

BUPRESTID BEETLES COLLECTED BY THE MULFORD BIOLOGICAL EXPLORATION IN BOLIVIA

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The present paper is the results of a study of the material of the family Buprestidae collected by the Mulford Biological Exploration during 1921-1922. This material was all collected in Bolivia, and so far as I know, no species of this family have been previously recorded from the region covered by this expedition, hence, as might be expected, a large portion of the material proved to be of species new to science, this being especially true of the smaller forms. All of the specimens, except where noted, were collected by William M. Mann.

All of this material, including the types, has been deposited in the United States National Museum, and consists of 45 species, 29 of which are described as new.

PELECOSELAPHUS ELONGATUS Thomson

Pelecoselaphus elongatus THOMSON, Typ. Bupr., 1878, pp. 24-25.

This species is represented by a single specimen collected at Tumupasa, Bolivia, during December, 1921.

CHRYSESTHES TRIPUNCTATA (Fabricius)

Buprestis tripunctata FABRICIUS, Mant. Ins., vol. 1, 1787, p. 179.

One specimen collected at Rurrenabaque (Beni River), during December, 1921.

EUCHROMA GIGANTEA, var. GIGANTEA (Linnaeus)

Buprestis gigantea LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., 1758, p. 408.

This species is represented by nine specimens collected at Rurrenabaque (Beni River), Rosario (Lake Rogagua) during November, and at Isiamas during December, 1921.

CHRYSOBOTHRIS ROGAGUAENSIS, new species

Male.—Form rather broadly oblong and feebly convex, with the surface subopaque; color aeneo-brunneus, with a feeble cupreous or purplish tinge, the head more or less ornated with bright green, which is more distinct on the epistoma, along the lateral margins and antennal cavities, and sometimes with two small round spots on the front; antennae green at base, becoming reddish-cupreous toward the apex; each elytron with three irregular foveae, a rather deep one at basal lobe, an obsolete irregular one at middle divided by the second costa, and a more distinct zigzag one near apical third, extending between the second and fourth costae, the foveae are nearly concolorous, but in some specimens they are more distinctly aeneous or cupreous; beneath aeneo-brunneus, with a strong cupreous tinge at the sides, becoming golden-green, with a strong cyaneous reflection on the median parts and tibiae, the tarsi cyaneous.

Head feebly convex, with the front triangular, the sides strongly obliquely narrowed toward the top, and with three irregular transverse carinae which do not extend to the lateral margins, and arranged as follows: a very narrow sinuate one, broadly interrupted at middle, and situated behind the antennal cavities, a broader, feebly arcuate one on the front, and a narrow one on the vertex; surface coarsely and irregularly punctate, the punctures more shallow and widely separated on the front, becoming deeper and confluent on vertex and along the eyes, sparsely clothed with fine long recumbent cinereous hairs; intervals finely and densely granulose; eyes large, moderately convex, top and bottom about equally rounded, and separated from each other on the occiput by about the same distance as between the antennal cavities; epistoma feebly and broadly arcuately emarginate in front, the lobes on each side very broadly rounded; antennae rather short, the third joint about as long as the following two joints united. Pronotum strongly transverse, nearly two times as wide as long, widest along middle, apex and base about equal in width; sides strongly obliquely expanded from anterior margin to apical fourth, then parallel to basal third, except for a regular arcuate emargination, and finally obliquely narrowed to the posterior angles, which are obtusely angulated; anterior margin broadly arcuately emarginate, with only an obsolete median lobe; base strongly arcuately emarginate on each side at the elytral lobes, the median lobe broadly rounded and narrowly truncate in front of the scutellum; surface feebly convex, with an obsolete longitudinal median sulcus, and with two more or less distinct round depressions on each side of the middle, the posterior pair broader and more widely separated than the anterior pair, there is also an irregular flattened depression on each side along the lateral margin, finely and irregularly punctate, the punctures widely separated on the disk, but becoming more confluent

toward the sides, the intervals smooth, transversely rugose toward the sides, where the depressions are finely and densely granulose. Scutellum triangular, longer than wide, strongly acuminate at apex, with the surface smooth. Elytra distinctly wider than pronotum at base, sides broadly rounded at humeral angles, parallel to apical third (feebly concave at basal third), then arcuately attenuate to the tips, which are conjointly rather acutely rounded, lateral margins coarsely serrate to the middle, the teeth large and rather evenly spaced; humeri not prominent; base strongly angularly lobed; surface finely and irregularly punctate, the punctures shallow and more widely separated on the disk, becoming deeper and more confluent in the depressions and at the sides, and each puncture with a minute pit-like depression at the middle, the intervals smooth; each elytron with the sutural margin strongly elevated posteriorly, and with four more or less distinct longitudinal costae, the first parallel to the sutural margin, strongly elevated posteriorly, abruptly expanded at basal third and extending to the basal depression, the second more feebly elevated and extending from base to the apical depression, the third very arcuate, extending around the external margin of humerus to near the apex, and broadly interrupted by the apical depression, and the fourth parallel with the lateral margin, extending from behind the humerus to the apex and nearly connected to the first costa. Abdomen beneath sparsely, coarsely and irregularly punctate, the punctures open posteriorly, and larger and somewhat confluent toward the sides, where the surface is also sparsely clothed with long recumbent cinereous hairs; intervals smooth; first segment broadly, longitudinally concave at middle; last segment broadly longitudinally concave at middle, with the lateral margins entire, the submarginal ridge only prominent on each side of the apical emargination, and the apex deeply, broadly, arcuately emarginate. Prosternum transversely truncate in front; surface transversely narrowly concave behind the anterior margin, rather coarsely, sparsely and irregularly punctate, becoming transversely rugose toward the sides, and sparsely clothed with long cinereous hairs; prosternal process flat, strongly expanded behind the coxal cavities, with a very large triangular tooth at apex. Femora robust; anterior pair with a large obtuse tooth on the outer edge, closer to the apex than base, and coarsely and irregularly serrate on the exterior margin. Anterior and middle tibiae strongly arcuate, subcylindrical and without any dilatation, the posterior pair straight and subcylindrical.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the head more cupreous, last abdominal segment not concave at middle, but with two large depressions on each side along base, the submarginal ridge more prominent, strongly serrate, broadly rounded at apex and not in-

errupted at the middle, the apex not as deeply emarginate, and with an obsolete tooth at the middle of the emargination.

Length, 11.5–14 mm.; width, 4.75–5.5 mm.

Type locality.—Rurrenabaque (Beni River), Bolivia.

Other localities.—Rosario (Lake Rogagua), Bolivia.

Type, allotype and paratypes.—Cat. No. 26964, U.S.N.M.

Described from six specimens, four males and two females. The type and allotype collected at the type locality during November, 1921; and four paratypes, 3 males and one female, collected at Rosario, during the same month.

CHRYSOBOTHRIS FRONTALIS (Olivier)

Buprestis frontalis OLIVIER, Entom., vol. 2, 1790, gen. 32, pp. 45–46, pl. 5, fig. 44.

One specimen collected at Cavinás (Beni River), during February, 1922.

CHRYSOBOTHRIS RUBIMACULATA (Castelnau and Gory)

Colobogaster rubimaculata CASTELNAU and GORY, Mon. Bupr., vol. 2, 1836, pp. 10–11, pl. 2, fig. 9.

Represented by five specimens collected at Rosario (Lake Rogagua), during November, 1921.

CHRYSOBOTHRIS BENIENSIS, new species

Female.—Form rather broadly oblong and feebly convex, and with the surface moderately shining; above piceous, with a strong bluish, greenish, or purplish tinge, the head with the lateral margins, front of epistoma, and antennal cavities narrowly margined with a bright green or cupreous color; antennae bright green on basal joints, becoming more aeneous toward the apex; each elytron with three round deeply depressed foveae, which are golden-green margined with cupreous, one in the basal depression, one on the disk at middle, and the other at the apical third and situated closer to the lateral margin than the suture; color beneath similar to above, except on the median parts, where it is bright green or cupreous; tarsi cyaneous.

Head moderately convex, with the front triangular, the sides strongly obliquely narrowed toward the top, with an obsolete arcuate carina between the vertex and occiput, a broad obsolete depression on the front, and a distinct narrow longitudinal carina on the occiput; surface coarsely and densely punctate, the punctures becoming transversely rugose on the front, and sparsely clothed with long semi-erect cinereous hairs; intervals smooth; eyes large, feebly convex, more acutely rounded at bottom than on top, and separated from each other on the occiput by four-fifths of the distance between the antennal cavities; epistoma broadly, angularly, and rather deeply emarginate in front, the lobes on each side broadly rounded; antennae

short and robust, the third joint about as long as the following four joints united. Pronotum strongly transverse, two times as wide as long, base and apex about equal in width, widest at apical fourth; sides strongly obliquely expanded to apical fourth, where they are obtusely angulated, then obliquely attenuate to the posterior angles, which are obtuse (in some specimens the sides are feebly sinuate behind the apical fourth); anterior margin broadly arcuately emarginate, with an obsolete broadly rounded median lobe; base strongly arcuately emarginate on each side at the elytral lobe, the median lobe broadly rounded and narrowly truncate in front of the scutellum; surface feebly convex and obsoletely uneven, with a more distinct broad depression along lateral margin at apical third, and a similar one in front of elytral lobe, finely, rather densely and regularly punctate, sometimes becoming obsoletely transversely rugose toward the sides, the intervals smooth. Scutellum triangular, the three sides about equal in length, with the surface finely, densely granulose. Elytra distinctly wider than pronotum at base; sides broadly rounded at humeral angles, parallel to just behind the middle (feebly concave at basal third), then arcuately attenuate to the tips, which are rather acutely rounded, lateral margins finely serrate to basal third; humeri feebly developed; base strongly angularly lobed; surface densely, finely, and regularly punctate, and the intervals smooth; each elytron with two more or less distinct longitudinal costae, one parallel to the sutural margin, and extending from the apex to middle, the other along the lateral margin, extending from behind the humerus to the apex, where it is connected to the other costa. Abdomen beneath coarsely and irregularly punctate, the punctures widely separated on the median parts, but becoming denser and finely rugose on the antero-lateral areas of the segments, where the surface is also rather densely clothed with long recumbent cinereous hairs; intervals smooth; first segment not distinctly concave at middle; last segment convex, or with an obsolete broadly rounded carina at middle, the lateral margins variable, entire or with a more or less abrupt emargination on each side near the apex, and without a submarginal ridge; the apex with two deep semi-circular emarginations. Prosternum truncate in front, with the anterior margin strongly elevated; surface narrowly, transversely depressed behind the anterior margin, coarsely, very densely punctate, and sparsely clothed with long recumbent cinereous hairs toward the sides; prosternal process flat, strongly expanded behind the coxal cavities, and with a very large triangular tooth at apex. Femora robust; anterior pair strongly swollen at middle, with a large obtuse triangular tooth on the outer margin, closer to the apex than base, and feebly serrate on the exterior margin; middle pair slightly swollen at middle; the posterior pair subcylindrical, and feebly flattened. Anterior tibiae feebly

arcuate, strongly expanded and flattened toward apex, and without any dilatation on the inner margin; middle and posterior pairs sub-cylindrical, the middle pair feebly arcuate, and the posterior pair straight.

Male.—Unknown.

Length, 9–14 mm.; width, 4–6 mm.

Type locality.—Cavinas (Beni River), Bolivia.

Type and paratypes.—Cat. No. 26965, U.S.N.M.

Described from nine specimens, probably all females, collected at the type locality during January and February, 1922.

CHRYSOBOTHRIS SEXPUNCTATA (Fabricius)

Buprestis sexpunctata FABRICIUS, Syst. Eleuth., vol. 2, 1801, p. 206.

Eighteen specimens collected at Cavinas (Beni River) during January and February, 1922.

CHRYSOBOTHRIS DECOLORATA (Castelnau and Gory)

Colobogaster decolorata CASTELNAU and GORY, Mon. Bupr., vol. 2, 1836, p. 11, pl. 2, fig. 10.

A single example collected at Cavinas (Beni River) during January, 1922.

CHRYSOBOTHRIS CUPRIFRONS, new species

Female.—Form narrowly oblong and feebly convex, and with the surface shining; head reddish-cupreous, with the lateral margins, anterior margin of epistoma and margins around antennal cavities bright green; antennae bright green on basal joints, becoming darker green toward the apex; pronotum olive-green, becoming rubinous along the anterior margin; elytra blackish-green, with a strong purplish or reddish-cupreous reflection when viewed in different lights, and each elytron ornated with three bright green spots, a narrow oblong one at basal depression, a very narrow oblique one behind humerus, extending forward along the lateral margin, and becoming more or less obsolete around the humeral angle, and a rounded one (emarginated anteriorly and posteriorly) on disk just in front of the middle; beneath olive-green, with strong purplish tinge at the sides, the median parts of a brighter green, with a strong bluish or purplish tinge; tarsi cyaneous.

