less definite; antennae much longer, one and one-half or more times length of body; in male third and fourth segments likewise enlarged; lateral tubercle of pronotum much smaller.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, robust, subcylindrical, elytra subconvex; dark reddish-brown to fuscous; head, pronotum and elytra with dark brown pubescence and with markings as follows: head above with five feeble, fulvous vittae, one broader at middle, one either side of median, feebly arcuate, one either side behind isthmus;

side of head with a broad patch of yellowish white, front somewhat variegated with fulvous and with an indistinct, narrow, fulvous vitta either side; pronotum with a narrow, fulvous vitta medially on apical two-thirds, one either side of middle slightly oblique and coalescent at middle of base, laterally either side over tubercle a broad yellowish-white vitta, which is a continuation of the whitish patch on side of head. Scutellum brown pubescent, only basal angles and lateral edges shortly whitish. Elytra with the vittae of pronotum just continued on extreme base, remainder of surface with many, very narrow, irregularly placed, long lines of deep fulvous and outlined with a grayish pubescence, these on apical quarter more or less forming forked lines, a very narrow, broken, whitish fascia with three or more dentations, beginning laterally behind middle and extending obliquely forward to beyond middle of disk near suture, a broad band of the dark brown pubescence behind the whitish vitta which lacks the fulvous lines of the rest of the surface. Beneath dark brown, with variegated pubescence of brown and pale fulvous, the dark brown predominant on sides of sterna and sternites and the sternites with a very small, rounded, fulvous macula each side. Legs dark reddish-brown to fuscous, thinly pubescent with variegated fulvous and brown; femora at apical two-thirds with a fulvous macula and at apex a fulvous fascia. Antennae with scape dark reddish-brown or piceous, remaining segments reddish-brown; scape variegated with brown and fulvous pubescence, a large irregular spot of brown at apex, remaining segments brown pubescent very narrowly and feebly annulate at base with gray.

Head above finely alutaceous, with a median impressed line from occiput nearly to epistoma; front narrowed slightly below eyes, finely alutaceous, with well spaced, deep punctures interspersed; genae elongate, narrow, pubescent, minutely alutaceous; eyes with lower lobe small, narrowly ovate, subequal to genae; antennal tubercles prominent produced internally into short, very robust, obtuse processes usually directed forward and inward. Pronotum transverse, base only slightly wider than apex; sides feebly arcuate; a basal and apical sulcus, basal one oblique over lateral tubercles; disk just behind middle with an elongate, moderately elevated tubercle, either side of middle a large, rounded tumid area; lateral tubercles broad at base; obtusely produced, just anterior and slightly dorsal to these a small rounded, tumid area; base of center of disk and lateral tubercles with a few punctate granules. Scutellum transverse; sides straight; apex subtruncate, moderately notched medially. Elytra nearly parallel to behind middle thence feebly attenuate apically; apices each rounded; disk coarsely, densely punctate on basal third, punctures thence finer to apex; humeri prominent, anterior margin strongly oblique, angle with a small tubercle. Prosternum much broader behind middle; mesosternal process angulate and emarginate apically; fifth sternite about one-fourth longer than fourth, feebly emarginate apically. Procoxae globose, with a very broad obtuse tubercle internally; profemora clavate, rugose on all four sides on basal two-thirds, remaining femora gradually clavate; protarsi slightly dilated. Antennae about one and one-half to one and two-thirds times body length; scape robust, nearly capitate, reaching only to middle of pronotum, with one or two deep grooves internally and externally at base, remainder of surface finely densely punctate, third and fourth segments somewhat thickened, and third nearly twice length of scape and feebly sinuate, fourth nearly twice length of fifth, remaining segments subequal.

FEMALE. Elytra not as attenuate apically; antennal tubercles only feebly produced; prosternum wider behind middle and more abruptly so; fifth sternite about

one-half again length of fourth, at apex feebly emarginate and feebly triangularly impressed; profemora feebly rugose on basal third; procoxae with very feeble tubercle; antennae about one and one-fourth times body length; scape less robust, not grooved basally.

LENGTH 12.5-16.5 mm.; width 4.5-6.5 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male; Chapada, Matto Grosso, Brazil, November; [U.S.N.M. number 57203].

*Allotype*.—Female; Chapada forest, M. G., Brazil, October; [U.S.N.M.].

*Paratypes*.—3 males, 4 females; topotypic, October; [C.M.]. Female; Chapada; near Cuyaba, M. G., Brazil; [C.M.]. Male; Chapada forest, Brazil, November; [U.S.N.M.].

### *Hesychotypa aeropa* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE VI, FIGURE 4.

Closely allied to *H. lirissa* but the median fascia of elytra is much more distinct, the fascial dentations deeper; third and fourth antennal segments not swollen; elytral pale, pubescent streaks much heavier; horn of antennal tubercles of male less robust, nearly straight, only very feebly incurved.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, subcylindrical, elytra subconvex; head and pronotum dark brown, elytra paler. Head dark brown pubescent, with five pale ashy vittae as follows: one at middle, one either side of middle more or less arcuate, one behind isthmus of eye, oblique, front with scattered patches of ashy and ochraceous pubescence, head on sides more or less indistinctly ashy. Pronotum dark brown pubescent, at middle with a narrow median ashy vitta only on apical two-thirds, either side of middle a wider vitta feebly oblique but not joined basally, laterally either side with a very broad ashy vitta, slightly oblique, the three median vittae sometimes touched with ochraceous. Scutellum medially broadly, dark brown, laterally narrowly ashy. Elytra dark brown pubescent, on basal third and apical third with few very narrow lines of ochraceous, these usually broadly outlined in ashy, those on apical third more or less forked, a narrow, distinct, whitish fascia at middle, oblique from just behind middle laterally to near but not attaining suture just before middle, with two deep, distinct dentations either side, the brown pubescence forming a broad fascia, with no lines of colored pubescence on posterior border of whitish fascia. Beneath dark brown, moderately pubescent with ashy, sterna laterally, broadly dark brown pubescent, metasternum laterally touched with ochraceous; sternites with six rows of small, dense, ashy maculae, which are sometimes slightly ochraceous, the rows either side of middle usually indistinct and outermost row lateral. Legs dark brown or piceous, clothed with mixed dark brown and ashy pubescence, the former predominant; femora at extreme apex and at apical third

with indistinct ochraceous fascia. Antennae with scape piceous, remaining segments dark reddish-brown; scape dark brown pubescent, varied with a small amount of ashy pubescence, an indistinct macula of ochraceous at apex, remaining segments beneath more or less ashy, above dark brown pubescent, very indistinctly and narrowly annulate with ashy pubescence at base.

Head above minutely alutaceous, median impressed line from occiput to near epistoma; front narrowed noticeably below eyes, surface minutely alutaceous with moderately spaced, coarse, deep punctures; genae vertical, slightly wider at lower portion, feebly pubescent, surface minutely alutaceous; eye with lower lobe ovate subequal to gena in height; antennal tubercles distant, with short, robust, blunt processes internally which are directed forward and slightly inward. Pronotum very transverse; base only slightly wider than apex; sides feebly arcuate; a basal and apical sulcus, basal one with a subfoveate depression each side and thence obliquely over lateral tubercles; disk medially with an elongate, moderately elevated tubercle reaching little beyond middle, either side with a large, rounded tumid area; lateral tubercles feeble, with a moderate, robust process curved feebly posteriorly, slightly anterior to these a small, feebly elevated tumid area. Scutellum transverse; sides feebly arcuate; apex broadly rounded, slightly notched medially. Elytra nearly parallel to behind middle, thence moderately rounded to apices, which are separately rounded; each elytron at middle of base with a subtumid area, entire base with close set, very coarse, rounded punctures, behind middle these becoming finer and less dense; humeri feebly prominent, anterior margin arcuate, angle with a large rounded tubercle. Prosternum broadly dilated behind middle; mesosternal process angulate and only feebly emarginate medially; fifth sternite about one-half again as long as fourth, emarginate apically. Procoxae prominent; internally with a broad, well elevated, obtuse tubercle; profemora with sides nearly parallel on basal two-thirds, then abruptly clavate, coarsely transversely rugose on basal two-thirds, thence to apex densely punctate; other femora gradually clavate. Antennae about one and one-half times body length; scape nearly attaining middle of pronotum, robust, abruptly clavate behind middle, at base with two deep grooves internally and externally; remainder of surface finely, densely punctate; third segment slender, somewhat thickened basally, feebly sinuate, twice length of scape; fimbriate on first, third, and fourth, and slightly on fifth segments.

**FEMALE.** Slightly more robust; feebly wider between antennal tubercles, tubercles only very feebly produced internally; fifth sternite at apex more deeply emarginate and with a feeble triangular impression apically; profemora gradually clavate, only very feebly rugose on basal quarter; procoxae with a feeble, obtuse tubercle; antennae little longer than body, scape less robust and not or only very feebly grooved basally; the ashy annulations at base of segments slightly wider than in male.

LENGTH 14-15 mm.; width 5-5.5 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male; Province del Sara, Bolivia; [C.M.].

*Allotype*.—Female; Santa Cruz, Sara Province, Bolivia; 1700 ft., January, 1923; (J. Steinbach); [A.N.S.P.].

*Paratype*.—Female; Buena Vista, Sara Province, Bolivia, March, 1915; [C.M.].

**Hesychotypa liturata Bates**

PLATE VI, FIGURE 5.

*Hesycha liturata* Bates, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3), xvi, 1865, p. 172.*Ischiocentra liturata* Bates. Lacordaire, Gen. Col., ix, 1872, p. 674.*Hesycha humilis* Dejean, Cat. Col., 1837, p. 370. [nom. nud.].*Ischiocentra humilis* Thomson, Physis, ii, 1868, p. 57.

Somewhat like *H. virissa* but the elytral sculpturing is smooth, lacking the definite ridges; antennae shorter in both sexes; elytral pale markings more diffused; and antennal horns in male much shorter, less robust, vertical, straight.

MALE. Elongate-ovate, rather robust, subcylindrical, above subdepressed; dark reddish-brown to fuscous, elytra slightly paler, entirely covered with dense pubescence. Head brown pubescent, with a pale, grayish vitta at middle and several indistinct, irregular ones behind each eye, variable in number; eye outlined posteriorly with rosy-gray, the marginal line below running as a stripe down the genae to mouth. Pronotum brown pubescent, vittate with pale rose and hoary gray as follows: median one narrow, on apical half, one each side of middle broad, slightly oblique, lateral one very broad, covering most of side, slightly oblique. Scutellum brown, basal angles whitish. Elytra hoary and brown variegated, striped basally with rosy to middle or beyond, at apical third of sides many angulated lines of white extend obliquely forward to before middle, but do not attain suture, behind this line a broad band of brown similar in shape and extent to it; apical portion similar to basal part, the rosy stripes coalescing apically, sides below humeri entirely brown to beyond middle. Body beneath fuscous, hoary pubescent medially, laterally rose and brown variegated, the latter color predominating on extreme sides; abdomen largely roseate, with two series of small pale maculae each side, one row along margin, one submedian, fifth sternite mostly hoary. Legs fuscous, covered with brown, hoary, and rose variegated pubescence; tarsal claw segment not paler basally. Antennae dark reddish-brown, brown pubescent, variegated with hoary pubescence, segments beginning with fifth narrowly annulate at base with gray.

