DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW WEST INDIAN LONGICORN BEETLES OF THE SUBFAMILY LAMIIINAE

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The following descriptions of 4 new genera, 26 new species, and 3 varieties are the results of a study of the material of this subfamily of the Cerambycidae from the West Indies contained in the collection of the United States National Museum. In connection with this study material from the American Museum of Natural History has been examined. The descriptions of the new species received from the American Museum (with the exception of one), have been published in a paper issued by that institution.¹

LIOSYNAPHAETA, new genus

Mandibles moderately large and rather thick at base. Head broad, feebly concave between the antennal tubercles, the front wider than long, and the cheeks rather short. Antennae shorter than body in female, slightly longer than body in male, and rather strongly ciliate beneath; first joint moderately robust, with a distinct open cicatrix at apex, subequal in length to the third joint, which is slightly longer than the fourth, the following joints gradually diminishing in length, with the last joint feebly bent near apex in the male. Eyes large, rather coarsely granulated, and nearly divided, the lower lobes as long as wide. Pronotum wider than long, uneven on disk, and tuberculate at the sides. Scutellum somewhat triangular and broadly rounded behind. Elytra rather short, broad, feebly convex above, without lateral carinae, and with the humeri strongly developed. Legs moderately long, and subequal in length; femora gradually enlarged near middle; intermediate tibiae not grooved; tarsi short, the anterior pair slightly broader than the middle and posterior ones, and the claws divaricate. Mesosternum horizontal, arcuately emarginate posteriorly, and vertical in front, with the anterior angle projecting; intermediate coxal cavities open. Prosternal process rather narrow between the coxae, strongly arcuate, and nearly vertical posteriorly.

Genotype.—Liosynaphaeta halloui, new species.

¹ American Museum Novitates, No. 174, 1925, pp. 1-16.
This genus is allied to Synaphaeta Thompson, but differs from it in having the cheeks shorter, the head only feebly depressed between the antennal tubercles, the eyes not wider than long, and more coarsely granulated, the antennae shorter, not as strongly ciliate, and the first joint subequal in length to the third, the elytra not flattened above, more even, regularly convex at the sides and without lateral carinae.

**LIOSYNAPHAETA BALLOUI, new species**

*Male.*—Form elongate, broad, regularly convex above, and densely, irregularly variegated with moderately long, recumbent, cinereous, and ocheros pubescence, forming no regular designs, and ornamented with a narrow brown margin around scutellum, and a narrow longitudinal sinuate spot of the same color on each elytron just behind the middle; beneath rather densely clothed with yellowish-white pubescence, and with a large triangular brown spot on the middle of each abdominal segment.

Head slightly longer than wide, and nearly flat in front, feebly, broadly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are very widely separated and only slightly elevated, the surface finely, densely punctate, with a few coarse, irregularly placed punctures intermixed, a narrow longitudinal groove extending from the epistoma to occiput, and a small obtuse gibbosity on each side of the middle between the eyes; eyes large, covering half the distance between the antennal tubercles and front margin of head, separated from each other on the top by one and one-half times the width of the emargination of the eyes in front, and the two lobes connected by a narrow band without facets.

*Pronotum* one-third wider than long, and the apex and base about equal in width; sides nearly parallel, with a large, moderately acute tubercle at apical third; surface uneven, with three large, feebly elevated tubercles on the disk, placed two in front and one behind, and on each side a more strongly elevated tubercle, placed obliquely behind the lateral tubercle, and finely, densely punctate, with a few very coarse punctures scattered over the surface. Scutellum wider than long, and very broadly rounded behind.

*Elytra* three-fourths longer than wide, and distinctly wider than the pronotum; sides feebly obliquely narrowed from base to near apex, more arcately attenuate posteriorly, and the tips broadly subtruncate; surface nearly even and regularly convex, the suture slightly elevated near apex, and each elytron broadly tumid near the base, densely and obsolescently punctate, with a few very coarse, irregularly placed punctures intermixed. Beneath finely and densely punctate, and the last abdominal segment broadly arcately emarginate at the apex.
**Female.**—Differs from the male in being more robust, antennae shorter than body, and the last abdominal segment broader and slightly more subtruncated at apex.