Head broadly depressed on the front, which is triangular, the sides strongly obliquely narrowed toward the top, and with two broadly arcuate transverse carinae on the vertex, the anterior one broad and strongly elevated, the posterior one nearly obsolete; occiput with an obsolete longitudinal carina; surface coarsely and densely punctate, the punctures round, fine, and distinctly separated on the occiput,

becoming much coarser, very irregular in shape, and confluent in the frontal depressed area, bottom of the punctures finely, densely granulose, and sparsely clothed with long semierect cinereous hairs; eyes large, strongly convex, more broadly rounded at bottom than on top, and separated from each other on the occiput by about one-half of the distance between the antennal cavities; epistoma feebly and broadly arcuately emarginate in front, the lobes on each side only feebly rounded; antennae very short, the third joint about as long as the following four joints united. Pronotum strongly transverse, two times as wide as long, slightly narrower in front than behind; sides strongly obliquely expanded to apical fifth, then parallel, or at most, only obsoletely arcuate to the posterior angles, which are acute; anterior margin nearly truncate; base deeply arcuately emarginate on each side at elytral lobe, and with a large broadly rounded median lobe; surface feebly, regularly convex, with a broad obsolete depression in front of scutellum, feebly transversely rugose, with a few very fine, irregularly placed punctures between the rugae on disk, the punctures becoming denser and coarser on the antero-lateral region, the bottom of the punctures obsoletely granulose and with a pitlike depression at the center, the intervals obsoletely granulose. Scutellum very small, triangular; surface finely granulose, with a deep fovea at the middle. Elytra distinctly wider than pronotum at base; sides obtusely rounded at the humeral angles, parallel to just behind the middle (feebly concave at basal third), then obliquely attenuate to the tips, which are acutely rounded, lateral margins coarsely serrate to near the middle, the teeth large and rather evenly spaced except at apex; humeri not prominent; base strongly angularly lobed; surface sparsely and finely punctate, the punctures very fine and widely separated on the disk, becoming coarser, more confluent and somewhat transversely rugose toward the lateral margins and in the depressed green areas, and without longitudinal costae, intervals smooth; each elytron with a deep basal depression, a more shallow one at humerus, and with the green spot on disk broadly but feebly depressed. Abdomen beneath sparsely, coarsely and regularly punctate on the median parts, becoming very finely and densely punctate on the antero-lateral areas of the segments, where the surface is also densely clothed with long recumbent cinereous hairs; intervals smooth; first segment obsoletely concave at the middle; last segment with a broadly rounded obsolete median carina, the lateral margins entire, and without a submarginal ridge; apex broadly rectangularly emarginate, the emargination deep, feebly sinuate at middle, the sides rounded at bottom and produced into a long sharp tooth at apical angles. Prosternum with a narrow, broadly rounded median lobe in front, and the anterior margin elevated; surface feebly transversely

concave behind the anterior margin, coarsely, densely punctate, and sparsely clothed with moderately long recumbent cinereous hairs toward the sides; prosternal process flat, strongly expanded behind the coxal cavities, and with a very large, acutely triangular tooth at apex. Femora robust; anterior pair short, strongly swollen, the outer margin flattened, arcuately expanded, but not forming a distinct tooth; the middle and posterior pairs subcylindrical, feebly flattened, and the middle pair slightly more swollen at middle. Anterior and middle tibiae strongly arcuate, subcylindrical, and without any dilatations; the posterior pair straight and subcylindrical.

Male.—Unknown.

Length, 12.5 mm.; width, 5 mm.

Type locality.—San Antonio, Bolivia.

Type.—Cat. No. 26966, U.S.N.M.

Described from a unique female collected during November, 1921.

ACTENODES FULMINATA (Schönherr)

Buprestis fulminata SCHÖNHERR, Syn. Ins., vol. 1, pt. 3, App., 1817, p. 121.

A single example of this species collected at Tumupasa, Bolivia, during December, 1921.

ACTENODES MANNI, new species

Form narrowly elongate, feebly convex, attenuate in front, and more acuminate posteriorly, glabrous and rather shining; head and pronotum olive green, with a strong purplish reflection; elytra nigro-purpureous, with a distinct olive green tinge, and each elytron ornated with three green spots, a broad transverse one at base, extending narrowly along margin to behind the humerus, an elongate oblique one along lateral margin at apical third, and a rather large irregular one on disk in front of middle and situated obliquely behind the marginal spot, the spots not depressed except the basal one; beneath aeneo-cupreous, with a feeble purplish tinge; tarsi cyaneous.

Head feebly convex, with the front strongly triangular, and the sides strongly obliquely narrowed toward the top, with a broad, moderately deep concave depression on the vertex, which is longitudinally, narrowly and obsoletely impressed to the epistoma; occiput with a narrow longitudinal carina; surface coarsely and densely punctate, the punctures separated on the vertex and occiput, but becoming confluent and transversely rugose toward the epistoma, and each puncture with a small pitlike depression at the center, the intervals smooth and shining; eyes large, moderately convex, nearly contiguous on the occiput, where they are separated from each other by about one-sixth the distance between the an-

tenal cavities; epistoma broadly arcuately emarginate in front, with a small obtuse median tooth, and the lobes on each side broadly rounded. Pronotum strongly transverse and feebly convex, two times as wide as long, apex and base about equal in width, widest at about apical third; sides broadly rounded at apical third, then arcuately attenuate to the posterior angles, which are nearly rectangular; anterior margin deeply arcuately emarginate, without a median lobe; base nearly truncate, with an obsolete broadly rounded lobe at middle; surface with two broad transverse depressions, one along the anterior margin, the other along the base, the latter being more deeply depressed and extending to near the lateral margins, finely, sparsely punctate, and the entire surface rather densely covered with coarse rugae, which are very irregular in shape, and becoming more or less transverse on the disk, the intervals finely and densely granulose. Scutellum small, triangular, the sides about equal in length, and the surface obsoletely granulose. Elytra distinctly wider than pronotum at base; sides broadly rounded at humeral angles, nearly parallel to behind the middle (strongly concave at basal third), where they are broadly rounded, then strongly obliquely attenuate to the tips, which are very acute and terminating in a short, acute tooth, lateral margins entire, or at most only obsoletely serrate; each elytron strongly lobed at base, with a broad, deep basal depression, but without longitudinal costae; surface finely, densely and rather regularly punctate, the punctures coarser and strongly rugose in the green colored areas, the intervals obsoletely rugose at base, becoming smooth and shining toward apex. Abdomen beneath feebly convex, finely, very sparsely and scabrously punctate, becoming more or less rugose at the sides; intervals smooth at middle, and densely granulose toward the sides; last segment armed on each side with an obtuse tooth, and broadly truncate at apex. Prosternum feebly convex; anterior margin truncate, with an obsolete lobe on each side, the margin, as well as those around coxal cavities strongly elevated; surface strongly depressed behind the anterior margin and in front of coxal cavities, causing the surface to be abruptly elevated on each side in front, coarsely and sparsely punctate, and finely rugose at sides; prosternal process feebly convex, strongly expanded behind coxal cavities, and with a large acute triangular tooth at middle of apex. Posterior tibiae without a row of long hairs on the inner margin.

Length, 11.5 mm.; width, 5 mm.

Type locality.—Rurrenabaque (Beni River), Bolivia.

Type.—Cat. No. 26967, U.S.N.M.

Described from a single specimen collected during October, 1921.

The species is closely allied to *buqueti*, described from Colombia by Gory, but can be separated from that species by the pronotum not narrower in front than behind, and the lateral margins of the elytra entire posteriorly, and not serrate.

CONOGNATHA AMOENA Kirby

Conognatha amoena KIRBY, Trans. Linn. Soc., London, vol. 12, 1818, p. 381.

A single example of this beautiful species was collected at Rurenouaque (Beni River), during December, 1921.

AUTARCHONTES LOPEZI, new species

Form large, robust, and strongly shining; head cupreous, more or less aureus on the front, and becoming purplish-red, with feeble greenish reflection on the occiput; pronotum blackish-green, with a distinct purpureous or violaceous tinge, especially toward the sides; scutellum and elytra blackish-green, the latter with the apex cyaneous, the sides feebly purplish, and each elytron ornated with three small cinerous spots arranged in a straight line in the concavity near suture, and located as follows: one just in front of middle, one at apical third, and the other near apex; beneath bluish or greenish-black, with a strong purplish tinge, and the legs violaceous; tarsi and antennae piceous, with a feeble aeneous tinge.

Head with the front rather wide, feebly convex, sides feebly arcuately expanded near vertex, broadly and deeply depressed from occiput to epistoma, the depression becoming broader and more flattened behind the epistoma; surface coarsely and rather densely punctate on the front, (except behind the epistoma where it is finely, densely punctate, and sparsely clothed with fine cinereous hairs), becoming coarsely and more or less concentrically rugous on the occiput; epistoma broadly and deeply arcuately emarginate in front, with a large obtuse tooth on each side of the emargination; antennae scarcely reaching to middle of pronotum, and serrate from the fourth joint. Pronotum one and one-third times as wide as long, base and apex about equal in width, and widest at apical fourth; sides feebly arcuately expanded from apical angles to middle, then obsolete narrowed to near the posterior angles, where they are feebly expanded, with the angles nearly rectangular; lateral margin when viewed from the side strongly sinuate and the two margins separated; anterior margin feebly arcuately emarginate, with a broadly rounded median lobe; base feebly emarginate at middle of each elytron with a broadly rounded median lobe, which is truncate in front of scutellum; disk moderately convex, with two rather deep depressions at the middle, the posterior one being broader and deeper, and on each side with a deep elongate depression on the inner side of the lateral carina, the carina distinct, and extending from

the posterior angles arcuately forward to the middle, where it is joined to the lateral margin; surface coarsely and densely rugous, the rugae more or less transverse on the disk, but becoming more irregular toward the sides, sparsely, finely punctate, and sparsely clothed with cinereous hairs in the depressed areas. Scutellum strongly, transversely carinate, and strongly acuminate at apex; surface finely and obsoletely reticulate. Elytra slightly wider than pronotum at base, feebly expanded behind the humeral angles, broadly constricted at middle, feebly arcuately expanded behind middle, then obliquely attenuate to near the tips, which are feebly expanded, subtruncate, coarsely serrate, and with a long, acute spine at the middle of each elytron; sides of abdomen broadly exposed above; disk feebly convex, and each elytron with an obsolete costa at middle, causing a rather deep concave depression along the suture, which is feebly elevated posteriorly; basal depressions broad and deep; surface shining, rather coarsely and obsoletely imbricate-punctate, and sparsely clothed with very short, inconspicuous hairs. Abdomen beneath finely and rather densely punctate, becoming irregularly striolate toward the sides, sparsely clothed with very short cinereous hairs, and with a large densely pubescent triangular spot on each side of the third segment; intervals densely and finely granulose; first segment with a small round depression at middle; last segment broadly rounded at apex; vertical portion of third segment densely clothed with recumbent cinereous pubescence; pygidium without a median carina at apex. Prosternum feebly, irregularly striolate, finely and sparsely punctate, and sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous hairs; prosternal lobe broadly rounded in front, broadly arcuately emarginate at middle, and strongly declivous; prosternal process rather broad, sides feebly arcuately emarginate to behind the coxal cavities, where they are expanded, then abruptly narrowed to the apex, which is acute; sides of prosternum, metasternum and mesosternum more densely clothed with recumbent cinereous pubescence than rest of body. Hind tarsi three-fourths as long as tibiae, the first joint as long as the following three joints united. Anterior and middle tibiae slender, feebly arcuate, and subcylindrical, and more or less mucronate at the apex; posterior pair straight, strongly flattened, and with a series of stiff hairs on the outer margin. Tarsal claws similar on all feet, deeply cleft, the teeth about equal in width, the inner one slightly shorter than the outer one, and slightly turned inward.

Length, 11.5 mm.; width, 2.75 mm.

Type locality.—Reyes, Bolivia.

Type.—Cat. No. 26968, U.S.N.M.

Described from a unique specimen, probably a female, collected at the type locality during October, 1921.

AGRILUS BOLIVIENSIS, new species

Male.—Form small, slender, and moderately shining; head emerald-green in front, becoming aureus, reddish and brownish-cupreous on the occiput; pronotum green, with a purplish tinge; elytra black, with a feeble purplish reflection, and each elytron ornated with cinereous pubescence as follows: A small, sparsely clothed spot in basal depression; an oblong, feebly impressed spot near sutural margin at basal third; and a similar one near the apical third. Beneath piceous, with a strong aeneous and cupreous tinge, and more shining than above; legs aeneo-viridis, more or less cupreous, and the tarsi blackish. Antennae aeneo-viridis.