Head minutely, densely punctate, with a median line from occiput to epistoma; front almost as broad as high, broadly but strongly concave between antennal tubercles, minutely, densely punctate and with a number of fine punctures especially laterally; genae slightly vertical, minutely alutaceous; eye with lower lobe oblong-ovate, exceeding the genal height by one-third; antennal tubercles robust, prominent, widely separated, at apex a short robust tooth, almost as broad as long. Pronotum very strongly transverse, sides irregular, narrower at apex than at base, lateral tubercle low, broad, with a robust, conical process; apical and basal transverse sulci broad, not well marked, the latter especially poorly defined, coalescent with the deep lateral oblique sulci; disk with a low median tubercle, each side transversely and strongly tumid, impressed here and there, across base a number of moderate-sized punctures. Scutellum transverse, sides strongly oblique, straight; apex broadly rounded, notched and impressed at middle. Elytra with sides gradu-



ally narrowing posteriorly, apices each angulated broadly almost toothed at tip; basal gibbosity feeble, extreme base of disk narrowly smooth, thence finely, deeply, rather densely punctate, behind middle punctures more shallow and gradually obsolete to apex; humeri slightly prominent, anterior margin narrowly rounded, then strongly oblique, the angle with a small, prominent tubercle; sides behind and below humeri slightly rugose, punctate as disk. Prosternum simple, gradually widened posteriorly. Procoxae anteriorly with a broad, obtuse tubercle; femora clavate, robust, metafemora slightly shorter and more slender, profemora triangularly rugose on all sides of basal half. Fifth sternite subequal in length to fourth, apex broadly emarginate. Antennae one-third longer than body, seventh segment attaining elytral apex, fringed beneath on proximal five segments; scape rather slender, thickened strongly internally before apex, apical half clavate; second segment distinctly longer than wide; third half again as long as scape, sinuous; fourth slightly shorter than third, nearly twice length of fifth, rest subequal in length.

**FEMALE.** More robust than male; antennal tubercles unarmed; clytra more rounded at apices; procoxae with a smaller tubercle; profemora not rugose; fifth sternite half again as long as fourth, apex retuse, with a median impressed line basally; antennae slightly shorter than body, sixth segment distinctly shorter than fifth, rest gradually decreasing in length.

LENGTH 11.5-19 mm.; width 4-6.5 mm.

*Type locality.*—Cayenne (*liturata* and *humilis*).

*Distribution.*—Northern South America.

FRENCH GUIANA: 2 ♂, 3 ♀; Cayenne; [U.S.N.M.—♂, 2 ♀; M.C.Z.—♂, ♀].

TRINIDAD: ♀; St. Clair, eating diseased cocoa pod; [U.S.N.M.]

COLOMBIA: ♀; no locality data; [C.M.].

BRAZIL: ♀; no locality data; [M.C.Z.].

### **Hesychotypa jaspidea** Bates

PLATE VI, FIGURE 6.

*Hesycha jaspidea* Bates, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), xvi, 1865, p. 172

*Ischiocentra jaspidea* Bates. Lacordaire, Gen. Col. ix, 1872, p. 674.

*Tybalmia jaspidea* Bates. Thomson, Physis, II, 1868, p. 45.

Distinguishing characteristics are the very slender antennae nearly twice body length in male; elytral fascia present, but interrupted, dentate; elytral maculation not consisting of distinct streaks; antennal horns in male acute, directed forwards and just slightly inwards.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, robust, subcylindrical; dark reddish-brown or dark brown; head above fulvous pubescent and with six dark brown vittae, one either side of middle, tapering and slightly convergent apically, two of equal width near isthmus; front dark brown pubescent with a wide median vitta and a very narrow one each side fulvous. Pronotum dark brown pubescent medially, on apical two-

thirds with a narrow vitta and with two vittae either side of middle, fulvous, the ones nearest middle slightly oblique and converging basally. Scutellum fulvous, with a very broad vitta of dark brown at middle. Elytra dark brown pubescent, with fulvous as follows: the vittae of pronotum continued on extreme base and scattered small, more or less elongate maculae over entire surface, at middle these more elongate and more or less confluent so as to form an irregular, zigzag fascia, nearly all the maculae of elytra very narrowly and indistinctly outlined in whitish. Beneath dark reddish-brown; sterna laterally broadly and sparsely fulvous pubescent, this in denser patches forming indistinct maculae, at middle yellowish-gray pubescent; abdomen at middle, broadly and thinly yellowish-gray pubescent, laterally each side with two rows (separated by a glabrous area) of fulvous maculae, the internal ones much smaller and lighter in color. Legs dark brown, thinly dark brown pubescent, with numerous scattered white hairs; extreme apex of femora with a narrow band of fulvous. Antennae with scape piceous, remaining segments dark reddish-brown, all covered with dark brown pubescence, basal fifth from third segment grayish.

Head above minutely alutaceous, with median impressed line from occiput to near epistoma; front elongate, sides nearly parallel, surface minutely alutaceous and with well-separated, coarse, deep punctures; genae elongate, narrow, thinly pubescent, minutely alutaceous; eye with lower lobe ovate about one-third longer than gena; antennal tubercles widely separated, internally produced into a short, acute spine which is slightly incurved. Pronotum transverse, base only slightly wider than apex; a basal and apical sulcus, basal oblique laterally; a lateral tubercle either side very near base; disk with three tubercles, one at middle more basal, feebly elevated, elongate, one either side of middle, rounded, broad and moderately elevated, more laterally and apically small tubercles not quite in line with lateral tubercles; base of disk and lateral tubercles with few punctate tubercles. Scutellum very transverse, nearly twice as wide as long; sides straight, oblique; apex truncate. Elytra only feebly attenuate apically; apices separately rounded; base each side with a broad gibbosity oblique toward suture, basal half rather densely, coarsely, and deeply punctate, sometimes feebly rugose, thence to apex punctures finer and less dense; humeri only moderately prominent, anterior margin arcuate, at angle a large rounded tubercle. Prosternum widened behind middle; mesosternal process angulate, emarginate medially; fifth sternite about one-third longer than fourth, subtruncate apically. Procoxae globose, internally with a broad but well elevated tubercle; profemora thick basally, gradually clavate to apex, transversely rugose on anterior and posterior faces on basal half. Antennae about twice body length; scape robust, not reaching middle of pronotum, gradually clavate, with one very deep and two or three more shallow grooves at base externally and internally, remainder of surface finely, densely punctate; third segment slender, moderately sinuate, about two times length of scape, one-third longer than fourth, remaining segments subequal; eleventh about one and one-half times tenth; fimbriate moderately on third and fourth segments.

FEMALE. More robust and less attenuate apically; antennal tubercles only very feebly produced internally; fifth sternite about twice length of fourth, at apex feebly fringed, slightly emarginate and with a shallow triangular impression; procoxae with a very obtuse tubercle internally; antennae about one-fourth longer than body; scape less robust.

LENGTH 13.5-16.5 mm.; width 5.5-6.5 mm.

*Type locality.*—Interior French Guiana.

*Distribution.*—French Guiana and northern Brazil.

FRENCH GUIANA: 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Cayenne; [M.C.Z.].

BRAZIL: 3 ♀; Santarem; [U.S.N.M.—1; C.M.—2.] ♀; Tefé, January, 1925; [A.M.N.H.]. ♀; Pará, July; [C.M.].

### *Hesychotya nyphonoides* Pascoe

PLATE VI, FIGURE 7.

*Hesycha nyphonoides* Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, (2), v, 1859, p. 36. Bates, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3), xvi, 1865, p. 172 (sep. p. 184).

*Ischiocentra nyphonoides* Pascoe. Lacordaire, Gen. Col. ix, 1872, p. 674.

*Tybalmia nyphonoides* Pascoe. Aurivillius, Cat. Col. pars 73, 1924, p. 341.

*Nyphonoides* resembles *H. jaspidea* closely but the elytral maculation is very indefinite, the entire basal sixth is grayish-fulvous pubescent; antennae only about one-third longer than body in male; antennal horn in male much shorter, robust, not acute.

MALE. Elongate-ovate, robust, subcylindrical; head and pronotum dark reddish-brown to dark brown, elytra reddish-brown. Head above grayish-fulvous pubescent with an indistinct vitta either side of middle (not converging) and two others more lateral, each side, grayish-brown; front grayish-brown pubescent, with scattered patches and a very narrow vitta each side, grayish-fulvous. Pronotum very pale grayish-fulvous and with four indistinct grayish-brown vittae, one either side of middle, having a common base at middle and rather narrowly separated apically, one either side of middle more lateral. Scutellum grayish-brown with the basal corners and lateral margins very narrowly gray-fulvous. Elytra grayish-brown pubescent with grayish-fulvous as follows: entire basal one-sixth and to basal one-half with few, very small, scattered maculae, at middle with a very narrow, indistinct, zigzag fascia, apical one-half with numerous streaks and maculae and at extreme apex one large macula on either elytron, nearly all these markings more or less outlined with white. Beneath reddish-brown, yellowish-gray pubescent; sterna laterally indistinctly maculate with pale fulvous, abdomen with six more or less indistinct rows of small maculae, one either side of middle and two more lateral either side, the two lateral ones darker fulvous. Legs dark reddish-brown, grayish-brown pubescent, more or less variegated with whitish; all femora with two fulvous bands, one at apical two-thirds, one at apex, former sometimes just a macula. Scape dark reddish-brown, grayish-brown pubescent, slightly variegated with fulvous, remaining segments paler, grayish-brown on apical two-thirds, gray pubescent on basal third.

Head above minutely alutaceous, with a median impressed line from occiput to near epistoma; front elongate, slightly narrowed near epistoma, minutely alutaceous and with moderately spaced, coarse, deep punctures; genae elongate, slightly widened basally, sparsely pubescent, minutely alutaceous and with scattered, coarse

punctures; eye with lower lobe very ovate, slightly shorter than genal length; antennal tubercles moderately prominent, produced internally into a very short, robust tooth directed upward and slightly forward. Pronotum transverse, about one-fifth wider basally than at apex; a basal and apical sulcus, the apical transverse sulcus wide, only moderately deep, basal one oblique laterally; lateral tubercles feebly elevated, obtuse apically; disk with median tubercle basal and very feeble, as are the two more apical ones either side; base of disk and lateral tubercles with punctate granules. Scutellum very transverse; sides arcuate; apex very broadly rounded. Elytra feebly tapering to apices, which are separately rounded; base of each elytron with a feebly raised gibbosity which is only slightly oblique; basal half with coarse, deep punctures, moderately spaced, sometimes feebly rugose, beyond middle punctures become evanescent to apex; humeri moderately prominent, anterior margin nearly straight, at humeral angle a very broad, obtuse tubercle. Prosternum widened behind middle; mesosternal process subtruncate at apex, feebly emarginate medially; fifth sternite about one-fourth longer than fourth, subtruncate apically. Procoxae globose with a very broad, obtuse tubercle internally; profemora broad basally, with only apical third clavate, basal half dorsally and ventrally rugose. Antennae about one-third longer than body; scape reaching only to apical one-third of pronotum, robust, gradually clavate, with one deep groove and one or two shallower ones internally and externally at base, remainder of surface finely, densely punctate; third segment slender, sinuate, about two times length of scape, fourth about one-half longer than fifth, remaining segments shorter gradually; fimbriate on third, only slightly on fourth segments.

**FEMALE.** More robust; internal production of antennal tubercles very obtuse; fifth sternite at apex emarginate, slightly fringed and triangularly impressed, about twice length of fourth; profemora not rugose; antennae only slightly longer than body, scape less robust.

**LENGTH** 12-16.5 mm.; width 4.5-6.5 mm.

*Type locality.*—Pará.

*Distribution.*—Northern Brazil.

**BRAZIL:** ♀; no locality data; [Minn. U.]. ♂, 2 ♀; Santarem; [U.S.N.M.]. 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Santarem, October, [C.M.].

### ***Hesychotypa bimaculata* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.**

PLATE VI, FIGURE 8.

Related to *H. liturata* but distinct from it in the elytra, each having a very small but distinct white macula at middle in place of the fascia; pronotum with the pale lateral vitta more pronounced, whiter, the median pale vittae coalescent behind middle to base; and the antennae short, just about as long as body.

**FEMALE.** Elongate-ovate, rather slender, above subdepressed; fuscous, densely brown pubescent, variegated with dull orange and hoary. Head above orange and

hoary pubescent, with a brown vitta each side of middle; eye narrowly margined posteriorly with deep orange, the marginal line below traversing gena and attaining base of mandibles. Pronotum with three narrow, subequal, orange vittae at middle, one median on anterior half and one each side of middle a little broader basally, sides broadly vittate with hoary, the vitta somewhat divided basally by an indistinct brown line, oblique, tinged with orange above anteriorly. Scutellum brown, the basal angles hoary. Elytra brown pubescent, at extreme base maculate with hoary, basal half, especially toward sides of disk, vittate with deep orange, the vittae margined irregularly with hoary, just before very center of each disk a rounded, distinct, white macula, from which extends posteriorly and laterally a very indistinct fascia of hoary, behind this is a broader oblique band of brown, not very distinct, apical portion variegated with hoary and orange. Body beneath and legs fuscous, thinly hoary pubescent, variegated with orange and brown; abdomen with a row of white dots each side between middle and margin, maculae very minute on first two sternites, distinct on third, large and variegated with orange on fourth, entire middle portion of fifth white and orange; tarsal claw segments concolorous. Antennae fuscous, dark brown pubescent, mottled with hoary, bases of segments from fifth hoary pubescent, sixth, eighth, and tenth more broadly so; scape variegated with orange pubescence as well as hoary.

Head minutely alutaceous, with a median impressed line from occiput to epistoma; front slightly elongate, not narrowed above, broadly concave between antennal tubercles, minutely, densely punctate, with coarser punctures near eye, each side more or less distinctly linearly impressed; genae slightly vertical, minutely punctate; eye with lower lobe ovate, one and one-fourth times the height of gena; antennal tubercles prominent, well separated, robust, at apex shortly, acutely dentate. Pronotum transverse, sides nearly parallel, narrowed at apex, lateral tubercles small, placed far down on sides and nearly at the middle; apical transverse sulcus narrow, basal one trisinuous, deeper at middle and at sides, coalescent with the deep, broad lateral oblique ones; disk at middle with a broad, triangular tubercle, each side strongly tumid, tumescences nearly circular, only obsoletely, transversely impressed. Scutellum transverse, sides straight, oblique, apex broadly rounded. Elytra with sides expanded behind middle, then tapering to apices, which are each angularly rounded; basal gibbosity broad, feebly elevated, entire base coarsely, irregularly, not densely punctate, behind middle more sparsely and finely so, obsolete before apex; humeri prominent, anterior margin strongly rounded, angle with a small tubercle, from which an obsolete, punctate carina extends posteriorly to middle of elytron. Prosternum simple, widened strongly at middle, then gradually so posteriorly. Procoxae tumid behind, anteriorly with a broad, obtuse tubercle; femora robust, strongly clavate, profemora not rugose. Fifth sternite one-half longer than fourth, apex broadly and deeply emarginate, at middle a broad feeble impression. Antennae about as long as body, fimbriate beneath to apex; scape slender, clavate on apical half, more strongly so internally, not rugose; third segment one-half again as long as first, feebly sinuous; fourth slightly shorter than third, fifth much shorter than fourth, rest subequal.

LENGTH 13 mm.; width 5 mm.

*Holotype*.—Female; Puyo, Oriente, Ecuador; December 12, 1936; (W. C. MacIntyre); [L. Lacey].

**Hesychotypa phaola** Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE VI, FIGURE 9.

Resembles *H. miniata* in elytral maculation but the surface sculpturing is much smoother, the pale pubescence is fulvous, not roseate; antennae very slender, much longer; third and fourth segments not robust, the latter not broadly annulate; antennal born in male less robust, only slightly curved inwards.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, robust, subcylindrical; fuscous, densely pubescent. Head dull ochraceous or rufo-ochraceous pubescent, above with six short brown vittae, eye posteriorly margined, genae with a narrow vitta, and front laterally margined finely with denser pubescence; front near clypeus each side with a brown macula. Pronotum mostly dull ochraceous or ochraceous-gray, variegated with deeper ochraceous; disk with a short, median, basal vitta and a broader, oblique one at middle of each side, brown, not very distinct. Scutellum with central area brown, rest pale ochraceous-gray. Elytra brown pubescent, entire disk densely sprinkled with dull gray and ochraceous maculae intermixed, the latter often forming more or less distinct vittae, behind humerus a large triangular patch and at posterior two-fifths a narrow, irregular fascia, brown, free of maculae, the fascia anteriorly on disk irregularly margined with white. Body beneath dark reddish-brown, unevenly covered with hoary-gray pubescence; sterna laterally indistinctly maculate with ochraceous; abdomen paler, each side with two rows of indistinct maculae of denser hoary pubescence, one row marginal, the other between this and middle. Legs fuscous, pale gray and brown pubescent; femora tinged and apically annulate with ochraceous. Antennae dark reddish-brown, covered with dull brown and gray pubescence, segments from fifth annulate with gray.

Head minutely alutaceous, with a median line from occiput to clypeus; front broadly oblong, of nearly equal width throughout, broadly concave between antennal tubercles, minutely alutaceous and finely, sparsely punctate; genae vertical, minutely alutaceous, impunctate; eye with lower lobe oblong, slightly exceeding gena in height; antennal tubercles prominent, robust, widely separated, apices very briefly produced. Pronotum strongly transverse, distinctly narrowed at apex, lateral tubercles broad, feeble, terminal process distinct, acute; apical and basal transverse sulci broad, shallow, the latter coalescing with the lateral oblique ones; disk medially with a broad ovate tubercle, each side with a circular tumescence, subequal in height to median tubercle, indistinctly impressed transversely, on basal half a variable number of shallow, moderate-sized punctures. Scutellum strongly transverse, subtriangular; sides straight, very oblique; apex narrow, retuse or rounded; disk medially impressed. Elytra very slightly narrower apically than at base, apices separately rounded; basal gibbosity distinct, moderately elevated but not prominent, extreme base smooth, thence rather densely covered with moderate-sized punctures, which become finer and a little denser on apical two fifths, in places, especially on basal half, more or less serially arranged; humeri slightly prominent, anterior margin rounded, strongly oblique, angle with a small, feebly elevated tubercle. Prosternum simple, expanded rather widely posteriorly from before middle. Procoxae tumid behind, anteriorly with a distinct, broad conical tubercle; pro-

femora robust, clavate, roughly, transversely rugose on basal two thirds on all sides; remaining femora shorter and more slender. Fifth sternite slightly longer than fourth, truncate at apex. Antennae nearly twice body length, proximal four segments slightly fringed beneath; scape short not reaching to middle of pronotum, moderately robust, clavate gradually on apical half, surface minutely punctate, and with one to three deep grooves basally internally and externally; third segment twice length of first, slightly but distinctly biflexuose, fourth slightly shorter than third, fifth abruptly shorter and rest gradually so, except eleventh which is longer than tenth.

**FEMALE.** More robust, elytra much less tapering behind; antennal tubercles less prominent and only very feebly produced at apex; procoxae globose with a feeble obtuse tubercle internally; profemora more gradually clavate than in male and only finely transversely rugose; fifth sternite about one-fourth longer than fourth at apex, feebly emarginate with slight triangular impression at middle; antennae about one and one-fourth times body length; scape only very slightly less robust and not grooved basally.

LENGTH 18.5 mm.; width 6.5 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male; São Paulo de Olivença, Brazil, June-July, 1883; (M. de Mathan); [A.N.S.P. No. 8249].

*Allotype*.—Female; topotypic; [A.N.S.P.].

*Paratypes*.—Male, female; Satipo Valley, Junin Province, Peru, August and December, 1940; (A. Maller); [L. Lacey]. Female; Quiroz, Peru, October 25, 1932; (F. Woytkowski); [authors' coll.].

### *Hesychotypa dola* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE VI, FIGURE 10.

Related to *H. bimaculata*, the elytra without maculae and with practically no colored streaks; the median three pronotal pale vittae not at all coalescent, widely separated; antennae more distinctly annulate from fourth segment.

**FEMALE.** Elongate-ovate, rather robust, subcylindrical, above subdepressed; dark reddish-brown to piceous, rather thinly covered with dull fulvous-brown, and gray variegated pubescence. Head more or less gray medially above; eye irregularly and interruptedly outlined with gray; front each side of middle maculate finely with gray. Pronotum with five indistinct vittae of hoary gray, one triangular on apical half of middle, one narrow, oblique, complete each side of middle, coalescent basally, and another very broad each side, all touched irregularly with bright fulvous. Scutellum narrowly margined with gray at sides of base. Elytra basally, irregularly striped with hoary, on humeri finely marked with fulvous, on apical half each elytron with three indistinct streaks of fulvous and white in a curved line on side of disk, first oval just behind middle, second at apical third, and the last subapical, elongate and strigiform. Body beneath fuscous, irregularly clothed with fulvous, laterally strongly variegated with dark brown; abdomen dark reddish-

brown, thinly hoary pubescent, sparsely variegated with fulvous, medially nearly glabrous, each side with two lines of maculae of denser pubescence, one row marginal, the other half way between it and middle. Legs fuscous, hoary pubescent, variegated with brown; tarsal claw segment reddish-brown, hoary and brown pubescent, towards apex more or less glabrous. Antennae fuscous, covered with dark brown pubescence, mottled finely with hoary, bases of segments from fourth narrowly but distinctly hoary annulate, on third indistinctly so; scape variegated with hoary, fulvous, and brown.

Head minutely, densely punctate, with a median impressed line from occiput to clypeus; front slightly higher than wide, not narrowed above, broadly concave between antennal tubercles, minutely, densely punctate and with fine punctures interspersed; genae vertical, minutely, rugosely punctate; eye with lower lobe oblong-ovate, distinctly shorter than genae in height; antennal tubercles prominent, robust, widely separated, armed at apex with a short, obtuse tooth. Pronotum strongly transverse, nearly twice as broad as long, sides broadly rounded, constricted at apex, lateral tubercles broad, feebly elevated, terminating in a long, robust, obtuse spine which is depressed in cross-section; apical transverse sulcus deep, nearly straight, basal one unequally impressed; disk medially with a broad, triangular tubercle, reaching from anterior sulcus to basal one, each side strongly tumid, the tumescences more or less divided by a nearly transverse impression, only a few scattered punctures basally. Scutellum strongly transverse; sides straight, oblique; apex broadly rounded, notched at middle. Elytra with sides only slightly narrowed apically, apices separately rounded; basal gibbosity prominent, elongate, outlined laterally and broadly posteriorly by an impression, rest of disk thence with irregular elevations or costae, entire anterior half behind extreme base coarsely, closely punctate, slightly rugose towards middle, behind middle punctures gradually finer and sparser to apex; humeri prominent, anterior margin straight, oblique, the angle with a rather large rounded tubercle; sides behind humeri very slightly rugose below, posteriorly punctate. Prosternum simple, gradually but strongly narrowed posteriorly, at middle slightly expanded. Procoxae tumid behind, anteriorly with a broad, feeble tubercle; femora clavate, profemora not rugose. Fifth sternite one-half longer than fourth, apex retuse; a median impressed line on basal half of disk, and a flattened triangular space extending from base to apex. Antennae very slightly longer than body, fimbriate beneath on proximal three segments; scape rather slender, clavate on apical half, especially internally; third segment broadly sinuate, nearly twice length of first; fourth slightly shorter than third, fifth much shorter than fourth, rest gradually decreasing.