Head with the front rather narrow, nearly flat, the sides strongly arcuately expanded at vertex, front without depressions, but with a rather deep, narrow longitudinal groove on the occiput and vertex; surface coarsely, densely granulose, and feebly scabrous on the front, becoming feebly longitudinally rugose on the occiput, and without any distinct pubescence; epistoma narrow between the antennae, and deeply, arcuately emarginate in front; antennae rather short, not extending to middle of pronotum, and serrate from the fourth joint. Pronotum one and one-third times as wide as long, distinctly wider in front than behind, and widest near apical fourth; sides feebly rounded from apical angles to behind the middle, then more obliquely narrowed to near the posterior angles, where they are feebly expanded, when viewed from the side the two margins are feebly sinuate, separated anteriorly, and connected to each other near posterior angles; anterior margin deeply arcuately emarginate, with a broadly rounded median lobe; base strongly emarginate at the middle of each elytron, and the median lobe broadly rounded, and more or less truncate in front of scutellum; disk moderately convex, without any distinct median depressions, but with a shallow depression on each side along the lateral carina, which is not sharply defined, slightly arcuate, and extending from the posterior angle to the lateral margin at middle; surface densely, but not very coarsely rugose, the rugae more or less transverse on the disk, but becoming more irregular and obsolete toward the sides, the intervals densely granulose, with numerous fine punctures along the rugae, and without any conspicuous pubescence. Scutellum strongly transversely carinate, and strongly acuminate at the apex; surface finely and densely reticulate. Elytra slightly wider than pronotum at base; sides parallel for a short distance behind base, broadly arcuately constricted at middle, broadly expanded at apical third, then obliquely attenuate to the tips, which are separately acutely rounded, and rather coarsely dentate; sides of abdomen narrowly exposed above; disk feebly convex, and each elytron with a broad deep basal de-

pression, and an obsolete longitudinal depression along the sutural margin, which is slightly elevated posteriorly; surface rather densely and finely imbricate-punctate, and besides the cinereous pubescent spots, is sparsely clothed with very short inconspicuous hairs. Abdomen beneath finely and sparsely punctate, the punctures becoming denser and more or less connected to each other by striae on the basal segment, and sparsely clothed with rather long recumbent cinereous hairs, which become denser toward the sides; intervals finely and densely reticulate; first segment obsoletely flattened at middle; last segment broadly truncate and feebly emarginate at apex; vertical portion of the segments sparsely clothed with cinereous pubescence; pygidium without a median carina at apex. Prosternum finely, densely punctate, densely granulose, and sparsely clothed with moderately long semi-erect cinereous hairs; prosternal lobe broadly rounded in front and moderately declivous; prosternal process rather broad, the sides nearly parallel to the apex, which is subtruncate. Femora moderately robust, and not armed with teeth on the inner margin. Tibiae slender, anterior and middle pairs nearly straight and mucronate at apex; posterior pair straight, and strongly ciliate on outer margin near apex. Posterior tarsi three-fourths as long as the tibiae, and the first joint about equal in length to the following three joints united. Tarsal claws similar on all feet, deeply cleft at apex, the teeth about equal in length, and slightly turned inward.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the head slightly more convex, front aeneous, with a slight cupreous tinge, antennae aeneopiceous, and the prosternum not as densely pubescent.

Length, 5 mm.; width, 1.2 mm.

Type locality.—Cavinas (Beni River), Bolivia.

Type, allotype and paratypes.—Cat. No. 26969, U.S.N.M.

Described from a large series of specimens, all of which were collected at the type locality during January and February, 1922, by William M. Mann and M. R. Lopez.

This seems to be a very common species and is very uniform in size and coloration. Some of the paratypes have the pronotum and elytra more purplish than in the type, but otherwise they are identical.

AGRILUS CAVINAS, new species

Male.—Form rather small, slender and feebly shining; head emerald green in front, brownish-cupreous or aeneo-cupreous on the occiput; pronotum and elytra olivaceous-green, with an obsolete purplish reflection, and each elytron ornated with a rather broad yellow pubescent vitta along the sutural margin, extending from the basal depression to the apex, and broadly interrupted at basal fourth, behind the middle, and at the apical fourth. Beneath aeneo-cupreous,

with a rather strong purplish tinge, and more shining than above; legs aeneo-viridis, and the tarsi blackish; antennae aeneous at base, becoming piceous toward apex.

Head with the front rather narrow, nearly flat, sides strongly arcuately expanded at vertex, and without distinct depressions; surface densely coarsely granulose, and coarsely scabrous on the front, becoming coarsely, longitudinally rugose on the occiput, and clothed with a few long recumbent cinereous hairs behind the epistoma; epistoma broadly, but not very deeply arcuately emarginate in front; antennae short, not reaching to middle of pronotum, and serrate from the fourth joint. Pronotum one and one-half times as wide as long, slightly wider in front than behind, and widest at apical third; sides feebly arcuately rounded from apical angles to behind the middle, then nearly parallel to the posterior angles, which are rectangular, when viewed from the side the lower margin is straight, the upper one extending obliquely from the anterior margin to the lower lateral margin at middle, and widely separated from it anteriorly; anterior margin feebly, arcuately emarginate, with a broadly rounded median lobe; base strongly emarginate at middle of each elytron, with a broadly rounded median lobe, which is broadly truncate in front of scutellum; disk moderately convex, with a round shallow median depression in front of scutellum, and on each side with a rather deep depression extending arcuately around the inner side of the lateral carina to the lateral margin at middle, the lateral carina broadly elevated, but not sharply distinct, and extending arcuately from the posterior angle to lateral margin near middle, but not connected to it; surface coarsely and densely rugose, the rugae more or less transverse on the disk, but becoming more irregular toward the sides, the intervals densely granulose, with numerous fine punctures along the rugae, and sparsely clothed with rather short cinereous hairs in the depressed areas. Scutellum strongly transversely carinate, and strongly acuminate at apex; surface finely and densely granulose. Elytra slightly wider than pronotum at base; sides parallel for a short distance behind base, broadly arcuately constricted at middle, broadly expanded at apical third, then obliquely narrowed to the tips, which are separately obtusely rounded, and strongly dentate; sides of abdomen narrowly exposed above; disk feebly convex, and each elytron with a broad, rather deep basal depression, and an obsolete longitudinal depression along the sutural margin, which is feebly elevated posteriorly; surface coarsely and densely imbricate-punctate, and densely, finely granulose. Abdomen beneath finely and sparsely punctate, the punctures more or less transversely connected by striae on the basal segment, very sparsely clothed with short recumbent

cinereous hairs, and with a more densely pubescent spot at the sides of the segments; intervals finely and densely reticulate; first segment convex at middle, and without any median depressions; last segment broadly rounded at apex; pygidium without a median carina at apex. Prosternum finely, densely punctate, and rather densely clothed with moderately long, semi-erect cinereous hairs; prosternal lobe broadly rounded in front, obsoletely emarginate at middle, and moderately declivous; prosternal process rather broad, the sides nearly parallel to the apex, which is broadly rounded. Femora robust, especially the posterior ones, and not armed with teeth on the inner margin. Tibiae slender; anterior and middle pairs with a small spine at apex, the former slightly arcuate; posterior pair straight, and strongly ciliate on outer margin on apical half. Posterior tarsi about three-fourths as long as the tibiae, the first joint equal in length to the following three joints united. Tarsal claws dissimilar; claws on anterior pair deeply cleft at apex, the teeth about equal in length, and not turned inward; middle and posterior claws cleft at middle, the inner tooth broad, short, and not turned inward.

Female.—Similar to the male, but differs from it in having the front of the head wider, sides more parallel, and more aeneo-cupreous, abdomen more acutely rounded at apex, and the tarsal claws on all the feet cleft at the middle, with the inner tooth rather broad, short, and not turned inward.

Length, 6 mm.; width, 1.5 mm.

Type locality.—Cavinas (Beni River), Bolivia.

Type, allotype and paratypes.—Cat No. 26970, U.S.N.M.

Described from eleven specimens, ten males and one female, all collected at the type locality during January, 1922.

The species is very constant in size, coloration and markings, with the exception that some of the paratypes have the pubescent spots on the elytra more whitish than the type. This species is named after one of the Indian tribes.

AGRILUS TAKANA, new species

Male.—Form rather small, slender and moderately shining; head aeneo-viridis on the front, becoming purplish-black on the occiput; pronotum purplish-black; elytra bottle-green, with a feeble purplish-black reflection, and each clytron ornated with cinereous pubescence as follows: A small spot in the basal depression; a narrow impressed vitta along suture, extending from basal fourth to middle, with a small obsolete spot between its posterior extremity and the lateral margin; and a sparsely clothed area covering the apical fourth. Beneath aeneo-piceous, and more shining than above; legs

more greenish, and the tarsi piceous; antennae aeneous at base, becoming purplish toward apex.

Head with the front rather wide, nearly flat, the sides nearly parallel, and without any distinct depressions; surface densely, coarsely granulose, and densely, coarsely rugose or scabrous on the front, becoming coarsely longitudinally rugose on the occiput, and very sparsely clothed with rather long cinereous hairs behind the epistoma; epistoma wide between the antennae, and broadly, but not deeply emarginate in front; antennae rather short, reaching to middle of pronotum, and serrate from the fourth joint. Pronotum one and one-fourth times as wide as long, distinctly wider in front than behind, and widest along apical half; sides nearly parallel to middle, then arcuately narrowed to near the posterior angles, where they are feebly expanded, when viewed from the side the two margins are strongly sinuate, separated anteriorly, and connected to each other at basal third; anterior margin strongly arcuately emarginate, with a broadly rounded median lobe; base feebly emarginate at middle of each elytron, and with a broadly rounded median lobe; disk moderately convex, with two round, moderately deep median depressions, and more or less broadly depressed along the sides and at base, the lateral carina rather sharply defined, straight, and extending from the posterior angle to near the middle; surface rather irregularly rugose, the intervals finely, irregularly punctate, and finely, densely granulose, and sparsely clothed with cinereous pubescence in the depressed areas at sides. Scutellum strongly transversely carinate, and strongly acuminate at apex; surface finely and densely reticulate. Elytra distinctly wider than pronotum at base; sides parallel for a short distance behind base, broadly arcuately constricted at basal third, arcuately expanded at apical third, then obliquely attenuate to the tips, which are separately obtusely rounded, and strongly, regularly dentate; sides of abdomen covered by elytron; disk feebly convex, and each elytron with a broad, rather deep basal depression, and with an obsolete longitudinal depression along sutural margin, the depression more deeply impressed from basal fourth to middle, and the suture feebly elevated posteriorly; surface coarsely and densely imbricate-punctate. Abdomen beneath sparsely, coarsely and obsoletely punctate, becoming more or less transversely striolate at sides of basal segment, sparsely clothed with short recumbent hairs, and with a more densely pubescent spot at sides of third segment; intervals finely and densely reticulate; first segment feebly convex, and sparsely clothed with long, fine, erect hairs at the middle; last segment broadly rounded at apex, with the apical groove rounded at middle; vertical portion of the segments not conspicuously pubescent; pygidium without a median carina at apex. Prosternum coarsely, rather densely scabrous, and densely clothed with very long, erect, inconspicuous hairs;

prosternal lobe broadly rounded in front, deeply arcuately emarginate at middle, and feebly declivous; prosternal process rather broad, the sides parallel to the apex, which is broadly rounded. Femora rather slender, the anterior pair with a few obsolete teeth on the inner margin near apex. Tibiae slender, anterior and middle pairs feebly arcuate, and armed with a sharp curved spine on inner margin at apex; posterior pair straight, feebly flattened, and strongly ciliate on outer margin on apical half. Posterior tarsi about as long as the tibiae, and the first joint as long as the following three joints united. Tarsal claws dissimilar; claws on anterior and middle feet deeply cleft near apex, the inner tooth slender, not quite as long as the outer one, and not turned inward; claws on posterior feet cleft at middle, the inner tooth broad and very short.

Female.—Differs from the male in being larger; head more convex, broader in front, sides more parallel, and the color dark brown, with an aeneous tinge; median parts of first abdominal segment and prosternum without long erect hairs; and the tarsal claws broadly cleft at middle on all the feet, the inner tooth very broad, short, and not turned inward.

Length, 5.75–7.5 mm.; width, 1.4–1.9 mm.

Type locality.—Rurrenabaque (Beni River), Bolivia.

Type and allotype.—Cat. No. 26971, U.S.N.M.

Described from two examples, male and female, collected at the type locality during October, 1921. Named after one of the Indian tribes.

AGRILUS TUMUPASAENSIS, new species

Male.—Form moderately large, elongate and feebly shining; head olivaceous-green on the front, becoming cupreous on the occiput; pronotum aeneo-brunneus, with a feeble greenish or purplish reflection; elytra bottle-green, with a distinct purplish tinge, and each elytron ornated with pale yellow recumbent pubescence arranged as follows: A rather broad vitta extending from the basal depression along the suture to middle, with an obsolete spot between its posterior extremity and the lateral margin; two oblong spots placed transversely at apical third, the sutural one slightly in advance of the lateral one; and a rather broad vitta along the suture at apex. Beneath brunneo-cupreous, more shining than above, and more or less ornated with whitish pubescent areas.