LENGTH 14.5-18 mm.; width 5-6.3 mm.

*Holotype*.—Female; Entre Rios, Brazil; [C.M.].

*Paratype*.—Female; topotypic; [C.M.].

### *Hesychotya archippa* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE VI, FIGURE 11.

Closest to *H. dola* in form and coloration, but distinct from it especially in the smaller eye, which is in the present case two thirds



the height of gena, whereas in *dola* it is equal to the genal height. Furthermore, it differs in the front being broadly vittate at middle, (not with just two small maculae at center), in the maculation of the elytra, and in the undersurface coloration, particularly the abdomen, which is nearly glabrous at middle and possesses two rows of distinct maculae on each side.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, rather robust, above subdepressed; black, thickly covered with brownish-gray pubescence variegated somewhat with brown, pale gray, and fulvous. Head above sometimes vittate with brown and fulvous; eye narrowly margined with pale gray; front medially with a broad broken ochraceous and gray vitta running its entire height. Pronotum with several faint, pale vittae, one much broader on each side. Scutellum brown, basal angles pale gray. Elytra with apices of many of the elevations streaked with fulvous, especially along suture and basally, an indistinct fulvous-gray macula at apical third and another larger apically. Body beneath fuscous, fulvous-gray pubescent, laterally maculate indistinctly but broadly with brownish and brighter fulvous; abdomen thinly pubescent, medially nearly glabrous, each side with two rows of fulvous maculae, one indistinct along margin, the other well-marked, half way between margin and middle. Legs black, covered by fulvous, gray, and brown variegated pubescence; tarsal claw segment nearly glabrous apically. Antennae black, light brown pubescent, mottled with pale gray, bases of segments from fourth annulate with gray, base of third indistinctly so.

Head minutely alutaceous, a median impressed line from occiput to epistoma; front broad, slightly widened above, slightly concave between antennal tubercles, minutely, densely punctate, with a broad band of fine punctures across middle; genae strongly vertical, minutely, densely punctate; eye with lower lobe oblong, small, not more than two-thirds the height of gena; antennal tubercles robust, prominent, internally armed with a broad, obtuse horn which curves inwardly. Pronotum strongly transverse; sides broadly rounded, narrowed to apex; lateral tubercles feebly elevated, broad, terminating in a moderately long, robust, obtuse process; apical transverse sulcus broad, shallow, basal one strongly deepened at middle and at each side, lateral oblique ones feeble; disk medially with a broad, nearly circular, low tubercle, each side strongly tumid, each tumescence traversed by a curved, nearly transverse impression, base almost impunctate. Scutellum transverse; sides straight, strongly oblique; apex broadly rounded, notched finely and slightly impressed at middle. Elytra with sides feebly and gradually tapering posteriorly, apices each strongly and narrowly rounded; basal gibbosity somewhat elongate, not very distinct, narrowing posteriorly, rest of disk with numerous linear, irregular elevations, a rounded impression at apical third toward side, basal half finely, rather densely punctate, slightly sparser behind middle; humeri prominent, anterior margin slightly rounded, strongly oblique, angle with a moderate-sized, oval tubercle; sides behind and below humeri more coarsely punctate than disk. Prosternum strongly expanded at middle, thence posteriorly slightly widened. Procoxae tumid, anteriorly with a large, conical tubercle; femora very robust, clavate, profemora coarsely rugose on basal half of posterior face. Fifth sternite only slightly longer than fourth, apex at middle deeply emarginate. Antennae about one and one-fourth times the body length, eighth segment attaining elytral apex; fim-

briate beneath on proximal five segments; scape robust, strongly clavate on apical half, especially internally, coarsely transversely rugose basally; third segment more than half again as long as first, robust, very feebly sinuous; fourth and following slender, gradually shorter, from sixth subequal in length.

**FEMALE.** Much more robust; antennal tubercles with a short broad tooth at apex; procoxae about as in male; profemora very finely rugose; fifth sternite nearly twice length of fourth, apex truncate, at middle of base a broad, deep impressed line extending to center, apical half slightly flattened; antennae equal to body in length, scape and third segment slender, the former not rugose, the latter distinctly sinuous.

LENGTH 11-16 mm.; width 4-5.4 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male; Brazil; [M.C.Z.].

*Allotype*.—Female; São Paulo, Brazil; [M.C.Z.]

*Paratypes*.—Male, female; Brazil; [M.C.Z.].

### ***Hesychotypa maculosa* Bates**

PLATE VI, FIGURE 12.

*Hesycha maculosa* Bates, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3), xvi, 1865, p. 173.

*Ischiocentra maculosa* Bates. Lacordaire, Gen. Col., ix, 1872, p. 674.

*Tybalmia maculosa* Bates. Aurivillius, Cat. Col., pars 74, 1924, p. 341.

Very distinct from the preceding species in the maculation of elytra which consists of small, irregular, ochraceous maculae on basal half, apically maculae much finer and more numerous; antennae not annulate, elongate; antennal horns slender, very acute.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, rather robust, subcylindrical; piceous, covered with brown and ochraceous pubescence. Head ochraceous pubescent, each side of middle above with a short, broad, brown vitta; front with two broad vittae and genal stripe, brown. Pronotum ochraceous, with a number of rounded, brown spots as follows: a basal row of five, a row of six before middle, and four along anterior margin. Scutellum brown, margined at sides with hoary, very broadly so basally. Elytra brown pubescent, entire disk with numerous, irregular, ochraceous maculae, those on basal half larger and denser, apically finer and less coalescent, anterior margin narrowly edged with hoary, and the apical maculae are finely outlined with the same color. Body beneath dark reddish-brown and fuscous, thinly covered with pale ochraceous-gray pubescence, becoming deeper on sides; metasternum laterally at middle with an irregular denuded spot; abdomen on each side with two rows of maculae composed of more concentrated pubescence, one along lateral margin and one midway between the latter and the middle, medially a double row of similar but very indistinct maculae. Legs dark reddish-brown, clothed with hoary and dark brown pubescence; tarsal claw segment concolorous. Antennae at base of scape fuscous, rest dark reddish-brown, gradually and slightly paler distally; entirely covered with thin fulvous and gray pubescence, except on scape where it is dark brown with sparse hoary hairs interspersed.

Head minutely alutaceous, with a median line from occiput to clypeus; front oblong, of very nearly equal width throughout, broadly concave between antennal tubercles, minutely alutaceous, with a number of rather coarse punctures on lower half; genae only slightly higher than wide, minutely alutaceous, almost entirely free of punctures; eye with lower lobe oblong-ovate, its height greater by more than one-half that of gena; antennal tubercles prominent, robust, widely separated, at apex terminating in a short, acute horn, which is curved and directed forwards. Pronotum strongly transverse, distinctly narrower at apex than at base; lateral tubercles broad, feebly elevated, with a short, tooth-like process at apex; before middle each side broadly tumid; apical transverse sulcus distinct, broadly sinuous at middle, basal one narrow, deep, multisinuose, lateral oblique ones broader; disk medially with a broad, almost circular tubercle, each side of which, but more anteriorly, a strong, rounded tumescence, traversed by a transverse, shallow impression, at middle of base a few scattered punctures. Scutellum transverse; sides almost straight, oblique; apex broad, truncate, before margin a distinct, transverse, arcuate elevation extending from side to side. Elytra slightly expanded behind middle, then strongly narrowed to apices, which are separately rounded, each tip being somewhat angular; disk at base with only a very feebly elevated gibbosity, extreme base narrowly smooth thence coarsely, irregularly, and fairly densely punctate to apex, after apical third punctures becoming finer; humeri slightly prominent, anterior margin rounded, strongly oblique, angle with a large, rounded tubercle; sides behind humeri somewhat rugose, below punctate as on disk except that punctures are clustered into small patches. Prosternum simple, expanded posteriorly from before middle. Procoxae not tumid behind, anteriorly with a strong, conical tubercle, which is obtuse at apex; femora slightly clavate, profemora robust, basal half transversely rugose on both margins of lower face and on posterior margin of upper face; tarsal claw segment as long as other three combined. Fifth sternite only slightly larger than fourth, apex broadly truncate, not impressed. Antennae elongate, sixth segment attaining apex of elytra; fimbriate beneath on proximal six segments, on last two of these sparsely so; scape robust, clavate on apical half, basally beneath externally with two strong rugosities; third segment twice length of first, broadly bisinuous; fourth and fifth successively shorter, following equal to latter; last two segments wanting.

LENGTH 15.5 mm.; width 6 mm.

*Type locality*.—Egá.

*Distribution*.—Amazon region of Brazil.

BRAZIL: Male; São Paulo de Olivença, Brazil, June-July, 1883; (M. d'Mathan); [A. N. S. P.]

### *Hesychotypa turbida* Bates

PLATE VI, FIGURE 13.

*Tybalmia turbida* Bates, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col. v, 1880, p. 122.

*Ischiocentra maculosa* Bates, idem, pl. VIII, fig. 20.

"Distinguished from *Tybalmia (Ischiocentra) maculosa* Bates, from the Amazons, by the lateral prominence of the thorax not forming a distinct conical tubercle; in colors and markings there is a remarkable similarity between the two species.

"Fuscous, densely covered with ochraceous fulvous tomentose maculae; antennae in male very elongate; all except scape chestnut-red; front elevated, quadrate (above not at all narrowed); eyes moderate, elongate, subocular fascia and occipital line fuscous; frontal horns elongate, separated. Thorax strongly transverse, irregular, two obtuse tubercles each side. Elytra posteriorly slightly narrowed, slightly convex, humeri a little prominent, base sparsely punctate. Length: 10 lines, male. Chontales, Nicaragua."

The above is a copy of the original description; the figure is after Bates.

### *Hesychotypa fulvirrorata* Thomson

PLATE VI, FIGURE 14.

*Ischiocentra fulvirrorata* Thomson, *Physis*, II, 1868, p. 56.

Related to *H. maculosa* but distinguished by the large, macular fascia at middle of elytra laterally; pronotal sculpturing slightly smoother; the eye somewhat broader.

**FEMALE.** Elongate-ovate, robust, elytra convex; fuscous, elytra dark reddish-brown; irregularly hoary and fulvous pubescent. Head irregularly fulvous, a short, dark brown vitta each side of median line attaining occiput; front brownish, vittate either side of median line on upper half and on each margin with fulvous and hoary. Pronotum hoary at sides and basally, disk largely brown, broadly maculate medially and apically with fulvous. Scutellum sparsely hoary and brown pubescent. Elytra irrorate with bright fulvous, the maculae indefinite in shape, more or less coalescent, the interspaces with sparse brown pubescence, at middle with a large, irregular, white, macular fascia occupying about one-third of the elytral length, its anterior margin oblique, the posterior margin deeply dentate, nearly directly transverse. Body beneath and legs dark reddish-brown, sparsely covered with hoary pubescence; metepisternum maculate anteriorly with fulvous; abdomen each side with two rows of indistinct maculae of denser pubescence; tarsal claw segments gradually fuscous apically. Antennae fuscous, from third segment paler broadly at base; scape and apices of following segments brown pubescent, the pale bases hoary, all pubescence sparse.

Head minutely, densely alutaceous, with a median impressed line from occiput nearly to epistoma; front rather broad, widened slightly at lower margin of eyes, between antennal tubercles broadly concave, surface very finely, densely punctate, with a large number of coarse punctures below and toward each side, at middle somewhat tumid; genae subquadrate, densely, minutely, rather roughly punctate; eye with lower lobe broadly oblong, large, more than one and one-half times as high as gena; antennal tubercles moderately prominent, rather robust, widely separated, at apex with a short, acute tooth. Pronotum strongly transverse, one-half wider than long; sides irregular in outline, constricted at apex; lateral tubercles small, obtuse, without a terminal process; apical and basal transverse sulci deep, nearly straight, the latter coalescent with the lateral oblique ones; disk with an oval, feebly elevated tubercle at middle, each side strongly tumid, only very indis-

tinctly impressed; no distinct punctures present. Scutellum transverse, sides only feebly oblique, slightly arcuate; apex broad, slightly rounded. Elytra with sides subparallel, apices separately rounded; disk with a scarcely perceptible gibbosity toward base, entire basal two fifths coarsely, rather densely punctate, thence to apex punctures much finer, obsolete; humeri fairly prominent, the anterior margin straight, strongly oblique, angle with a large, rounded tubercle. Prosternum uniformly, rather strongly expanded from apex to base; mesosternum elongate, angulate each side, expanded gradually to apex, which is broadly emarginate, a median distinct linear impression on basal half. Antennae slightly longer than body (from seventh wanting); very sparsely fimbriate beneath to fifth segment; scape rather elongate, clavate on apical half, not rugose at base; third segment one-half longer than first, very feebly sinuous; fourth one and one-quarter times length of first, rest shorter, gradually diminishing.

LENGTH 14.5 mm.; width 5.5 mm.

*Type locality*.—Guiana.

*Distribution*.—North-central South America.

BRAZIL: ♀; Rio Caiary-Uappes, Amazonas, 1906; (H. Schmidt); [A.M.N.H.].

### **Hesychotya crocea** Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE VI, FIGURE 15.

Somewhat related to *H. jaspidea* but very distinct from it and all other known species, in that the elytral ochraceous maculation is much heavier, more extensive, leaving a very definite common brown fascia just behind middle which is widest at suture; antennae slender, elongate, feebly annulate; antennal horns slender, acute, more elongate than in female *jaspidea*.

FEMALE. Elongate-ovate, rather robust, subcylindrical; dark reddish-brown or piceous, densely pubescent. Head ochraceous pubescent, a short, wedge-shaped vitta each side of median line on vertex and another behind antennal tubercles, brown; front margined each side with denser ochraceous; genae each with two upright vittae of hoary gray. Pronotum ochraceous, disk at middle of each side with a broad, oblique brown vitta, medially three indistinct vittae of the same color, one at base, anteriorly a longer one each side of middle, at extreme sides a curved brown line extending obliquely anteriorly and downward from above lateral tubercle to front margin, all brown lines and vittae margined with pale gray. Scutellum with central area golden brown, rest pale gray. Elytra each with two long vittae extending from basal margin where they are more or less coalescent, to middle, a curved vitta on humerus, three short subequal vittae each side near middle, four or five short, irregular vittae on each apex, and several small maculae near suture, all bright ochraceous irregularly margined with pale gray, the interspaces and a broad, common fascia behind middle, greatly expanded medially, golden brown. Body beneath and legs reddish-brown, pale gray pubescent; sides of sterna coarsely maculate with bright ochraceous; abdomen each side with two rows of bright ochraceous maculae,

one along margin, one between this and middle, central portion of second, third, and fourth sternites golden brown, but only narrowly so on the second, the fifth vittate each side of middle with this same color; femora above tinged with ochraceous, the apices more or less annulate with denser pubescence. Antennae reddish-brown, thickly covered with brown pubescence, bases of segments from third annulate with pale fulvous-gray.

Head above minutely alutaceous, with a median line from occiput to epistoma; front of nearly equal width throughout, not widened above, between antennal tubercles broadly concave, disk minutely alutaceous, with a number of fine punctures over entire surface; genae vertical, minutely alutaceous, not at all punctate; eye with lower lobe elongate-ovate, slightly exceeding gena in height; antennal tubercles prominent, robust, widely separated, apically armed with a broad, acute tooth. Pronotum rather strongly transverse, narrowed distinctly anteriorly; lateral tubercles broad and feeble, with scarcely a terminal process; sides before middle only slightly tumid; apical and basal transverse sulci narrow, deep, the latter coalescent with broader and deeper lateral oblique ones; disk medially with a low ovate tubercle, the sides entirely occupied by a prominent, subglobose tumescence, which is traversed behind middle by a feeble transverse impression; entire base with scattered fine punctures. Scutellum strongly transverse; sides arcuate, very oblique; apex truncate, interrupted by a deep but narrow central impression. Elytra with sides gradually narrowing to apices, which are separately, angularly rounded; basal gibbosity distinct but not prominent; disk at extreme base rather broadly smooth, thence finely, deeply, irregularly punctate to apex, punctures behind middle shallower and denser, each apical portion with two or three very faint costae; humeri slightly projecting, anterior margin straight, strongly oblique, angle with a moderate-sized tubercle, from which extends a very indistinct carina; sides below and behind humeri coarsely rugose to middle, thence finely punctate. Prosternum simple, gradually expanded posteriorly from before middle. Procoxae slightly tumid behind, anteriorly with a moderate-sized conical tubercle; femora clavate, profemora not rugose. Fifth sternite about one-third longer than fourth; apex broadly retuse, a deep triangular impression medially. Antennae distinctly longer than body, the eighth segment attaining elytral apex; beneath fimbriate to apex but very sparsely so after fifth; scape short, slender, feebly clavate, not rugose; third segment nearly twice as long as first, broadly and feebly bisinuous; rest gradually shorter; eleventh very briefly tufted at apex.

LENGTH 17.5 mm.; width 7 mm.

*Holotype*.—Female; Pied Saut, Oyapok River, French Guiana, November, 1917; (S. M. Klages); [C.M.].

### *Hesychotypa heraldica* Bates

PLATE VII, FIGURE 1.

*Ischiocentra heraldica* Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1872; p. 201.

*Tybalmia heraldica* Bates, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col. v, 1880, p. 122, pl. 8, f. 21.

Distinguished by the elytra having a distinct, decidedly pale fascia which is widest laterally, very narrow towards suture, oblique

from before middle at suture to behind middle, at sides; antennae slender, elongate.

**FEMALE.** Elongate-ovate, moderately slender, subcylindrical; piceous or fuscous, rather thinly covered with brown or ochraceous-gray pubescence. Head largely ochraceous-gray pubescent, pubescence somewhat condensed around eye and along sides of front to form more or less distinct marginal lines. Pronotum brown pubescent, with five poorly defined vittae of ochraceous-gray (somewhat variegated in places with reddish), two broader ones each side more distinct basally, and a finer one at middle confined to apical half. Scutellum mostly brown, margined at sides of base with hoary gray pubescence. Elytra brown pubescent, and with scattered, irregular maculae of hoary-gray and rosy-gray; two short streaks on base of each elytron and a line on humerus of same color, at middle a subtriangular fascia of rosy-gray, the anterior margin of which is very irregular, interrupted, and poorly defined, the posterior margin sharply defined, straight, extending obliquely from near suture before middle to sides at apical one-third, broadly outlined behind by darker brown pubescence, which is free of maculae, near apex a broad forked line of rosy-gray. Body beneath and legs fuscous, abdomen a little paler, entirely covered with a dull, pale rosy-gray pubescence; tarsal claw neither annulate nor paler basally. Antennae fuscous, covered with pale grayish pubescence, several segments, notably the third, fourth, and fifth, indistinctly browner apically.

Head finely, granularly alutaceous, with a median line from occiput to epistoma; front broadly concave between antennal tubercles, minutely, rather densely punctate, with a number of larger punctures scattered irregularly over the surface, distinctly wider between eyes than at epistoma; genae vertical, minutely alutaceous; eye with lower lobe oblong-ovate, narrower below, its height exceeding that of gena by one-third; antennal tubercles prominent, robust, unarmed, widely separated. Pronotum strongly transverse, distinctly narrowed anteriorly; lateral tubercle small, feebly elevated, armed with a very short conical spine; sides before middle distinctly tumid; apical and basal transverse sulci broad and distinct, the latter coalescent with the lateral oblique ones; disk minutely alutaceous, a few small punctures at middle of base, with a triangular median tubercle, each side of which is a broad transverse tumid area, which is traversed from side to side by a distinct impressed line, deeper medially. Scutellum very transverse, more than twice as wide as long; sides strongly oblique, rounded; apex broadly arcuate. Elytra with sides widened slightly behind middle, then broadly arcuate to apices, which are separately rounded; disk at base with a broad feeble gibbosity, rather coarsely, densely punctate almost from anterior margin, beyond middle punctures gradually finer and shallower, but distinctly attaining apex; humeri prominent, the anterior margin straight, strongly oblique, the angle with a small but distinct tubercle. Prosternum much widened behind middle. Procoxae before with a small tubercle; femora clavate, the profemora more robust. Fifth sternite twice length of fourth; apex retuse, a broad, shallow, triangular impression medially. Antennae about one-fourth again as long as body, finely and sparsely fimbriate beneath; scape rather slender, clavate from basal third; third segment twice length of first, feebly bisinuate, rest gradually shorter; eleventh tufted at tip.

LENGTH 14 mm.; width 5 mm.

*Type locality*.—Chontales, Nicaragua.

*Distribution*.—Nicaragua to Costa Rica.

COSTA RICA: ♀; Hamburg Farm, Sta. Clara Province, September 28, 1936; (Nevermann); [U.S.N.M.].

### *Hesychotypa cedestes* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE VII, FIGURE 2.

Similar to *H. heraldica* but the elytral fascia is oblique from humeri posteriorly to suture; abdomen on each side of first sternite with a very large, glabrous macula; the third segment is much shorter and more strongly curved than in other members of the genus.

FEMALE. Elongate-ovate, robust, subcylindrical, elytra subconvex; head and pronotum fuscous, elytra dark brown. Head and pronotum gray and fulvous variegated pubescent; head on occiput with two dark brown vittae, one either side of middle, converging on vertex and extending only to the antennal tubercles, head laterally dark brown. Pronotum with three indistinct dark brown vittae one at middle, becoming bright fulvous on apical half, one either side of middle, more lateral, and slightly oblique; sides below lateral tubercle, dark brown. Scutellum dark brown, lateral margins gray and fulvous variegated. Elytra with gray, dark brown, and fulvous pubescence, variegated; a rather wide, indistinctly limited, oblique, dark brown vitta on each elytron from humeri to suture, bordered on its posterior side by a slightly narrower, gray and fulvous variegated vitta; apical one-third more or less mottled with dark brown pubescence and gray and fulvous variegated. Beneath dark reddish-brown, gray and fulvous variegated, metasternum, metepisterna and mesosternal side pieces more or less dark brown; sternites one to four with a row of small irregular whitish maculae either side of middle, first sternite either side with a large more or less glabrous area; fifth sternite with gray pubescence predominating making it appear much paler than the others. Legs dark reddish-brown, gray and fulvous and dark brown variegated. Antennae with scape piceous, remaining segments dark reddish-brown; scape fulvous, brown and gray variegated pubescent; remaining segments dark brown pubescent, basal half of third, basal quarter of four and five and basal half of remaining segments gray pubescent.