Head with the front rather narrow, nearly flat, sides feebly arcuately expanded at vertex, without any depressions on the front, but with a narrow longitudinal groove on the vertex and occiput; surface coarsely, densely scabrous, or irregularly rugose on the front, becoming coarsely, longitudinally rugose on the occiput, and sparsely clothed with rather long recumbent hairs on the front; epistoma

broadly, but not very deeply arcuately emarginate in front; antennae rather long, extending beyond middle of pronotum and serrate from the fourth joint. Pronotum about one and one-fourth times as wide as long, distinctly wider in front than behind, and widest at apical angles; sides obliquely narrowed from apical angles to the base, where they are feebly expanded, when viewed from the side the lower margin is nearly straight, the upper one sinuate, strongly arcuate anteriorly and connected to the lower margin at posterior angle; anterior margin deeply arcuately emarginate, with a broadly rounded median lobe; base feebly sinuate on each side, with a broadly rounded median lobe, which is truncate in front of scutellum; disk moderately convex, with a rather broad, deep median depression extending from anterior margin to base, and on each side with a sinuate depression extending from the base along inner side of lateral carina to anterior angle, the lateral carina sharply defined, straight, and extending from base to near the middle, where it is slightly arcuate; surface coarsely and densely rugose, the rugae more or less transverse on the disk, but becoming more obsolete and irregular toward the sides, finely and rather densely punctate between the rugae, and rather densely clothed with moderately long, yellowish hairs in the depressed areas. Scutellum strongly transversely carinate, and strongly acuminate at apex; surface densely and finely reticulate. Elytra distinctly wider than pronotum at base; sides feebly, arcuately expanded for a short distance behind the humeral angles, broadly arcuately constricted near middle, feebly expanded at apical third, then obliquely attenuate to the tips, which are strongly, coarsely dentate, the median tooth of each elytron being the longest; sides of abdomen narrowly exposed above; disk feebly convex, and each elytron with a broad, deep basal depression, and with a more or less distinct longitudinal depression along the sutural margin, which is feebly elevated posteriorly; surface finely, densely imbricate-punctate, and besides the yellowish pubescent areas, is sparsely clothed with very short inconspicuous hairs. Abdomen beneath sparsely, finely punctate, the punctures becoming denser and more or less connected toward the sides, very sparsely clothed with short recumbent hairs, and with a more densely pubescent spot at the sides of the segments; intervals nearly smooth; first segment convex at middle, and without any median depression; last segment rather acutely rounded at apex; vertical portion of the segments rather densely clothed with recumbent yellowish pubescence; pygidium without a median carina at apex. Prosternum sparsely, finely punctate, densely, coarsely granulose, and sparsely clothed with moderately long semi-erect cinereous hairs; prosternal lobe broadly rounded in front, obsoletely emarginate at middle, and feebly de-

clivous; prosternal process rather wide, the sides parallel to behind the coxal cavities, then abruptly narrowed to the apex, which is acute. Femora moderately robust, and with a few obsolete teeth on the inner margin near apex. Tibiae slender, anterior and middle pairs feebly arcuate, and armed with a sharp curved spine on inner margin at apex; posterior pair straight, subcylindrical, and strongly ciliate on outer margin on apical half. Posterior tarsi seven-ninths as long as the tibiae, and the first joint about equal in length to the following three joints united. Tarsal claws dissimilar; claws on anterior and middle tarsi deeply cleft at apex, the two teeth slender and about equal in length; anterior claws cleft at middle, the inner tooth broad, short, and not turned inward.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the head more convex, slightly wider, sides more parallel, the front more sparsely, coarsely punctured, and entirely reddish-cupreous, pronotum and elytra more greenish, the pubescence more whitish, and the two posterior pubescent spots along suture connected, abdomen acutely rounded at apex, and the tarsal claws broadly cleft at middle on all feet, the inner tooth broad, short, and not turned inward.

Length, 8.5–9.5 mm.; width, 2–2.1 mm.

Type locality.—Tumupasa, Bolivia.

Type, allotype and paratypes.—Cat. No. 26972, U.S.N.M.

Described from six specimens, five males and one female, collected at the type locality during December, 1921.

In some of the paratypes the dorsal surface is more purplish and the pubescence more whitish, otherwise they agree with the type.

AGRILUS GORAI, new species

Female.—Form rather small, slender, and moderately shining; above black, with an obsolete purplish reflection, the head more or less aeneous in front, and each elytron ornated with cinereous pubescence as follows: A sparsely clothed area surrounding the scutellum and filling the basal depression; a wide impressed vitta, extending along the sutural margin from basal fourth to middle, and then transversely to the lateral margin; and a large spot covering the entire apical third. Beneath aeneo-piceous, with the legs more or less cupreous, and the tarsi blackish.

Head with the front wide, feebly convex, the sides feebly expanded on vertex and occiput, and with a broad shallow depression extending from the occiput to epistoma, the depression more or less obsolete on the front, but becoming more distinct on the vertex; surface densely, coarsely granulose, and coarsely, irregularly reticulate on the front, becoming coarsely longitudinally rugose on the occiput, and with only a few cinereous hairs behind the epistoma;

epistoma rather wide between the antennae, and broadly feebly arcuately emarginate in front; antennae rather long, extending to middle of the pronotum, and serrate from the fourth joint. Pronotum only slightly wider than long, distinctly wider in front than behind, and widest at apical angles; sides obliquely narrowed from the apical angles to the base, and when viewed from the side the two margins are strongly sinuate, separated anteriorly, and connected to each other at the basal fourth; anterior margin deeply arcuately emarginate, with a broadly rounded median lobe; base rather strongly emarginate at middle of each elytron, with a broadly rounded median lobe, which is feebly arcuately emarginate in front of scutellum; disk moderately convex, with two round shallow median depressions, and rather deeply depressed on each side along lateral margin, the lateral carina not very sharply defined, nearly straight, and extending from the posterior angle to basal fourth; surface finely and densely rugose, the rugae more or less concentric on the disk, the intervals densely granulose, with numerous fine punctures along the rugae, and clothed with a few short cinereous hairs on the depressed areas along sides. Scutellum strongly transversely carinate, and strongly acuminate at apex; surface finely and densely reticulate. Elytra slightly wider than pronotum at base; sides parallel for a short distance behind base, broadly and strongly arcuately constricted at middle, feebly arcuately expanded at apical third, then obliquely attenuate to the tips, which are subtruncate, strongly dentate, with the median tooth of each elytron much longer than the others; disk feebly convex, and each elytron with a very broad, moderately deep basal depression, and an obsolete longitudinal depression along the sutural margin, the depression more deeply impressed from basal fourth to middle, and the suture feebly elevated posteriorly; sides of abdomen broadly exposed above; surface coarsely and densely imbricate-punctate, and besides the cinereous pubescent areas, is sparsely clothed with short inconspicuous hairs. Abdomen beneath sparsely, finely punctate, the punctures becoming denser and feebly striolate toward the sides, very sparsely clothed with short recumbent cinereous hairs, and with a slightly denser pubescent spot at the sides of the segments; intervals obsoletely reticulate; first segment convex at middle, without any median depression; last segment acutely rounded at apex; vertical portion of first segment with a densely pubescent spot; pygidium without a median carina at apex. Prosternum sparsely finely scabrous, more or less rugose, and very sparsely clothed with short recumbent cinereous hairs; prosternal lobe broadly rounded in front, obsoletely emarginate at middle, and moderately declivous; prosternal process rather broad, the sides nearly parallel

to apex, which is broadly rounded. Femora not armed with teeth on the inner margin. Tibiae slender, the anterior pair feebly arcuate and slightly mucronate at the apex. Posterior tarsi about three-fourths as long as the tibiae, and the first joint about as long as the following three joints united. Tarsal claws similar on all feet, cleft at middle, the inner tooth broad, very short, and not turned inward.

Length, 6.25 mm.; width, 1.4 mm.

Type locality.—Tumupasa, Bolivia.

Type.—Cat. No. 26973, U.S.N.M.

Described from a unique female collected at the type locality during December, 1921. This species is named after one of the Indian tribes.

AGRILUS BENIENSIS, new species

Male.—Form moderately large, rather slender, strongly acuminate posteriorly, and subopaque; head bluish-green on the front, becoming aeneo-brunneous on the occiput; pronotum aeneo-brunneous, the aeneous tinge becoming more distinct toward the sides; elytra brunneo-purpureous, with feeble aeneous reflection, and each elytron ornated with a narrow pale yellow pubescent vitta, extending along suture from basal depression to apex. Beneath aeneo-cupreous, more shining than above; legs more or less greenish, and the tarsi piceous; antennae with the basal joints aeneous, and the exterior ones piceous above, and reddish-cupreous beneath.

Head with the front narrow, nearly flat, the sides strongly arcuately expanded at vertex, and with an obsolete longitudinal depression extending from the occiput to epistoma; surface densely, coarsely granulose, and coarsely scabrous on the front, becoming coarsely longitudinally rugose on the occiput, and very sparsely clothed with cinereous hairs behind the epistoma; epistoma narrow between the antennae, and deeply arcuately emarginate in front; antennae rather long, extending slightly beyond middle of pronotum and serrate from the fourth joint. Pronotum only slightly wider than long, distinctly wider in front than behind, and widest near apical angles; sides arcuately narrowed from anterior angles to the base, where they are feebly expanded, when viewed from the side the two margins are rather strongly sinuate, separated anteriorly, and connected to each other at posterior angle; anterior margin deeply arcuately emarginate, with a broadly rounded median lobe; base strongly emarginate at middle of each elytron, with a broadly rounded median lobe, which is broadly truncate in front of scutellum; disk moderately convex, with two round, rather deep median depressions, and on each side with rather deep depression extending from the base along inner side of lateral carina to the apical angle,

the lateral carina sharply defined, extending arcuately from the posterior angle to the lateral margin at middle; surface feebly irregularly rugose, finely, densely granulose, and finely, deeply and irregularly punctate, and clothed with a few scattered cinereous hairs. Scutellum strongly transversely carinate, and strongly acuminate at apex; surface finely and densely reticulate. Elytra slightly wider than pronotum at base, and strongly acuminate posteriorly; sides feebly arcuately expanded behind the humeral angles for a short distance, broadly arcuately constricted near middle, feebly broadly expanded at apical third, then obliquely attenuate to the tips, which are separately acutely rounded, strongly dentate, and each elytron terminating in a short spine at the middle; sides of abdomen narrowly exposed above; disk feebly convex, and each elytron with a broad, moderately deep basal depression, and with a moderately deep longitudinal depression along the sutural margin, which is feebly elevated posteriorly; surface rather finely and very densely imbricate-punctate. Abdomen beneath finely and rather densely punctate, and more or less transversely striolate, sparsely clothed with short recumbent cinereous hairs, and with a slightly denser pubescent spot at the sides of the segments; intervals finely obsolete reticulate; first segment strongly compressed laterally, with a strongly elevated, transversely arcuate median carina at apex; last segment broadly subtruncate at apex, with the apical groove feebly emarginate at middle; vertical portion of the segments not conspicuously pubescent; pygidium with a strongly projecting carina at apex, the carina truncate at tip. Prosternum densely, coarsely scabrous, and sparsely clothed with moderately long semi-erect cinereous hairs; posternal lobe broadly rounded in front, and moderately declivous; prosternal process rather broad, sides feebly arcuately emarginate to behind the coxal cavities, where they are expanded, then abruptly narrowed to the apex, which is acute. Femora robust, the anterior pair with a few obsolete teeth on the inner margin near apex. Tibiae slender; anterior pair strongly arcuate, with a sharp curved spine on inner margin at apex; middle pair feebly arcuate, with a similar tooth at apex; posterior pair straight, more or less flattened, and feebly expanded at apex. Posterior tarsi two-thirds as long as the tibiae, and the first joint about equal in length to the following three joints united. Tarsal claws dissimilar, anterior and middle claws feebly cleft at apex, forming two short teeth of equal length; posterior claws cleft near middle, the inner tooth slender, not quite as long as outer one, and not turned inward.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the head a little more convex, and the surface a little more coarsely punctate, pubescence on elytra more cinereous, abdomen with the first segment regularly

convex, the sides not as densely pubescent, and the claws similar on all feet, cleft near the middle, the inner tooth slender, not quite as long as the outer one, and not turned inward.

Length, 5.7–7.25 mm.; width, 1.2–1.4 mm.

Type locality.—Cachuela Esperanza (Beni River), Bolivia.

Type, allotype, and paratype.—Cat. No. 26974, U.S.N.M.

Described from three specimens, one male and two females, collected at the type locality during March, 1922.

The paratype differs from the allotype in having the pubescence on the elytra pale yellow, and the carina on pygidium not projecting beyond the tip.

AGRILUS MANNI, new species

Female.—Form large, robust and subopaque; head purpureous, with a distinct cupreous tinge; pronotum and elytra purpureous, with a feeble olivaceous reflection, and each elytron with a broad, obsolete pubescent vitta along the suture; beneath brunneous, with purplish or cupreous reflections, and more or less ornated with yellowish-white pubescent areas.