Head above finely alutaceous; a median impressed line from occiput to epistoma; front feebly transverse, sides straight, feebly oblique to epistoma; surface very finely densely punctate; genae very transverse, finely alutaceous; eye with lower lobe oblong-ovate, about two and one-half times genal height; antennal tubercles prominent, widely separated, only very feebly, obtusely produced internally. Pronotum transverse; sides straight; base and apex subequal in width; apical transverse sulcus straight, basal one oblique laterally; disk either side of middle just behind apical sulcus with a broad, feebly elevated tubercle; lateral tubercles moderate, obtusely produced; base of disk and lateral tubercles with a few punctate granules. Scutellum transverse; sides straight, oblique; apex subtruneate. Elytra with sides straight, attenuate very feebly; apices each rounded; base of each elytron with a



broad, feebly elevated gibbosity, bordered on outer side with a broad and rather deep sulcus; basal half with very coarse, deep punctures which are not closely set, thence to apex they become smaller but are still deep; humeri prominent, anterior margin arcuate, a small tubercle at angle. Prosternum widened behind middle of procoxae; mesosternum wide, bilobely emarginate at tip; fifth sternite about one-half again as long as fourth, at apex emarginate and shallowly, triangularly impressed at middle. Procoxae globose, unarmed; profemora gradually clavate, finely transversely rugose basally; remaining femora slightly less robust. Antennae as long as body; scape moderately robust, reaching only to apical sulcus, gradually clavate beyond basal quarter, not grooved basally, finely densely punctate; third segment one-half longer than scape, rest gradually shorter; fimbriate with moderately long hairs beneath, slightly on scape, heavily on third and four, slightly on remaining segments.

LENGTH 12.5 mm.; width 4.5 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male; Balzapamba, Ecuador, 700 m., June 1, 1938; (W. C. McIntyre); [L. Lacey].

### TYBALMIA Thomson

*Tybalmia* Thomson, Physis, II, 1868, p. 44. Bates, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col., v, 1880, p. 121. Lacordaire, Gen. Col., IX, 1872, p. 667, 670.

The principle characteristics of the genus are: the basal portion of elytra is finely granulate or granulate-punctate, becoming more or less rugose laterally; pronotum armed at sides; antennae elongate; metafemora attaining apex of third abdominal sternite; eye with lower lobe large. On all species (except *mydas*), there are one or two dark maculae just behind center of each elytral disk, preceded by paler pubescence.

Large, elongate-ovate, robust, subcylindrical; fuscous to black, covered densely with dull olive-gray or dull brownish pubescence, usually with a larger brown macula behind middle. Head with front elongate, variable in shape, in *pupillata* strongly narrowed above, feebly so in other species, and nearly parallel-sided in the rest or slightly narrowed below eye; eye with lower lobe large, oblong-ovate, at least one and one-half times genal height, antennal tubercles prominent, variable in size and proximity, in male armed with a small to large, robust, acute process which is directed anteriorly. Pronotum transverse, widest basally, armed laterally behind middle, disk rather uneven. Scutellum transverse. Elytra on basal quarter granulate or granulate-punctate, laterally more or less rugose; apices broadly and separately rounded. Prosternum simple, without a transverse process; fifth sternite triangularly impressed in female. Legs rather long, gradually shorter posteriorly; procoxae unicate or strongly tubercled in male; femora clavate, profemora usually rugose in male. Antennae nearly twice length of body in male, in female one-fourth or one-third longer than body; scape robust, abruptly clavate apically in male, slender and gradually clavate in female; third segment elongate, two-thirds or more again length

of scape, sinuate or nearly straight; fourth and fifth successively shorter, rest subequal; eleventh slightly longer than tenth in male.

GENOTYPE: *Hypselomus pupillatus* Pascoe, designated as "typical species" by Bates, *Biologia Centr.-Amer.*, 1880, p. 122.

#### KEY TO SPECIES

1. Elytra without a larger dark macula behind middle of each disk.....*mydas*.  
Elytra with one or more larger dark maculae just behind middle of each disk..2
2. Elytra each with two central maculae placed transversely.....*tetrops*  
Elytra each with only one macula behind middle .....3
3. Elytral humeri each with two tubercles.....4  
Elytral humeri each with a single tubercle placed at the angle.....5
4. Elytral dark central macula preceded by a very small pale spot; antennae nearly approximate at base .....*pupillata*  
Elytral dark macula preceded by a pale spot which nearly equals it in size; antennae distinctly separated at base .....*orbis*
5. Elytral median dark macula V-shaped .....*coeca*  
Elytral median dark macula not V-shaped .....6
6. Elytral median dark macula large, more than one-half width of disk, preceded by a broad, dense, whitish margin which extends anteriorly to basal quarter  
*juneraria*  
Elytral median dark macula about one-fourth to one-third width of disk, preceded by a pale yellowish-gray macula subequal to it in size .....7
7. Elytral dark central macula preceded by a pale yellowish margin nearly equal to it in length; scutellum more elongate .....*pize*  
Elytral dark central macula preceded by a small, rounded, pale fulvous spot about one-half its own size; scutellum strongly transverse .....*ianthe*

### *Tybalmia pupillata* Pascoe

PLATE VII, FIGURE 11.

*Hypselomus pupillatus* Pascoe, *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, (2), v, 1859, p. 35.

*Jamesia pupillata* Pascoe. Bates, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (3), xvi, 1865, p. 171 (Sep. p. 183).

*Tybalmia pupillata* Pascoe. Thomson, *Physis*, II, 1868, p. 45. Lacordaire, *Gen. Col.*, ix, 1872, pl. 105, f. 1. Bates, *Biol. Centr.-Amer.*, Col. v, 1880, p. 122.

*Hypsioma bipunctata* Jekel, *Journ. Ent.*, I, 1861, p. 260.

Distinguished from all other *Tybalmia* by the antennal tubercles being closely approximate, and by the pale macula before the central discal dark spot of elytra being very minute. It agrees with *T. orbis* in having two tubercles on each humerus.

MALE. Elongate-ovate, rather robust, subcylindrical; piceous or black. Head dark brown pubescent, beneath basally varied with fulvous-gray; front indistinctly

margined each side with fulvous-gray; vertex above with a faint, dark brown vitta either side of median line, converging anteriorly. Pronotum with fulvous-gray and dark brown variegated pubescence. Scutellum medially dark brown, rather broadly fulvous-gray on margins. Elytra on basal quarter dark brown, with several fine vittae of fulvous-gray on basal fifth, thence fulvous-gray to apex, sometimes paler on apical quarter, with scattered, very small, round, dark brown maculae, these denser on apical quarter; just behind middle each elytron medially with a small, dark, oval macula, on the anterior tip of which is a minute, whitish or yellowish spot. Body beneath fuscous, with dark brown and fulvous-gray variegated pubescence. Legs and antennae dark reddish-brown, the former heavily, the latter thinly, variegated with dark brown and fulvous-gray pubescence.

Head above with a median impressed line from occiput to epistoma; front narrow between antennal tubercles, minutely, densely punctate, with a few scattered, coarse punctures; genae vertical; eye with lower lobe broadly oval, one and one-half times the height of gena; antennal tubercles prominent, produced at apex into a short, slender, acute horn, directed anteriorly. Pronotum transverse, sides arcuate, slightly narrower anteriorly, armed with a broad, subacute tubercle behind middle; two apical and one basal transverse sulci present; disk at middle toward base with an elongate tubercle, flattened on its tip, each side of which are two rather broad, feeble tubercles, at base either side of median tubercle with a cluster of coarse punctures. Scutellum very transverse, with sides feebly arcuate, slightly oblique, apex broadly rounded. Elytra slightly narrowed posteriorly, apices separately rounded; disk at base subgibbose, entire basal quarter finely, moderately densely granulate, granules laterally replaced by rugosities, rest of disk with scattered, rounded impressions (the dark brown maculae), each with a puncture in its center; humeri slightly prominent, with anterior margin straight, oblique, the posterior angle with a large, prominent tubercle placed slightly dorsally, the anterior angle with small one directed laterally. Prosternum suddenly broadened between coxae on posterior half. Procoxae prominent, subapproximate, with a short, robust uncus, not strongly curved; femora clavate, the profemora more robust, rugose on basal half on anterior and posterior faces. Fifth sternite one-third longer than fourth, apex subtruncate. Antennae one and one-half to two times length of body, fimbriate beneath with fine, long hairs on proximal four segments; scape robust, clavate, with three or four grooves internally and externally on base, rest of surface finely, densely punctate; third segment nearly twice length of scape; eleventh longer than tenth, tapering at apex.

**FEMALE.** More robust in body form; antennal tubercles prominent, only shortly and subacutely produced at apex; prosternum less broadened posteriorly; procoxae obtusely tuberculate anteriorly; profemora feebly rugose basally; fifth sternite nearly twice length of fourth, deeply retuse at apex, narrowly, triangularly impressed, with a median impressed line; antennae one-fourth or one-third longer than body, scape more slender and more elongate, slightly rugose at base, eleventh segment shorter than tenth.

LENGTH 14.5-22.5 mm.; width 5.2-10 mm.

*Type locality.*—Pará.

*Distribution.*—Northwestern part of South America to the Amazon.

PERU: ♀, Moyobamba Jan.-June, 1887; (M. d'Mathan); [A.N.S.P.]. ♀; Upper Rio Marañon, Mar. 1, 1929; [A.M.N.H.]. ♀; Achinamiza; Oct. 30, 1927; [A.M.N.H.]. ♀; Middle Rio Ucayali, Oct. 13, 1923; [A.M.N.H.]. ♀; Iquitos; [A.M.N.H.]. 3 ♀; Quiroz, Rio Paucartambo; [Wd's N.H. Est.].

COLOMBIA: ♂; no locality data; (Felipe Ovalle); [A.M.N.H.].

BRITISH GUIANA: ♂; Kartabo, Bartica Distr., Sept. 9, 1922; [C.M.].

FRENCH GUIANA: ♂, ♀; Cayenne; [M.C.Z.].

BRAZIL: ♂, ♀; São Paulo de Olivença, Feb.-April, 1923; (S. Klages); [C.M.]. ♂, ♀; Amazon; [M.C.Z.]. ♂; Teffé [M.C.Z.].

### **Tybalmia orbis** Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE VII, FIGURE 12.

Most closely related to *T. pupillata* in coloration and in having two tubercles on each humerus, but the yellow macula of elytra is much enlarged and elongate, at least equal in size to the dark macula; humeri with posterior tubercle less prominent, the anterior one is directed slightly anteriorly; the fourth, sixth, eighth, and tenth antennal segments broadly annulate at base; the pronotal tubercle ends in a long process; the antennal tubercles are distinctly separated at base, and the front is not subtriangular.

FEMALE. Elongate-ovate, rather robust, subcylindrical; head picuous, pronotum dark reddish-brown, and the elytra a little paler. Head fulvous-gray pubescent, finely variegated with dark brown, with a dark brown vitta each side of median line, converging anteriorly; front margined narrowly each side. Pronotum fulvous-gray and dark brown variegated, with rounded, ill-defined, small, dark brown maculae, irregularly placed but more or less forming two transverse rows on disk, either side of middle maculate briefly with fulvous. Scutellum dark brown pubescent, margined narrowly along apical margin with fulvous-gray, much more broadly so on basal angles. Elytra covered with gray-fulvous pubescence, more brownish medially; basal quarter with an irregular, common, dark brown macula, rest of base streaked with brown, thence with a very few, scattered, dark brown maculae, becoming much smaller and denser on apical quarter, often confused and forming streaks; just behind middle triangularly maculate with dark brown, the apex of macula directed posteriorly, directly anterior to this is a triangular macula of yellow, much more elongate than the dark one, its apex directed in the opposite direction. Body beneath and legs dark reddish-brown, rather finely variegated with dark brown and fulvous-gray pubescence. Antennae dark brown, thinly and finely variegated with fulvous-gray and brown pubescence to base of fourth segment, thence dark brown, fourth, sixth, eighth, and tenth segments gray-annulate at base, the former more distinctly so.