Head with the front rather wide, nearly flat, sides broadly arcuately expanded, with a broad, deep concavity on the vertex and occiput, composed of three depressions arranged in the form of a triangle, of which the posterior one is the deepest, the depression extending transversely to the lateral margins; there is also a broad shallow longitudinal depression behind the epistoma; surface coarsely, irregularly and rather densely punctate, the punctures more or less confluent and forming irregular rugae, the intervals obsoletely granulose, and clothed with a few very short cinereous hairs behind the epistoma; epistoma narrow between the antennae, feebly arcuately emarginate in front, with a broad, obsolete tooth on each side of the emargination; antennae short, extending a little beyond the anterior margin of pronotum, and serrate from the fourth joint. Pronotum one and one-third times as wide as long, apex and base nearly equal in width, and widest at middle; sides rather strongly arcuately rounded; when viewed from the side the upper margin is sharply defined and feebly sinuate, and the lower one represented by an abbreviated short carina connected to the upper margin at middle and not extending to the front margin; anterior margin feebly arcuately emarginate, with an obsolete broadly rounded median lobe; base broadly arcuately emarginate from posterior angles to scutellum, in front of which the lobe is subtruncate; disk moderately convex, with a broad, moderately deep median depression, extending from anterior margin to base, and becoming deeper posteriorly, and on each side with a rather deep depression extending along inner side of lateral carina to the lateral margin

at middle, the lateral carina broadly rounded, not sharply defined on top, and extending from the base near posterior angle parallel with the margin to near middle, then turning arcuately to the lateral margin, with which it is obsoletely connected; surface coarsely and densely rugose, the rugae more or less transverse on the disk, but becoming more irregular toward the sides, finely and rather densely punctate between the rugae, and sparsely clothed with recumbent pubescence, which is short on the disk, but becoming longer, denser and more yellowish toward the anterior angles. Scutellum not transversely carinate, nor strongly acuminate at apex; surface finely and densely reticulate. Elytra as wide as pronotum at base; sides parallel and feebly sinuate for a short distance behind base, broadly arcuately constricted near middle, feebly expanded at apical third, then feebly attenuate to the apex, which is deeply arcuately emarginate, obsoletely dentate, and each elytron terminating in a long acute spine at the lateral margin; sides of abdomen broadly exposed above; disk feebly convex, and each elytron with a rather shallow, broad basal depression, and a broad obsolete longitudinal depression along the sutural margin, which is scarcely elevated posteriorly; surface densely and coarsely imbricate-punctate at the sides, but the punctuation becoming finer in the sutural depression. Abdomen beneath densely, finely, but not deeply punctate, the punctures connected transversely by obsolete striae on the basal segments, very sparsely clothed with short inconspicuous hairs, and with a large densely pubescent spot at the sides of the segments; intervals obsoletely granulose; first segment convex at middle, and without any median depression; last segment broadly rounded at apex; vertical portion of the first and second segments densely clothed with yellowish pubescence; pygidium without a median carina at apex. Prosternum coarsely, densely rugose, densely, irregularly punctate, and rather densely clothed with short recumbent cinereous hairs; prosternal lobe broadly rounded in front, obsoletely emarginate at middle, and strongly declivous; prosternal process nearly parallel to behind the coxal cavities, then strongly attenuate to the apex, which is rather acutely rounded. Femora not armed with teeth on inner margin. Tibiae slender, the anterior pair feebly arcuate and rather strongly mucronate at the apex. Posterior tarsi longer than the tibiae, and the first joint slightly longer than the following three joints united. Tarsal claws similar on all feet, cleft at middle, the inner tooth broad, only one-half as long as the outer tooth, and not turned inward.

Length, 11 mm.; width, 2.5 mm.

Type locality.—Rosario (Lake Rogagua), Bolivia.

Type.—Cat. No. 26975, U.S.N.M.

Described from a unique female collected at the type locality during November, 1921.

AGRILUS AURITUS Chevrolat

Agrilus auritus CHEVROLAT Silbermann's Rev. Ent., vol. 5, 1838, pp. 93-94.

One example collected at Rio Colorado, Bolivia, during September, 1921.

This beautiful species is quite distinct from most of the species of *Agrilus*. It is much flattened above, elytra nearly parallel, black, with the front of head and sides of the pronotum reddish, the antennae strongly pectinate, and should probably be taken as the type of a new genus.

GERALIUS FURCIVENTRIS (Chevrolat)

Stenogaster furciventris CHEVROLAT, Silbermann's Rev. Ent., vol. 5, 1838, pp. 88-89.

Two specimens of this species were collected at Rosario (Lake Rogagua), during November, 1921.

PARAGRILUS PURPUREUS, new species

Male.—Narrowly elongate, and moderately shining; above black, with a strong purplish tinge; beneath piceous with a feeble aeneous or cupreous reflection.

Head feebly convex, not flattened behind the epistoma, but with a round, moderately deep depression on the front, and a feeble longitudinal groove on the vertex, the groove not extended on the occiput; surface glabrous, coarsely and densely granulose, with the punctures only obsoletely indicated; antennal cavities nearly contiguous; epistoma broadly, but feebly arcuately emarginate in front. Pronotum moderately, regularly convex, slightly wider than long, feebly narrower in front than behind; sides when viewed from above, feebly arcuately expanded from anterior angles to apical fourth, then nearly parallel to the posterior angles, which are obtusely rounded; anterior margin bisinuate, with the median lobe broadly rounded; base deeply, arcuately emarginate on each side, with the median lobe strongly produced, broadly truncate, and feebly emarginate in front of scutellum; surface with a broad, shallow depression, extending obliquely from near the lateral margin at middle to the elytral lobe, then transversely along the base, and more deeply depressed in front of scutellum, densely, coarsely granulose, and rather sparsely obsoletely punctate, the punctures large, very shallow, denser toward the sides, and forming more or less distinct transverse or broadly arcuate rugae on the disk. Scutellum triangular, acute at apex, with the surface densely and coarsely granulose. Elytra with the sides broadly rounded behind the humeral angles, strongly, broadly arcu-

ately constricted at middle, then broadly arcuately expanded at apical third, and finally obliquely attenuate to the tips, which are conjointly broadly subtruncate, with the lateral margins entire; humeri moderately developed; each elytron with a rather broad, deep basal depression, with a distinct feebly arcuate lateral carina extending from the humerus to middle of elytron, and with the suture strongly elevated from basal fourth to apex; surface coarsely, densely granulose, with a few obsolete punctures, which have a tendency of forming rows on the disk, and clothed with a few very short inconspicuous hairs. Abdomen beneath finely, densely granulose, with a few obsolete punctures intermixed, and sparsely clothed with very short, inconspicuous hairs.

Length, 4.5 mm.; width, 1.1 mm.

Type locality.—Rio Mapiri (near mouth), Bolivia.

Other localities.—Huachi (Beni River), Bolivia.

Type and paratypes.—Cat. No. 26976, U.S.N.M.

Described from six specimens, the type and two paratypes collected during September, 1921, near the mouth of the Rio Mapiri, and three paratypes collected during the same month at Huachi, on the Beni River.

PARAGRILUS OPACIPENNIS, new species

Male.—Narrowly elongated; head and pronotum dark aeneous, the latter with the median part more aureo-aeneous, and moderately shining; scutellum and elytra black, strongly opaque, with the reliefs more shining; beneath black, and more shining than above.

Head feebly convex, not flattened behind the epistoma, but with a rather broad, moderately deep longitudinal groove extending from occiput to middle of front; surface glabrous, densely, obsoletely granulose, and rather densely, coarsely punctate, the punctures shallow, irregularly placed, and becoming somewhat confluent and transversely rugose behind the epistoma; antennal cavities nearly contiguous; epistoma broadly, but feebly arcuately emarginate in front. Pronotum feebly, regularly convex, one and one-third times as wide as long, apex and base about equal in width, and widest at apical third; sides when viewed from above arcuately expanded from anterior angles to apical third, where they are obtusely rounded, then strongly obliquely attenuate to the posterior angles, which are obtusely rounded; anterior margin bisinuate, with the median lobe broadly rounded; base deeply arcuately emarginate on each side, with the median lobe moderately produced and broadly subtruncate in front of scutellum; surface with two broad, rather deep depressions on each side, one near the lateral margin at apical third, the other in front of the basal emargination, densely, coarsely granulose, especially near the posterior angles, and very strongly, ir-

regularly transversely rugose on the disk. Scutellum triangular, acute at apex, with the surface densely and coarsely granulose. Elytra with the sides slightly rounded behind the humeral angles, feebly broadly arcuately constricted at middle, then broadly arcuately expanded at apical fourth, and finally arcuately attenuate to the tips, which are separately broadly rounded, with the lateral margins entire; humeri rather strongly developed; each elytron with a broad, moderately deep basal depression, with a short straight lateral carina extending from humerus to middle of elytron, and with the suture elevated from basal third to apex; surface opaque, densely, coarsely granulose, with numerous short transverse elevations, which are irregularly placed and more shining than the intervals. Abdomen beneath densely and rather coarsely granulose, and rather densely punctate, the punctures large, very shallow, and nearly obsolete, and sparsely clothed with very short, inconspicuous hairs.

Length, 3.75 mm.; width, 1 mm.

Type locality.—Rosario (Lake Rogagua), Bolivia.

Type.—Cat. No. 26977, U.S.N.M.

Described from a unique male collected at the type locality during November, 1921.

PARAGRILUS HOLOMELAS, new species

Narrowly elongate, uniformly piceous above and beneath, and strongly shining.

Head feebly convex and only obsoletely flattened behind the epistoma, with a round, moderately deep depression on the front, and a broad longitudinal groove on the vertex, the groove not extended on the occiput; surface densely, coarsely granulose, with a few large, obsolete punctures intermixed, the punctures shallow, irregular in shape, and becoming more closely placed behind the epistoma, where the surface is also rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, scale-like cinereous hairs; antennal cavities narrowly separated on the front; epistoma broadly, deeply arcuately emarginate in front. Pronotum moderately, regularly convex, slightly wider than long, apex and base about equal in width, and widest at apical third; sides when viewed from above arcuately expanded from anterior angles to apical third, where they are broadly rounded, then feebly obliquely attenuate to the posterior angles, which are rectangular; anterior margin bisinuate, with the median lobe broadly rounded; base strongly angularly emarginate on each side, with the median lobe moderately produced, and broadly subtruncate in front of scutellum; surface with a broad, very deep depression, extending obliquely from near the apical angles to the basal emargination, then transversely along the base, the groove more deeply impressed at the posterior angles, in front of which is a broadly rounded eleva-

tion, nearly smooth, only indistinctly punctate and granulose. Scutellum triangular, acute at apex, with the surface obsoletely granulose. Elytra with the sides broadly rounded behind the humeral angles, strongly, broadly, arcuately constricted at middle, then broadly arcuately expanded at apical third, and finally obliquely attenuate to the tips, which are separately broadly rounded, with the lateral margins entire; humeri moderately developed; each elytron with a broad, rather shallow basal depression, with a distinct feebly sinuate lateral carina extending from the humeral angle to a little beyond the middle of elytron, and with the suture strongly elevated from basal fourth to apex; surface coarsely densely granulose, and feebly transversely rugose on the disk, with a few obsolete punctures, which have a tendency of forming rows on the disk. Abdomen beneath densely, finely granulose, with a few obsolete punctures intermixed, and sparsely clothed with very short inconspicuous hairs.

Length, 3.5 mm.; width, 1 mm.

Type locality.—Rurrenabaque (Beni River), Bolivia.

Type.—Cat. No. 26978, U.S.N.M.

Described from a unique specimen, probably a female, collected at the type locality during December, 1921.

PARAGRILUS PULCHELLUS, new species

Male.—Rather broadly elongate, and moderately shining; head aeneous; pronotum and scutellum aeneo-cupreous, the former with the disk purplish, and the median part of a more or less dark bluish color; elytra dark blue, with a strong purplish tinge in certain lights; beneath piceous, with a feeble aeneous reflection, and more shining than above.

Head moderately convex, distinctly flattened behind the epistoma, with a longitudinal groove extending from the occiput to flattened area in front, the groove rather obsolete on the occiput, and more broadly and deeply impressed on front; surface coarsely, densely granulose, and rather densely coarsely punctate, the punctures very shallow, irregularly placed, and becoming denser on the flattened area behind epistoma, where the surface is densely clothed with short, recumbent, scale-like yellow hairs; antennal cavities separated on the front by about the diameter of the cavities; epistoma broadly, deeply, arcuately emarginate in front. Pronotum feebly convex, rather uneven, one and one-third times as wide as long, apex and base about equal in width, and widest just behind the middle; sides when viewed from above feebly arcuately expanded to just behind the middle, then arcuately emarginate and feebly attenuate to posterior angles, which are rectangular; anterior margin bisinuate, with the median lobe broadly rounded; base abruptly, but feebly ar-

cuately emarginate on each side, with the median lobe moderately produced, and broadly rounded in front of scutellum; surface with a broad, rather deep depression, extending from near the lateral margin at middle, obliquely backward and covering the entire postero-median part, the depression more deeply depressed posteriorly, with the sides abruptly marked, densely, coarsely granulose, and strongly, irregularly, transversely rugose on the disk. Scutellum triangular, acute at apex, with the surface coarsely and densely granulose. Elytra with the sides moderately expanded behind the humeral angles, feebly, broadly arcuately constricted near basal third, then broadly arcuately expanded at apical third, and finally arcuately attenuate to the tips, which are separately broadly rounded, with the lateral margins entire; humeri feebly developed; each elytron with a broad, very shallow basal depression, with a short, straight, strongly elevated carina extending from the humerus to middle of elytron, and with the suture feebly elevated posteriorly; surface coarsely, densely granulose, obsoletely rugose, with few obsolete punctures, which have a tendency of forming rows on the disk, and sparsely clothed with very short, inconspicuous hairs. Abdomen beneath finely, densely granulose, with a few obsolete punctures intermixed, and sparsely clothed with very short inconspicuous hairs.