Head with a median impressed line from occiput nearly to epistoma; front concave between antennal tubercles, very finely, densely punctate, with a few coarser punctures interspersed; genae minutely alutaceous, feebly elongate, vertical; eye

with lower lobe ovate, one-third again as tall as gena; antennal tubercles rather widely separated, prominent, at apex shortly, very robustly horned. Pronotum transverse, sides nearly straight, tapering feebly to apex, lateral tubercle well elevated, terminating in a long, robust, blunt process; apical and basal transverse sulcus feeble medially, the basal one continued obliquely at sides; disk with a feeble, slightly elongate tubercle basally at middle, two on each side, the inner one more anterior and feeble, the more lateral one subbasal and more prominent, across base with a few, large punctate-granules. Scutellum transverse, sides feebly arcuate, apex subtruncate. Elytra with sides feebly arcuate to apices, which are separately and indistinctly rounded; base subgibbose, sparsely granulate-punctate, these punctures laterally forming rugosities, rest of disk with scattered punctures in the dark maculae, more profuse apically; humeri slightly prominent, the anterior margin straight, oblique, the posterior angle with a moderate-sized tubercle, the anterior angle with a smaller but prominent tubercle directed obliquely anteriorly. Prosternum broadened behind middle of procoxae, mesosternal process emarginate at apex. Procoxae prominent, with a short, obtuse tubercle anteriorly; femora gradually clavate, pro-femora very finely, feebly rugose on front and hind faces. Fifth sternite about twice length of fourth, apex retuse, with a narrow, elongate, triangular impression medially. Antennae one-third longer than body, fimbriate beneath on third to sixth segments; scape nearly attaining middle of pronotum, slender, gradually clavate, with one or two feeble grooves below at base; third segment feebly bisinuous, the apical curve more distinct, two-thirds again as long as scape.

LENGTH 22 mm; width 8 mm.

*Holotype*.—Female; Bueyes, Bolivia; [A.N.S.P. number 8250].

### *Tybalmia ianthe* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE VII, FIGURE 13.

Resembles *pize* in coloration and in form of humeri; it differs in the more transverse scutellum, the elytral median macula being broader and more transverse, preceded by a distinct, rounded, pale spot; eye with lower lobe broader and shorter; genae transverse; and pronotal lateral tubercle with a shorter, very obtuse process.

MALE. Elongate-ovate, rather robust, subcylindrical; black, elytra fuscous. Head and pronotum dark brown pubescent, slightly varied with fulvous-gray, former with a rather indistinct vitta each side of middle, dark brown. Pronotum with several very small fulvous maculae. Scutellum entirely fulvous-gray pubescent. Elytra with basal third covered with dark brown pubescence, variegated with fulvous-gray, rest of disk fulvous-gray, with a few scattered, small, dark brown maculae, somewhat more numerous on apical third; just behind middle each elytron with an irregular, moderate-sized, dark brown macula, its anterior margin preceded by a rounded, pale fulvous spot, about half its size. Body beneath fuscous, covered with brown pubescence; abdominal sternites laterally indistinctly marked with fulvous. Legs fuscous, fulvous-gray pubescent, densely mottled with dark brown. Antennae

with scape fuscous, rest dark brown, entirely thinly covered with dark brown pubescence, fourth and fifth segments (rest lacking) narrowly gray-annulate basally.

Head minutely, densely punctate, with a median impressed line from occiput to epistoma; front concave between antennal tubercles, very minutely, densely punctate, with large punctures interspersed, especially on lower half; genae slightly transverse, sculpture same as that of front; eye with lower lobe broadly oblong, height one and one-third that of gena; antennal tubercles widely separated, prominent, at apex with a short, robust horn directed anteriorly. Pronotum transverse, sides feebly arcuate, narrowed anteriorly, behind middle with a feebly elevated tubercle ending in a short, obtuse process; with an apical and two basal transverse sulci, the inner one of the latter shallow, oblique over lateral tubercles; disk with a feebly raised, broad tumid area at middle, either side with two very feeble tumescences. Scutellum very transverse, sides nearly straight, oblique; apex very broadly rounded or subtruncate. Elytra slightly tapering to apex, apices separately rounded; disk on basal third moderately densely granulate-punctate, these punctures sometimes forming rugosities, rest of disk with scattered punctures (in the dark brown maculae); humeri feebly prominent, anterior margin only slightly oblique, angle with a small tubercle; sides behind humeri rugose on basal third. Prosternum broadly widened behind middle; mesosternal process emarginate at apex. Procoxae prominent, anteriorly armed with a long, feebly curved uncus; profemora feebly clavate basally, after apical third more strongly so, on entire basal two-thirds strongly transversely rugose. Fifth sternite only slightly longer than fourth, apex feebly emarginate. Antennae lacking after fifth segment, fimbriate beneath except on scape; scape short, capitate, basally beneath with four or five deep grooves; third segment nearly twice length of scape, feebly arcuate.

LENGTH 24 mm.; width 9.5 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male; no locality data; [A.N.S.P. number 8251].

### **Tybalmia pixe** Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

PLATE VII, FIGURE 14.

Distinguished from *T. pupillata* by the humeri having only a single tubercle; antennal tubercles more remote; sides of front almost parallel; elytra with the median dark macula less distinct, preceded anteriorly by a broad, yellowish-gray border, base of disk not striped; and pronotal lateral tubercles with a more distinct process.

FEMALE. Elongate-ovate, rather robust, subcylindrical; black, elytra piceous. Head and pronotum dark brown pubescent, slightly varied with fulvous-gray; vertex indistinctly striped each side of median line with dark brown; front each side and pronotal disk medially, vittate with fulvous-gray. Scutellum dark brown pubescent, margined with brighter fulvous-gray, apically more broadly so. Elytra on basal third dark brown and fulvous-gray variegated, rest of disk fulvous-gray, with very small, sparse, rounded maculae of dark brown; just behind middle of each elytron a small, more or less round, dark brown macula, its anterior margin indis-

tinctly and broadly margined with pale grayish-yellow. Body beneath dark-brown, rather thinly clothed with fulvous-gray pubescence; abdominal sternites laterally indistinctly maculate with denser pubescence. Legs piceous, rather thinly covered with dark brown and fulvous-gray variegated pubescence. Antennae piceous, scape black; entirely thinly clothed with brown pubescence, with scattered single white hairs on scape and third segment; all segments beginning with third whitish annulate at least on lower surface of bases.

Head above with a median impressed line from occiput to epistoma; front concave between antennal tubercles, finely, densely punctate, with large, scattered punctures interspersed; genae feebly vertical, very finely, densely punctate, with scattered, coarse punctures; eye with lower lobe ovate, one and two-thirds times as high as gena; antennal tubercles rather well separated, prominent, feebly produced at apex. Pronotum transverse; sides arcuate, narrowed to apex, with a feeble tubercle behind middle, which is armed at apex with an obtuse process; one apical and two basal transverse sulci, inner of which is shallow and broad, extended obliquely over lateral tubercles; disk at middle before base with a broad, feebly elevated tumescence, each side of middle two other feeble, elongate, tumid areas, placed transversely, the two basal lateral tumid areas coarsely, deeply punctate as are the bases of the lateral tubercles. Scutellum transverse, sides straight, oblique, apex subtruncate. Elytra feebly tapering to apices, which are separately broadly rounded; basal third finely, densely granulate-punctate, these punctures sometimes confluent and forming transverse rugosities, laterally behind humeri coarsely rugose, remainder of disk with a few coarse punctures; humeri scarcely prominent, posterior angle with a moderate-sized tubercle. Prosternum widened behind. Procoxae prominent, with a feebly raised, subacute tubercle; profemora somewhat abruptly clavate after basal third, finely, transversely rugose on basal two-thirds of posterior face, and slightly so on anterior. Fifth sternite one-half longer than fourth, apex rounded, and with a feebly impressed median line, expanded triangularly apically. Antennae slightly longer than body, fimbriate sparsely on scape and fifth segment, more strongly on third and fourth; scape somewhat abruptly clavate after basal third, moderately grooved at base, rest of surface very finely punctate; third segment longer than scape, feebly arcuate, rest gradually shorter.

LENGTH 25-26 mm.; width 9-9.5 mm.

*Holotype*.—Female; Barro Colorado, Canal Zone, December, 1930; (Griswold); [M.C.Z.].

*Paratype*.—Female; topotypic; [M.C.Z.].

### *Tybalmia coeca* Bates

PLATE VII, FIGURE 15.

*Tybalmia coeca* Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1872, p. 201.

The V-shaped macula at the middle of each elytron, the bisinuate third segment of antennae, and unituberculate humeri will serve to distinguish this species.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, rather robust, subcylindrical; head black, pronotum and elytra dark reddish-brown. Head covered with dark grayish-brown and fulvous-gray pubescence, with two indistinct, parallel, darker vittae above, widest on occiput; front narrowly margined with fulvous-gray on sides. Pronotum fulvous-gray pubescent, mottled with dark brown, medially narrowly fulvous vittate, either side of disk with irregular, small, fulvous maculae. Scutellum dark fulvous at base, margined narrowly with gray along sides and apex. Elytra on basal third dark brown pubescent, variegated with fulvous-gray, rest fulvous-gray pubescent, with scattered, small, dark brown maculae; just behind middle each with a rather broad, V-shaped, dark brown macula, within the V at the angle an indistinct, elongate, fulvous spot. Body beneath dark reddish-brown, rather densely covered with fulvous-gray pubescence; metasternum on extreme lateral margin apically with a small, round, dark brown macula; abdominal sternites laterally more fulvous. Legs dark brown, thinly clothed with fulvous-gray, somewhat variegated with dark brown. Antennae dark reddish-brown, very thinly covered with gray pubescence, at base indistinctly annulate from fourth segment; scape black, thinly dark brown pubescent.

Head with a median impressed line from occiput nearly to epistoma; front concave between antennal tubercles, very finely, densely punctate, with a number of large punctures interspersed; genae feebly vertical, very finely, densely punctate, with a few larger interspersed punctures; eye with lower lobe oblong-ovate, one and one-third times the height of the gena; antennal tubercles prominent, at apex with an elongate, acute horn directed anteriorly. Pronotum transverse; sides feebly arcuate, narrowed apically, laterally armed with a very feeble tubercle, which ends in a short, obtuse process; an apical and a basal transverse sulcus, the basal one not oblique laterally; disk medially near base with a feebly elevated, slightly elongate tubercle, either side uneven and somewhat rugose, base with a number of punctate-granules. Scutellum strongly transverse, sides nearly straight, oblique, apex subtruncate. Elytra with sides almost straight, feebly arcuate posteriorly to tips, apices separately rounded; disk basally feebly gibbose, the entire basal third densely, finely punctate, becoming rugose behind humeri on sides, rest with rather coarse punctures placed one in each of the dark brown maculae; humeri prominent, the anterior margin curved, the angle with a moderate-sized tubercle. Prosternum widened rather strongly behind middle; mesosternal process emarginate at apex. Procoxae prominent, with a long, rather robust uncus anteriorly; femora clavate, profemora very robust, slightly expanded apically, moderately, transversely rugose on entire anterior face and on basal two-thirds of posterior face; protarsi somewhat dilated. Fifth sternite one-half again as long as fourth, apex feebly emarginate. Antennae twice or more the length of body, fimbriate feebly on scape, rather heavily so on third and fourth segments, and slightly on fifth; scape short, not attaining middle of pronotum, rather suddenly clavate on apical third, with four or five deep grooves at base beneath, rest of surface finely, densely punctate; third segment indistinctly bisinuate, twice as long as first; rest subequal in length; eleventh elongate.

**FEMALE.** More robust in body form; antennal tubercles not armed at apex; pronotal lateral tubercles with the terminal process slightly more elongate; procoxae with very small, obtuse tubercles; profemora less robust, gradually clavate, very feebly rugose on basal half; fifth sternite twice length of fourth, apex retuse, medially with an elongate triangular impression, with an impressed line as well; antennae



one and one-fourth times body length, scape much more slender, gradually clavate, basal grooves feeble, third segment feebly bisinuate.

LENGTH 25-28 mm.; width 9.5-11 mm.