Length, 4.75 mm.; width, 1.5 mm.

Type locality.—Huachi (Beni River), Bolivia.

Type.—Cat. No. 26979, U.S.N.M.

Described from a unique male, collected at the type locality during September, 1921.

PACHYSCELUS CAVINAS, new species

Female.—Broadly cuneiform, distinctly longer than wide, broadly rounded in front, strongly attenuate posteriorly, distinctly narrower behind than in front, and the surface glabrous and moderately shining; head, pronotum, and scutellum green, with a feeble aeneous tinge; elytra dark greenish-blue, with a distinct violaceous reflection, especially toward the sides; beneath piceous, and more shining than above.

Head feebly and evenly convex, deeply embedded in the prothorax, without any depression, but with a very narrow, obsolete groove, which is only indicated on the front; surface glabrous, nearly smooth on the occiput, but becoming finely and densely granulose toward the epistoma, and with a few coarse, irregularly placed punctures intermixed. Pronotum nearly flat, strongly declivous at anterior angles, four times as wide as long at middle, very much narrower in front than behind, and widest at base; sides strongly obliquely attenuate (feebly arcuate) from base to anterior angles,

which are acutely angulated; anterior margin broadly and deeply arcuately emarginate; base transversely sinuate, acutely emarginate at elytral lobes, and broadly truncate in front of scutellum; posterior angles acute, projecting slightly beyond the humeral angles of elytra and fitting closely to them; surface glabrous, sparsely and very irregularly punctate, the punctures finer on the median part, but becoming coarser toward the sides; intervals nearly smooth on the disk, and finely, densely granulose along the lateral margins. Scutellum wider than long, glabrous, smooth, with the anterior angles rectangular. Elytra as wide as pronotum at base, and widest at basal third; humeral angles broadly rounded; sides arcuately expanded to basal third, where they are broadly rounded, then obliquely attenuate to near the tips, which are conjointly rather narrowly rounded, the lateral margins strongly serrate, and when viewed from the side are nearly straight, except for an abrupt sinuation for the posterior femora; each elytron with a broad shallow depression at base, and a very broad, deeper one behind the humerus, broadly flattened at the lateral margin and extending forward to the humeral angle; surface with more or less regular rows of fine, irregularly placed punctures, which are distinct on the basal region, but becoming obsolete posteriorly, and with the intervals smooth. Abdomen beneath moderately convex, finely, sparsely, and obsoletely punctate, and clothed with a few very short, inconspicuous hairs; intervals finely and obsoletely reticulate; last segment strongly, narrowly produced, and very deeply triangularly emarginate at apex, with four sharp teeth arranged in pairs obliquely on each side of the emargination, the anterior pair shorter than the apical pair, the ventral surface with a moderately deep, longitudinal depression, extending from the apex to near the middle. Elytral epipleura narrow. Metasternum sparsely, coarsely punctate, and feebly, broadly, arcuately emarginate in front. Prosternum feebly arcuately emarginate in front, the surface nearly glabrous, smooth, and with only a few fine obsolete punctures; prosternal process four times as wide as the coxal cavities, sides feebly rounded, and broadly rounded or subtruncate at apex.

Length, 3.1 mm.; width, 2.25 mm.

Type locality.—Canamina, Bolivia.

Type and paratype.—Cat. No. 26980, U.S.N.M.

Described from two females collected at the type locality during January, 1922.

PACHYSCHELUS JUCUNDUS (Kirsch)

Brachys jucundus KIRSCH, Berl. Ent. Zeit., vol. 17, 1873, p. 361.

One specimen collected at Rosario (Lake Rogagua), during the latter part of October, 1921, by M. R. Lopez.

PACHYSCHELUS VIRIDESCENS (Kirsch)

Brachys viridescens KIRSCH, Berl. Ent. Zeit., vol. 17, 1873, pp. 359-360.

A single example of this species was collected near the mouth of the Mapiri River, Bolivia, during September, 1921.

PACHYSCHELUS NUDUS, new species

Male.—More narrowly cuneiform than *savinas*, considerably longer than wide, broadly rounded in front, strongly attenuate posteriorly, distinctly narrower behind than in front, and the surface glabrous and moderately shining; head and pronotum aureo-viridis, the latter with a large, broadly triangular fuscous spot, the sides of the spot extending from anterior margin at middle, obliquely backward to the posterior angles; scutellum fuscous; elytra greenish-black; beneath piceous, and more shining than above.

Head feebly convex, deeply embedded in the prothorax, broadly but not deeply depressed on the front, and with a narrow obsolete longitudinal groove, extending from vertex to near the epistoma, where it terminates in a small obsolete triangular depression; surface densely and coarsely granulose, with a few coarse, irregularly placed punctures intermixed. Pronotum feebly convex, three times as wide as long at middle, much narrower in front than behind, and widest at base; sides strongly obliquely arcuate from base to anterior angles, which are acutely angulated; anterior margin broadly and deeply arcuately emarginate; base transversely sinuate, acutely emarginate at elytral lobes, and feebly broadly emarginate in front of scutellum; posterior angles acute, projecting slightly beyond the humeral angles of elytra and fitting closely to them; surface glabrous, sparsely and irregularly punctate, the punctures rather fine and more obsolete on the disk, becoming coarser at the sides, the intervals nearly smooth on the median part, but densely, finely granulose toward the lateral margins. Scutellum wider than long, glabrous, obsoletely granulose, with the anterior angles rectangular. Elytra about as wide as pronotum at base; humeral angles broadly rounded; sides nearly parallel to near the middle, then obliquely attenuate to near the tips, which are conjointly rather narrowly rounded, the lateral margins strongly serrate posteriorly, and when viewed from the side, are feebly sinuate, and with a more distinct sinuation for the posterior femora; each elytron with a broad obsolete basal depression, and with a very broad, deeper depression behind the humerus, broadly flattened along lateral margin and extending forward to the humeral angle; surface coarsely, obsoletely and irregularly punctate, and the intervals more or less obsoletely rugose. Abdomen beneath moderately

convex, densely, finely and obsoletely reticulate, and nearly glabrous; last segment acutely rounded at apex, the area in front of the marginal groove acutely rounded, with a rather acute tooth at the tip. Elytra epipleura narrow. Metasternum sparsely and coarsely punctate, and broadly, rectangularly emarginate in front. Prosternum feebly arcuately emarginate in front, the surface glabrous, obsoletely reticulate, and not distinctly punctate; prosternal process nearly four times as wide as the coxal cavities, sides feebly rounded, and broadly truncate at apex.

Length, 2.2 mm.; width, 1.4 mm.

Type locality.—Cavinas (Beni River), Bolivia.

Type.—Cat. No. 26981, U. S. N. M.

Described from a unique male collected at the type locality during January, 1922.

PACHYSCHELUS AENEICOLLIS (Kirsch)

Brachys aeneicollis KIRSCH, Berl. Ent. Zeit., vol. 17, 1873, pp. 360-361.

Two specimens of this species were collected at Huachi (Beni River), during September, 1921.

PACHYSCHELUS VIRIDULUS (Kirsch)

Brachys viridulus KIRSCH, Berl. Ent. Zeit., vol. 17, 1873, p. 362.

This species is represented by a single example collected at Riberalta (Beni River), during January, 1922.

PACHYSCHELUS NIGRIVENTRIS, new species

Female.—More narrowly cuneiform than *cavinas*, considerably longer than wide, broadly rounded in front, strongly attenuate posteriorly, distinctly narrower behind than in front, and rather strongly shining; head, pronotum and scutellum fuscous, the head with a feeble aeneous tinge, and the pronotum narrowly, obsoletely margined with green; elytra bluish-black, with a feeble violaceous reflection; beneath piceous, and more shining than above.

Head feebly convex, deeply embedded in the prothorax, and broadly, longitudinally grooved from vertex to epistoma, the groove rather deep on the front, but becoming obsolete on the vertex; surface glabrous, densely and finely granulose, with a few coarse, irregularly placed punctures intermixed. Pronotum feebly convex, three times as wide as long at middle, much narrower in front than behind, and widest at base; sides strongly obliquely arcuate from base to anterior angles, which are acutely angulated; anterior margin broadly and deeply arcuately emarginate; base transversely sinuate, acutely emarginate at elytral lobes, and nearly truncate in front of scutellum; posterior angles acute, projecting slightly beyond the humeral angles of elytra and fitting closely to them; surface sparsely clothed

with very short inconspicuous hairs, nearly smooth on the disk, but becoming finely and densely granulose, with a few coarse, shallow punctures intermixed toward the sides. Scutellum wider than long, glabrous, nearly smooth, with the anterior angles rectangular. Elytra about as wide as pronotum at base; humeral angles broadly rounded; sides parallel to near middle, then strongly obliquely attenuate to near the tips, which are conjointly rather narrowly rounded, the lateral margins strongly serrate posteriorly, and when viewed from the sides are feebly arcuate, with a feeble sinuation for the posterior femora; each elytron with a broad, obsolete basal depression, and with a broad, deeper one behind the humerus, broadly flattened along the lateral margin, and extending forward to the humeral angle; surface rather densely, coarsely and obsoletely punctate, the punctures arranged in rows and from each puncture arises a very short, recumbent, inconspicuous hair; intervals obsoletely rugose. Abdomen beneath moderately convex, densely, finely and obsoletely reticulate, and nearly glabrous; last segment strongly, narrowly produced, and armed at apex with eight, moderately long, sharp teeth, which are arcuately arranged, equally separated, and the median ones not more widely separated than the lateral ones, the ventral surface with a moderately deep, longitudinal depression, extending from the apex to near the middle, and a similar one on each side along the lateral margins. Elytral epipleura narrow. Metasternum sparsely, coarsely punctate, and feebly, broadly, rectangularly emarginate in front. Prosternum feebly arcuately emarginate in front, the surface nearly glabrous, smooth, and obsoletely reticulate; prosternal process nearly four times as wide as the coxal cavities, sides feebly rounded, and broadly truncate at apex.

Length, 2.5 mm.; width, 1.6 mm.

Type locality.—Cavinas (Beni River), Bolivia.

Type.—Cat. No. 26982, U.S.N.M.

Described from a unique female collected at the type locality during January, 1922.

PACHYSCELUS BENIENSIS, new species

Male.—Ovate, distinctly longer than wide, broadly rounded in front, more attenuate posteriorly, slightly narrower behind than in front, and the surface nearly glabrous and moderately shining; above bluish-black, with a more or less purplish tinge, the head and sides of pronotum with an aeneo-viridis reflection, and the sides of elytra more violaceous; beneath piceous.

Head feebly and evenly convex, deeply embedded in the prothorax, and without a distinct longitudinal groove or any depressions on the front; surface glabrous, densely and finely granulose, with a few coarse, irregularly placed punctures intermixed. Pro-

notum moderately convex, three times as wide as long at middle, much narrower in front than behind, and widest at base; sides strongly obliquely arcuate from base to anterior angles, which are acutely angulated; anterior margin broadly and deeply arcuately emarginate; base transversely sinuate, acutely emarginate at elytral lobes, and broadly obsolete emarginate in front of scutellum; posterior angles acute, not projecting, but fitting closely to the elytron; surface glabrous, densely, obsolete granulose, with a few coarse, obsolete and irregularly placed punctures intermixed. Scutellum wider than long, glabrous, obsolete granulose, with the anterior angles rectangular. Elytra slightly wider than pronotum at base, and widest at basal fourth; humeral angles broadly rounded; sides feebly arcuately rounded to near middle, then strongly arcuately attenuate to the tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded, the lateral margins rather strongly serrate posteriorly, and when viewed from the side are nearly straight, with a feeble sinuation for the posterior femora; each elytron with an indistinct basal depression, but with a broad, deep one behind the humerus, broadly flattened along lateral margin, and extending forward to the humeral angle; surface sparsely, obsolete and irregularly punctate, the punctures not arranged in rows, coarser on basal region, but becoming obsolete posteriorly, clothed with a few very short inconspicuous hairs, and the intervals more or less obscurely rugose. Abdomen beneath moderately convex, finely, sparsely and obsolete punctate, and clothed with a few very short, inconspicuous hairs; intervals finely and obsolete reticulate; last segment acutely rounded at apex, the portion in front of the marginal groove acutely rounded, with a rather acute tooth at the tip. Elytral epipleura narrow. Metasternum sparsely, deeply and very coarsely punctate, and broadly, rather deeply arcuately emarginate in front. Prosternum feebly arcuately emarginate in front, the surface glabrous, smooth, and not distinctly punctate; prosternal process three times as wide as the coxal cavities, sides nearly parallel, and broadly rounded at apex.

Length, 2.25 mm.; width, 1.5 mm.

Type locality.—Huachi (Beni River), Bolivia.

Type.—Cat. No. 26983, U.S.N.M.

Described from a unique male collected at the type locality during September, 1921.

PACHYSHELUS MODICUS Kerremans

Pachyschelus modicus KERREMANS, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., vol. 43, 1899, p. 355.

This species is represented by two examples, one collected near the mouth of the Mapiri River during September, 1921, and the other at Huachi (Beni River) during the same month.

BRACHYS TAKANA, new species

Female.—Broadly oblong, two times as long as wide, broadly rounded in front, and more acuminate behind, moderately shining and sparsely pubescent, the pubescence forming two more or less distinct fasciae on the elytra; head, pronotum, scutellum and body beneath piceous, with a feebly aeneous tinge; elytra black, with a strong purplish and bluish tinge.

Head feebly convex, not depressed behind epistoma and without gibbosities on the vertex, broadly and rather deeply longitudinally grooved on the front, the groove becoming obsolete on the occiput and at epistoma; surface finely, densely reticulate, with a few fine scattered punctures, and very sparsely clothed with rather long recumbent cinereous hairs, except for two glabrous spaces on the front; epistoma narrow between the antennal cavities, elevated, and not transversely carinate in front. Pronotum moderately convex, two and one-half times as wide as long at middle, distinctly narrower in front than behind, and widest at the base; sides obliquely attenuate from base to anterior angles (when viewed laterally the margin is feebly sinuate and more arcuate near the posterior angles for the reception of the anterior legs); anterior margin truncate; base transversely truncate to middle of each elytron, where it is feebly arcuately emarginate, then turning obliquely backward to the scutellum, in front of which it is feebly arcuately emarginate; posterior angles nearly rectangular; surface broadly depressed at the sides, the depression extending obliquely from the anterior angles to the base at middle of elytron, then transversely along base (but not as deeply depressed in front of scutellum), causing the antero-median part of the disk to be feebly, regularly convex, there is also an oblong elevation, with a more or less distinct carina on each side near the posterior angles; surface also densely, obsoletely reticulate, and sparsely, irregularly punctate, the punctures fine and deep on the convex area, but becoming ocellate-punctate in the depressed areas, and from each puncture arises a moderately long, recumbent, cinereous hair. Scutellum triangular, slightly wider than long, with the anterior margin feebly arcuately rounded, and the surface densely, obsoletely reticulate. Elytra slightly narrower than pronotum at base; humeral angles obtusely rounded; sides nearly parallel to middle (feebly arcuately emarginate at basal fourth), then obliquely attenuate (and obsoletely sinuate) to near the tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded, with the lateral margins entire; humeri prominent. Each elytron with a deep, broad, transverse depression at base, a narrower one between humerus and lateral margin, and with a distinct lateral carina, which is sinuate, strongly elevated, and extending from the humeral angle to near the apex, with a single

row of cinereous hairs extending from basal lobe to near middle, and with two more or less distinct transverse fasciae composed of sparsely placed, long, recumbent cinereous hairs arranged as follows: a broad irregular one at middle, and a similar one covering the apical fourth, there are also a few scattered hairs of the same color on the basal third, and between the median and apical fasciae the surface is sparsely clothed with inconspicuous semi-erect black hairs; surface finely and very irregularly punctate, and the intervals obsoletely reticulate and shining. Abdomen beneath very sparsely, ocellate-punctate, the punctures large, indistinct, open posteriorly, and from each puncture arises a short, recumbent cinereous hair; intervals finely and densely reticulate; last segment broadly obtusely rounded at apex, the margin armed with a series of regularly placed, narrow, parallel teeth, and the apical groove deep and following the outline of the posterior margin.

Length, 3 mm.; width, 1.45 mm.

Type locality.—Huachi (Beni River), Bolivia.

Type.—Cat. No. 26984, U.S.N.M.

Described from a single female collected at the type locality during September, 1921.

BRACHYS MOSITANA, new species

Male.—Broadly oblong, two times as long as wide, broadly rounded in front, and more acuminate behind, moderately shining and sparsely pubescent, the pubescence forming three more or less distinct fasciae on the elytra; head, pronotum, and scutellum piceous, with strong aeneo-cupreous tinge; elytra cyaneous, with the more densely pubescent areas feebly greenish; beneath piceous, with a feeble aeneous reflection.

Head feebly convex, broadly but feebly depressed behind the epistoma, and without gibbosities on the vertex, broadly and rather deeply longitudinally grooved from epistoma to the anterior part of occiput, the groove becoming broader and more obsolete toward epistoma; surface finely, obsoletely reticulate, with a few fine punctures on the occiput and near epistoma, the punctures very sparsely and irregularly spaced on the occiput, but becoming denser and more regular at the epistoma, and from each puncture arises a rather long semi-erect pale yellow hair, those on the occiput finer and more recumbent; epistoma very narrow between the antennal cavities, elevated, and not transversely carinate in front. Pronotum moderately convex, two and one-half times as wide as long, slightly narrower in front than behind, and widest at base; sides feebly arcuately attenuate from base to anterior angles (when viewed laterally the margin is abruptly arcuate near the posterior angles for the reception of the anterior legs); anterior margin truncate; base trans-

versely truncate to middle of each elytron, where it is feebly arcuately emarginate, then turning obliquely backward to the scutellum, in front of which it is feebly arcuately emarginate; posterior angles rectangular; surface strongly, broadly depressed at the sides, the depression extending obliquely from the anterior angles to the base at middle of elytron, then transversely along the base (but not quite as deeply depressed in front of scutellum), causing the antero-medial part of the disk to be strongly, regularly convex, with scarcely any elevation near the posterior angles, surface also densely, obsoletely reticulate, and sparsely, irregularly punctate, the punctures fine and deep on the convex area, but becoming ocellate-punctate in the depressed areas, and from each puncture arises a moderately long, recumbent, cinereous or fulvous hair. Scutellum triangular, slightly wider than long, with the anterior margin feebly arcuately rounded, and the surface densely, obsoletely reticulate. Elytra slightly wider than pronotum at base; humeral angles obtusely angulated; sides nearly parallel to just behind the middle (strongly arcuately emarginate to basal fourth), then obliquely attenuate to near the tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded; with the lateral margins entire; humeri very prominent. Each elytron with a broad, moderately deep, transverse depression at base, a broad elongate one between the humerus and lateral margin, and with a distinct lateral carina, which is sinuate, very strongly elevated, and extending from the humeral angle to near the apex, with a single row of closely placed cinereous hairs extending from basal lobe to near the middle of elytron, and with three more or less distinct transverse fasciae, composed of sparsely placed, semierect cinereous hairs arranged as follows: a broad, irregular, indistinct one at base, a narrower, more regular one at middle, and a broad one covering the apical fourth, and between these fasciae the surface is sparsely clothed with inconspicuous semierect black hairs; surface finely and very irregularly punctate, the punctures somewhat stelliform, and the intervals obsoletely reticulate and shining. Abdomen beneath sparsely, ocellate-punctate, the punctures large, shallow, open posteriorly, and from each puncture arises a rather short recumbent cinereous hair; intervals finely and densely reticulate; last segment broadly rounded at apex, with the margin entire, and the apical groove deep and following the outline of the posterior margin.

Length, 3 mm.; width, 1.4 mm.

Type locality.—Rio Colorado, Bolivia.

Type.—Cat. No. 26985, U.S.N.M.

Described from a unique male collected at the type locality during September, 1921. This species is named after one of the Indian tribes.

TAPHROCERUS PARVUS, new species

Elongate, broadly rounded in front, more strongly attenuate posteriorly, subcylindrical and moderately shining; above uniformly dark brown, with a strong aeneo-cupreous tinge, and clothed with a few short cinereous hairs, which form more or less obsolete spots on the apical half of the elytra; beneath piceous.

Head much narrower than pronotum at base, feebly convex, and narrowly flattened behind the epistoma, causing two round feeble gibbositities on the front, with a broad longitudinal groove extending from the occiput to epistoma, the groove obsolete on the occiput, deeply impressed on the front and more broadly expanded at the epistoma; surface finely, densely granulose, with a few obsolete punctures intermixed, and clothed with a few scattered cinereous hairs along the eyes. Pronotum moderately convex, two times as wide as long, slightly narrower in front than behind, widest at basal third; sides when viewed from above feebly arcuately rounded from base to apical third, then obliquely attenuate to the anterior angles; posterior angles nearly rectangular; anterior margin truncate; base transversely truncate to middle of elytron, then turning obliquely backward to the scutellum, in front of which it is narrowly, arcuately emarginate; surface with a narrow transverse depression along anterior margin, a broad one on each side along lateral margins, extending obliquely from the anterior angles to scutellum, in front of which it is broadly, but not deeply concave, these depressions causing the antero-median part to be regularly convex, and with a round elevation on each side near the posterior angles, finely, densely, and obsoletely granulose, with a few indistinct ocellate punctures intermixed, and sparsely clothed with cinereous hairs similar to those on head. Scutellum small, triangular, obsoletely granulose, and rounded in front. Elytra rather strongly convex, and as wide as pronotum at base; humeral angles obtusely angulated; sides parallel to middle (strongly arcuately constricted at basal third), then strongly obliquely attenuate to the tips, which are separately narrowly rounded, and obsoletely serrate; humeri moderately developed; each elytron with a deep, rather broad, transverse basal depression, and with a more or less obsolete lateral carina extending from humerus to apex, the carina strongly sinuate and following the outline of the lateral margin; surface with rows of coarse very shallow, obsolete punctures, the punctures more distinct on basal area, but becoming obsolete posteriorly, the intervals obsoletely granulose. Abdomen beneath sparsely and obsoletely punctate, the punctures very shallow, obsoletely impressed, oblong, and open on the one side, and clothed with a few short obsolete hairs; intervals finely and densely reticulate; last segment broadly rounded at apex, with the apical groove deep

and following the outline of the margin. Metasternum more coarsely and distinctly punctured than the abdomen. Prosternum coarsely and densely granulose.

Length, 2.75 mm.; width, 1 mm.

Type locality.—Tumupasa, Bolivia.

Type.—Cat. No. 26986, U.S.N.M.

Described from a single specimen collected at the type locality during December, 1921.

LEIOPLEURA GORAI, new species

Female.—Oblong, moderately convex, broadly rounded in front, more arcuately attenuate posteriorly, nearly as wide behind as in front, and strongly shining; uniformly black above and beneath, with the front of head green, and the sides of the pronotum feebly narrowly aeneous.

Head moderately, evenly convex, with an obsolete depression on the front and a similar one on the vertex, and with a narrow longitudinal groove extending between the two depressions, but becoming obsolete on occiput and near the epistoma; surface glabrous, rather finely, very sparsely, and obsoletely punctate, the intervals smooth posteriorly, but becoming finely and densely granulose toward the epistoma; antennae short, piceous, with a feebly aeneous tinge. Pronotum moderately convex, two times as wide as long, distinctly narrower in front than behind, and widest at base; sides strongly arcuately attenuate from base to anterior angles; posterior angles feebly projecting and rather acute; anterior margin rather strongly arcuately emarginate; base transversely truncate to middle of elytron, where it is feebly emarginate, then turning obliquely backward to the scutellum, in front of which it is truncate; surface broadly flattened along the sides, the depression extending obliquely from the anterior angles to base at middle of elytron, then transversely along base, where it is broadly concave in front of scutellum, and more deeply triangularly depressed on each side near the posterior angles, causing the antero-median part to be regularly convex, and with the lateral carina only feebly indicated, finely, sparsely and irregularly punctate, the punctures indistinct, and the intervals finely and obsoletely reticulate. Scutellum triangular, sides about equal in length, and the surface nearly smooth. Elytra moderately convex, as wide as pronotum at base, and widest at middle; humeral angles broadly rounded; sides feebly arcuately expanded to near middle, then strongly arcuately attenuate to the tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded, with the lateral margins finely serrate posteriorly; humeri strongly developed; each elytron with a broad, very deep, transverse depression at base, a narrow, deep one between the humerus and lateral

margin, extending along the margin from humeral angle to middle, and broadly expanded behind the humerus; surface glabrous, finely, sparsely and irregularly punctate, with the intervals smooth. Abdomen beneath finely and densely reticulate-striolate, with a few fine obsolete punctures intermixed, and sparsely clothed with very short inconspicuous hairs; first segment coarsely, longitudinally striate at base. Prosternum glabrous, and smooth along anterior margin; prosternal process broad, the surface densely and very coarsely punctate. Metasternum obsoletely reticulate, with a few indistinct punctures and longitudinal striae intermixed; anterior margin feebly arcuately emarginate.

Length, 2.7 mm.; width, 1.4 mm.

Type locality.—Reyes, Bolivia.

Type.—Cat. No. 26991, U.S.N.M.

Described from a unique female collected at the type locality during October, 1921.

LEIOPLEURA BOLIVIANA, new species

Male.—Broadly oblong, rather strongly convex, about equally rounded in front and behind, and strongly shining; head, pronotum and elytra bright green, with the posterior margin of head, a narrow oblong spot on disk of the pronotum, and scutellum fuscous, the elytra more or less blackish-cyaneous on humeri and along the lateral margins; beneath black.