*Type locality*.—Chontales, Nicaragua.

*Distribution*.—Central America.

PANAMA: ♂, ♀; Chiriquí, Panama; [A.N.S.P.].

### **Tybalmia tetrops** Bates

*Tybalmia tetrops* Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1872, p. 201.

"More elongate than *Tybalmia pupillata*; elytra on each side of disk with two maculi placed transversely, anteriorly vaguely ashy marginate. Elongate oblong, moderately convex, ochraceous-fuscous, vertex with four black-fuscous vittae; elytra oblong, posteriorly slightly narrowed above, with basal third densely, not deeply punctate, intermixed with sparse granules. Length 13 lines; female. Pebas, Upper Amazons. Near *Tybalmia mydas* Lucas."

The above is the original description.

### **Tybalmia funeraria** Bates

PLATE VII, FIGURE 10.

*Tybalmia funeraria* Bates, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col. v, 1880, p. 122.

Quite distinct from all other members of the genus in the maculation of elytra; these have a large, rounded spot behind middle, which is preceded by an elongate, triangular, whitish one attaining basal quarter. Moreover, the humeri are nearly straight on anterior margin and the pronotal disk is very smooth.

MALE. Elongate, rather robust, subcylindrical; head black, pronotum and elytra very dark reddish-brown; entirely fulvous-gray pubescent. Head with two short, dark brown vittae above, one each side of median line, widest at occiput, tapering but not converging anteriorly; front varied with dark brown pubescence, margined with fulvous each side; eyes narrowly margined posteriorly with fulvous. Pronotum with two transverse rows of dark brown maculae, six in the anterior row, five in the posterior one, all rather indistinct and rounded, between the second and third, and fourth and fifth macula of apical row is a small, rounded spot of fulvous. Scutellum margined at apex and sides with fulvous. Elytra on basal quarter with many, small, dark brown maculae, these much confluent, each behind middle with a large, more or less rounded, dark brown macula, anteriorly broadly, triangularly bordered with whitish, extending to basal quarter and with scattered brown spots within it, posteriorly in the large spot is a small, round, fulvous one interrupting its margin; apical third tends to be brighter fulvous pubescent, with numerous dark

brown coalescent spots. Body beneath reddish-brown, rather thinly fulvous-gray pubescent; metasternum laterally and posteriorly, and each sternite laterally, maculate finely with dark brown. Legs fuscous, thinly covered with fulvous-gray pubescence. Antennae dark reddish-brown, scape black, thinly covered with fulvous-gray pubescence, from third each segment indistinctly gray-annulate on basal one-third, fourth, sixth, and eighth more distinctly so.

Head with a median impressed line from occiput to near epistoma; front concave between antennal tubercles, nearly smooth, beneath pubescence minutely punctate; genae vertical, minutely alutaceous; eye with lower lobe elongate-ovate, one and one-half times the height of gena; antennal tubercles prominent, robust, at apex produced into a short, obtuse, robust horn. Pronotum transverse, sides feebly arcuate, slightly narrowed anteriorly, lateral tubercles moderate, with a short, robust process; an apical and a basal transverse sulcus; disk at middle near base with a rounded, feebly elevated tubercle, the lateral discal ones very indistinct, base finely punctate. Scutellum transverse, sides nearly straight, oblique, apex broadly rounded. Elytra with sides feebly arcuate to apices, which are each slightly rounded; disk at base feebly gibbous, feebly granulate, entirely coarsely, rather densely, deeply punctate, laterally these punctures form rugosities, at middle sparse, then denser apically but not so dense as basally; humeri slightly prominent, anterior margin only very feebly oblique, angle with a moderate-sized, elevated tubercle. Prosternum widened behind middle; mesosternal process emarginate at apex. Procoxae prominent, anteriorly with a long, robust, blunt uncus which is directed inwardly; femora clavate, profemora parallel-sided on basal half, then clavate, on basal half of anterior and posterior faces finely rugose. Fifth sternite one-third again as long as fourth, apex feebly emarginate. Antennae one and two-thirds to one and three-fourths the length of body, fimbriate beneath on four proximal segments; scape not quite attaining middle of pronotum, robust, clavate, with two or three grooves beneath at base, the first one deeper, rest of surface finely punctate; third segment nearly twice as long as first.

LENGTH 18.5 mm.; width 7 mm.

*Type locality*.—Toxpam, Mexico.

*Distribution*.—Central America.

GUATEMALA: ♂; no locality data; (L. Conradt); [A.N.S.P.].

*Remarks*.—Bates in his original description states that the male has very long frontal horns; the discrepancy in the above case is probably due to the fact that the type is a much larger specimen.

### **Tybalmia mydas** Lucas

*Oncideres mydas* Lucas, in Castelnau, Anim. nouv. ou rares du L'Amr. du Snd, 1857, p. 189. Lacordaire, Gen. Col., ix, 1872, p. 679.

*Apocoptoma fasciatus* Lucas, loc. cit., pl. 13, fig. 2.

*Tybalmia mydas* Lucas. Aurivillius, Cat. Col., pars 74, 1923, p. 341.

"Head, which is covered entirely with an olive-brown tomentum, is black, with a fine median impressed line; armed with two very long horns, in the form of a

recurved spine. Antennae very long, same color as head, last segments somewhat arcuate. Pronotum more or less transversely rugose, gibbose laterally, spiniform tubercle each side very small. Scutellum broad, truncate behind. Elytra olive-brown, at humeral angles produced, tubercleform, entire anterior part rugose and punctate; usually ornamented with rounded brown spots placed here and there. Body beneath olive-brown, and without maculae. Length 28 mm.; width 9 mm. Type locality: Interior Brazil."

The above is a translation of the original description.

### ISCHIODERES Dillon and Dillon, gen. nov.

Intermediate in many respects between *Ischiocentra* and *Oncideres*, resembling certain species of the latter genus in maculation and pronotal sculpturing and the former in the procoxal uncus and the nearly lacking pronotal tubercle. Distinct from all other genera in the proportional length of the antennal segments, the third segment only slightly longer than first, fourth equal to first, and fifth and following slightly longer than fourth, eleventh longest of all; the prominent metacoxae; and mesosternum with a distinct tubercle near apex.

Elongate-ovate, subcylindrical; dark reddish-brown to black. Head with eye broadly oblong, more than one and one-half times the height of gena; front elongate, sides nearly parallel, very concave between antennal tubercles; antennal tubercles slightly prominent, well separated, shortly dentate at apex in male. Pronotum transverse, very apex slightly narrower than base; disk multicarinate transversely; lateral tubercles nearly wanting, feebly elevated, without a terminal process. Scutellum nearly as long as wide, apex slightly notched at middle. Elytra elongate, sides subparallel to apical quarter, then broadly arcuate, apices together rounded; humeri slightly prominent, rounded anteriorly, without any tubercle at angle; disk rather coarsely punctate basally, punctures fine behind middle, distinct to apex. Prosternum narrow, simple, gradually widened from apex to base; mesosternal process short, longer than wide, apically with a low distinct tubercle; metasternum prominent, on a different plane from abdomen, the difference abrupt, not gradual. Legs moderate, robust; procoxae moderately globose, with a slender, long, strongly curved uncus anteriorly in male; metacoxae prominent; femora clavate, profemora subcylindrical and rugose irregularly in male on all faces except anterior; tarsal claw segment distinctly shorter than remaining segments together. Fifth sternite slightly longer than fourth in male, apex narrowly emarginate. Antennae rather robust, nearly twice length of body in male; scape in male reaching slightly beyond middle of pronotum, clavate on apical half; third segment one-eighth longer than first, straight; fourth equal to first, fifth and following very slightly, but measurably, longer than fourth; eleventh longest of all.

GENOTYPE: *Ischioderes oncideroides* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

***Ischioderes oncideroides* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.**

PLATE VII, FIGURE 5.

Resembles in elytral maculation the *saga* group of *Oncideres* but the body structure is entirely distinct.

**MALE.** Elongate-ovate, moderately robust, subcylindrical; head, most of pronotum, and humeri black, elytra and apex of pronotum dark reddish-brown. Head orange-ochraceous pubescent; eye posteriorly and front each side margined with denser pubescence. Pronotum thinly hoary pubescent, a broad band of orange-ochraceous covering entire middle portion. Scutellum hoary pubescent, tinged with orange-ochraceous. Elytra densely orange-ochraceous, more sparsely so at base, uniformly white adspersed, the maculae a little denser at middle, giving a suggestion of a fascia. Body beneath dark reddish-brown, hoary-gray pubescent, metasternum laterally slightly variegated with orange-ochraceous; mesosternal side-pieces and metepisterna maculate with orange-ochraceous; abdomen fuscous, densely covered with hoary and orange-ochraceous variegated pubescence, sternites one to four with their apices glabrous in the form of elongate lunules, highly polished and conspicuous. Legs black, hoary pubescent, tinged with orange-ochraceous; tarsi entirely hoary pubescent. Antennae black, thinly hoary-gray pubescent; from before middle of fourth segment reddish-brown, more densely covered with short, orange-ochraceous pubescence.

Head minutely, densely punctate, a median impressed line from occiput nearly to epistoma; front somewhat longer than broad, sides parallel, distinctly concave between antennal tubercles, minutely, densely punctate, with a few coarser punctures interspersed, especially toward mouth; genae subquadrate, minutely, densely alutaceous and irregularly punctate; eye with lower lobe oblong, large, more than one and one-half times height of gena; antennal tubercles prominent, robust, well separated, at apex with a distinct, obtuse tooth. Pronotum strongly transverse, one-half wider than long; sides uneven, arcuate, slightly narrower at very apex than at base; lateral tubercle nearly wanting, feebly elevated, obtuse, without a terminal process; apical transverse sulcus distinct, sinuous, basal one rather deep medially, gradually obsolete toward sides, lateral oblique ones confused with discal sculpturing; disk impunctate or nearly so, entirely covered with five to eight transverse rugosities or carinae, the basal and apical ones deeply sinuate, median ones more nearly straight, all entire. Scutellum nearly as long as wide; sides straight, feebly oblique; apex slightly notched at middle. Elytra with sides slightly widened to behind middle, apices slightly dehiscent, together rounded, slightly prolonged near suture; base without distinct gibbosity, moderately densely, finely granulate-punctate to basal quarter, thence simply, finely punctate to apices; humeri slightly prominent, glabrous, anterior margin rounded, tubercle at angle lacking. Prosternum simple, narrow, slightly wider basally; mesosternum with process elongate, sides nearly parallel, apex feebly emarginate, on apical half with an elongate, low, but distinct tubercle. Procoxae anteriorly with a strongly curved, robust uncus; femora robust, clavate, metafemora more slender, profemora nearly cylindrical, constricted at base, on basal two-thirds coarsely, irregularly rugose, on anterior face more feebly so; tarsal claw segment distinctly shorter than rest together. Fifth sternite

only slightly longer than fourth, apex narrowly emarginate. Antennae nearly twice length of body, with scarcely any fimbriation beneath, what fringing hairs are present are short, very sparse, and confined to the four proximal segments; scape elongate, slender at base, distinctly clavate on apical half or two-fifths, basal half beneath coarsely, transversely rugose; third segment only one-eighth longer than first, straight or feebly curved downwards, apex slightly wider than base; fourth equal to first, fifth very slightly, but measurably, longer than fourth, rest subequal, tenth and eleventh arcuate, the latter longest of all, acicular.

LENGTH 21-23 mm.; width 8-8.3 mm.

*Holotype*.—Male; Hansa Humboldt, Santa Catharina, Brazil, February, 1932; (A. Maller); [L. Lacey].

*Paratype*.—Male; topotypic, January, 1941; (A. Maller); [L. Lacey].