Head moderately, evenly convex, not depressed on the front, but with a very narrow longitudinal groove extending from the occiput to a deep round pit behind the epistoma, the groove obsolete on the occiput, but more distinct on the front; surface glabrous, sparsely, coarsely and irregularly punctate, and the intervals smooth on the vertex and occiput, but becoming finely and densely granulose toward the epistoma; antennae short and entirely piceous. Pronotum moderately, evenly convex, two and one-half times as wide as long, much narrower in front than behind, and widest at base; sides feebly arcuate near base, then strongly obliquely attenuate to the anterior angles; posterior angles feebly projecting and rather acute; anterior margin broadly arcuately emarginate; base nearly transversely truncate to middle of elytron, where it is feebly emarginate, then turning obliquely backward to the scutellum, in front of which it is truncate; surface strongly declivous toward the anterior angles, with a broad obsolete depression on each side at base near middle of elytron, and without a lateral carina, coarsely, rather densely and irregularly punctate, the intervals nearly smooth on the disk, but becoming densely and rather coarsely reticulate toward the sides. Scutellum triangular, sides about equal in length,

and the surface nearly smooth. Elytra moderately convex, wider than pronotum at base, and widest just behind the middle; humeral angles broadly rounded; sides feebly expanded from base to just behind the middle, then strongly arcuately attenuate to the tips, which are conjointly, rather narrowly rounded, with the lateral margins finely serrate to humeral angles; humeri strongly developed; each elytron with a broad, deep depression at base, and a narrow deeper one between the humerus and lateral margin, extending along the margin from the humeral angle to middle, and broadly expanded behind the humerus; surface glabrous, rather densely, coarsely and irregularly punctate, the intervals obsoletely rugose toward the sides. Abdomen beneath finely and densely reticulate-striolate, with a few obsolete punctures intermixed, and without distinct pubescence. Prosternum smooth and transversely sulcate along anterior margin; prosternal process finely and sparsely punctate, and sparsely clothed with moderately long recumbent brownish hairs. Metasternum very coarsely and densely punctate, the punctures shallow, oblong, and more or less confluent; anterior margin deeply arcuately emarginate.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the front of head fuscous, and the prosternal process smooth and not pubescent.

Length, 3.25 mm.; width, 2 mm.

Type locality.—Canamina, Bolivia.

Type, allotype and paratypes.—Cat. No. 26992, U.S.N.M.

This species is described from a fairly large series of specimens collected at the type locality during July, 1921.

CALLIMICRA ACUMINATA, new species

Male.—Oblong, moderately convex, broadly rounded in front, strongly attenuate posteriorly, distinctly narrower behind than in front, and moderately shining; head brilliant green, and feebly cupereous on occiput; pronotum green, becoming more or less cupereous and fuscous on disk; scutellum brownish-cupereous; elytra black; beneath piceous.

Head moderately convex, with a broad, shallow longitudinal groove, extending from the occiput to middle of front, where it terminates in a round shallow depression; surface densely, coarsely granulose, with numerous large obsolete punctures intermixed; antennae slightly aeneo-viridis. Pronotum moderately convex, two times as wide as long, distinctly narrower in front than behind, and widest along basal third; sides feebly arcuate from base to near middle, then more arcuately attenuate to the anterior angles; posterior angles rather acute; anterior margin feebly arcuately emarginate; base transversely sinuate to middle of elytron, then turning

obliquely backward to the scutellum, in front of which it is truncate; surface narrowly depressed along sides, and with a broad, deep, transverse depression along base, extending nearly to the posterior angles, and without a distinct lateral carina, finely, sparsely and irregularly punctate, the intervals smooth on the disk, but finely, densely granulose along the lateral margins. Scutellum smooth and triangular. Elytra moderately convex, about as wide as pronotum at base; humeral angles obtusely rounded; sides nearly parallel to middle, then obliquely attenuate to the tips, which are conjointly rather broadly rounded, with the lateral margins densely finely serrate posteriorly; humeri rather strongly developed; each elytron with a narrow, moderately deep, transverse basal depression, and with a narrow deep depression between the humerus and lateral margin; surface sparsely and irregularly punctate, the punctures very irregular in size and nearly obsolete toward the apex, with the intervals smooth. Abdomen beneath densely and finely reticulate, with a few fine obsolete punctures intermixed, and sparsely clothed with very short inconspicuous hairs; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum glabrous, smooth anteriorly, with a few coarse, deep, closely placed punctures on the prosternal process, which is rather short, broad, sides arcuate, and the apex broadly rounded; anterior margin feebly arcuately rounded. Metasternum feebly arcuately emarginate in front.

Length, 3.25 mm.; width, 1.4 mm.

Type locality.—Huachi (Beni River), Bolivia.

Type.—Cat. No. 26987, U.S.N.M.

Described from a unique male collected at the type locality during September, 1921.

CALLIMICRA FESTIVA, new species

Female.—Oblong, moderately convex, rather broadly rounded in front and behind, not distinctly narrower behind than in front, and strongly shining; above bluish-green, with the pronotum and posterior part of head slightly cupreous and aureous, the former with a distinct violaceous tinge at base; beneath piceous.

Head moderately convex, the front with a broad, rather deep longitudinal groove; vertex and occiput narrowly longitudinally carinate; surface sparsely, coarsely, and irregularly punctate, the intervals nearly smooth posteriorly, but becoming finely reticulate toward the epistoma; antennae black, with a feeble aeneous tinge. Pronotum moderately convex, two and one-fourth times as wide as long, distinctly narrower in front than behind, widest along basal third; sides feebly arcuate from base to near middle, then strongly arcuately attenuate to the anterior angles; posterior angles obtusely

angulated; anterior margin rather strongly arcuately emarginate, with a broadly rounded obsolete median lobe; base transversely feebly sinuate to middle of elytron, then turning obliquely backward to the scutellum, in front of which it is broadly subtruncate; surface broadly depressed along sides, and with a broad, transverse concave depression along base, extending to exterior third, where the depression is deeper and more triangular, and with an obsolete lateral carina, extending from base to middle of pronotum, finely, sparsely, and irregularly punctate, the punctures becoming coarser toward the sides, the intervals smooth on the disk, but becoming finely, densely reticulate along the lateral margins. Scutellum triangular, and obsoletely reticulate. Elytra moderately convex, about as wide as pronotum at base; humeral angles obtusely angulated; sides nearly parallel to apical third (feebly arcuately constricted at middle), then arcuately attenuate to the tips, which are separately narrowly rounded, with the lateral margins finely and densely serrate posteriorly; humeri rather strongly developed; each elytron with a narrow, moderately deep transverse depression along base, and a broad shallow one behind the humerus, and narrowly extended along lateral margin to humeral angle; surface finely, sparsely, and irregularly punctate, with the intervals smooth on the disk, but becoming transversely uneven behind the humerus. Abdomen beneath finely and densely reticulate, with a few fine obsolete punctures intermixed, and sparsely clothed with very short, inconspicuous hairs; last segment broadly subtruncate at apex. Prosternum glabrous, and coarsely sparsely, and irregularly punctate; prosternal process long, broad, sides arcuate, and the apex broadly rounded; anterior margin broadly arcuately rounded. Metasternum deeply arcuately emarginate in front.

Length 5 mm.; width, 2.25 mm.

Type locality.—Canamina, Bolivia.

Type.—Cat. No. 26988, U.S.N.M.

Described from a unique female collected at the type locally during July, 1921.

CALLIMICRA CYANOPTERA, new species

Male.—Oblong, moderately convex, about equally broadly rounded behind and in front, and rather strongly shining; head and pronotum bright green, with a distinct aureous tinge, the latter more or less fuscous on the disk; scutellum piceous; elytra cyanaceous, with a strong violaceous tinge; beneath piceous.

Head moderately convex, broadly, obsoletely longitudinally depressed from vertex to epistoma, with a round deep depression on the front; occiput with a narrow longitudinal carina; surface coarsely, densely granulose, with numerous large obsolete punctures

intermixed; antennae feebly aeneous. Pronotum moderately convex, not quite two times as wide as long, narrower in front than behind, widest along basal half; sides feebly arcuate from base to middle, then more arcuately attenuate to the anterior angles; posterior angles obtusely angulated; anterior margin feebly arcuately emarginate, with a broadly rounded obsolete median lobe; base transversely truncate to middle of elytron, then with a broadly arcuately rounded median lobe; surface rather broadly depressed along sides, with a deep, broadly concave, transverse depression along base, extending to the posterior angles, and becoming deeper and more triangular at the sides, and with a short lateral carina, which does not extend to the base, sparsely, rather coarsely, and irregularly punctate, and the intervals densely and finely reticulate. Scutellum triangular, and obsoletely reticulate. Elytra moderately convex, slightly narrower than pronotum at base; humeral angles obtusely angulated; sides nearly parallel to just behind the middle (feebly arcuately constricted at middle), then arcuately attenuate to the tips, which are separately narrowly rounded, with the lateral margins obsoletely serrate posteriorly; humeri rather strongly developed; each elytron with a rather broad, deep, transverse basal depression, and a similar one along lateral margin, extending from humeral angle to middle, and becoming broader posteriorly; surface finely, sparsely and irregularly punctate, the punctures tending to form rows on the disk, with the intervals smooth posteriorly, but becoming more or less rugose on the basal region. Abdomen beneath densely, obsoletely reticulate, with a few obsolete punctures intermixed, and sparsely clothed with very short inconspicuous hairs; last segment rather narrowly rounded at apex. Prosternum clothed with a few long erect hairs, subopaque, and finely and very densely granulose; prosternal process long, broad, sides parallel, and the apex broadly rounded; anterior margin broadly arcuately rounded. Metasternum deeply arcuately emarginate in front.

Female.—Differs from the male in being more robust, scutellum cupreous, lateral carinae on pronotum more distinct, last abdominal segment more broadly rounded at apex, and the prosternal process sparsely and coarsely punctate.

Length, 3.5 mm.; width, 1.3–1.5 mm.

Type locality.—Huachi (Beni River), Bolivia.

Other localities.—Rurrenabaque (Beni River), Bolivia.

Type, allotype and paratypes.—Cat. No. 26990, U.S.N.M.

Described from six specimens, two males and four females. The type, allotype and one female paratype collected at Huachi during September, 1921, and one male and two female paratypes collected at Rurrenabaque during October and November, 1921.

CALLIMICRA VIRIDIFRONS, new species

Female.—Oblong, moderately convex, about equally broadly rounded in front and behind, and strongly shining; head and pronotum bright green, with a distinct aureous tinge, the latter more or less bluish-green on the disk; scutellum aureo-cupreous; elytra green, with a violaceous tinge along the sides; beneath piceous, with a more or less distinct aeneous tinge.

Head rather strongly convex, not distinctly longitudinally sulcate, but with a rather deep triangular depression on the front; occiput feebly longitudinally carinate; surface rather densely, coarsely and irregularly punctate, the intervals smooth posteriorly, but becoming densely and finely granulose toward the epistoma; antennae feebly cupreous. Pronotum rather strongly convex, two times as wide as long, slightly narrower in front than behind, widest along basal half; sides feebly arcuate from base to middle, then more arcuately attenuate to the anterior angles; posterior angles obtusely angulated; anterior margin deeply arcuately emarginate, with a broadly rounded obsolete median lobe; base transversely truncate to middle of elytron, then turning obliquely backward to the scutellum, in front of which it is broadly subtruncate; surface rather broadly depressed along sides, with a deep, broadly concave transverse depression along base, extending to the posterior angles, and becoming deeper and more triangular toward the sides, and with a distinctly elevated arcuate lateral carina, which extends from base to middle of pronotum, finely, sparsely and irregularly punctate, the punctures obsolete on the disk, but becoming coarser toward the sides, the intervals nearly smooth on the disk, but finely, densely reticulate along the lateral margins. Scutellum triangular, and obsoletely reticulate. Elytra moderately convex, about as wide as pronotum at base, humeral angles obtusely angulated; sides parallel to apical third (obsoletely arcuately constricted at middle), then broadly arcuately attenuate to the tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded, with the lateral margins finely and densely serrate posteriorly; humeri strongly developed; each elytron with a rather broad, deep transverse basal depression, and a similar one along lateral margin, extending from humeral angle to near the middle, and becoming broader behind the humerus; surface finely and rather densely punctate, the punctures more or less stelliform and very irregularly placed, with the intervals obsoletely rugose. Abdomen beneath densely and finely reticulate, with numerous fine, obsolete punctures intermixed, and sparsely clothed with very short inconspicuous hairs; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum clothed with a few rather long erect hairs, and sparsely, coarsely punctate; prosternal process long, broad, sides parallel, and the apex broadly

rounded; anterior margin broadly, arcuately rounded. Metasternum deeply, angularly emarginate in front.

Length, 3.5 mm.; width, 1.6 mm.

Type locality.—Huachi (Beni River), Bolivia.

Type and paratypes.—Cat. No. 26989, U.S.N.M.

Described from three specimens, probably females, collected at the type locality during September, 1921.