Length, 14–18 mm.; width, 5.5–8 mm.

**Type locality.**—Jamaica.

**Type and allotype.**—Cat. No. 28381, U.S.N.M.

Described from two examples, male and female. The type (male) was labeled "Jamaica, W. I.,” without any definite locality. The allotype (female) is badly rubbed, and was collected in Jamaica during October, 1923, by C. H. Ballou.

**Ataxia alboscutellata, new species**

**Female.**—Elongate, parallel, castaneous; surface above rather densely clothed with recumbent yellowish-brown pubescence which partially conceals the punctures, especially on the head and pronotum; the scutellum, a small spot on the pronotum in front of scutellum, and numerous small spots on the elytra forming irregular broken longitudinal lines of whitish pubescence; there are also rather short, semierect setae arising from the punctures, the antennae sparsely clothed with short dark brown and whitish hairs intermixed, the joints narrowly annulate at base, and rather densely ciliate beneath; underside rather densely clothed with long yellowish-brown and cinereous hairs intermixed, the pubescence denser and longer on the last abdominal segment, and with numerous long, erect, whitish hairs arising from the punctures.

Head sparsely and coarsely punctate, the front wider than long, feebly convex, and rather deeply concave between the antennal tubercles. Antennae as long as the entire body; first joint elongate, reversed cone-shaped, with a distinct cicatrix at apex, and equal in length to the third joint; fourth joint distinctly longer than third, and feebly arcuate; the following joints gradually decreasing in length.

Pronotum only slightly wider than long, base and apex about equal in width; sides feebly arcuately rounded, with a rather long sharp tooth at the middle; surface nearly even, sparsely, very coarsely and irregularly punctate. Scutellum triangular, and rounded behind.

Elytra four times as long as pronotum, and distinctly wider than it at base; humeral angles broadly rounded; sides nearly parallel to apical fourth, then feebly attenuate to the tips, which are conjoinly broadly arcuately emarginate, with a rather long, sharp spine at the lateral margins; surface regularly convex, obsoletely longitudinally sulcate, and sparsely, coarsely, and irregularly punctate, the punctures denser around the scutellum and more or less arranged in rows toward the sides.

Prosternum nearly flat in front, narrow between the anterior coxae, behind which it is declivous, and broadly triangularly ex-
panded. Mesosternum declivous in front, and triangular between the coxae. Metasternum with only a feeble, narrow, longitudinal groove at middle.

Abdomen beneath sparsely, obsolesely, and irregularly punctate; last segment broadly subtruncated at the tip, with a broad, concave depression at apex, the dorsal plate feebly emarginate at middle, with a broadly rounded lobe on each side. Femora nearly similar in shape, and the posterior pair extending to the anterior margin of third abdominal segment. Tibiae narrow, straight, and subcylindrical; anterior pair with a distinct sinus; and the posterior pair equal in length to the femora. Tarsi rather strongly expanded.

Length, 14 mm.; width, 4 mm.

*Type locality.*—Cayamas, Cuba.

*Type.*—Cat. No. 28382, U.S.N.M.

Described from a unique female collected at the type locality March 2, by E. A. Schwarz.

This species differs from all other known species of the genus in having the lateral spine on the pronotum acute and strongly developed, in which respect it resembles the species of *Pary safeguardis* and *Esthlogena*, but differs from these genera in having the surface densely pubescent, and in various other characters.

Under this species I am placing temporarily two females, one received from the American Museum of Natural History, collected at Tallaboa, near Ponce, Porto Rico, July 23, 1914, the other one in the United States National Museum, collected at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, on February 27, 1912, by C. W. Hooker. These specimens differ from the type in a number of respects, but these differences do not seem sufficiently distinct to justify one in describing them as new, at least not until more material is available for study. They differ from the type in having the pubescence of a more uniform pale brownish-yellow color, with less cinereous hairs intermixed, the pronotum distinctly wider than long, with the lateral spine not quite so acute, and an obsolete nodule on each side between the lateral spine and apical angle, which indicates a relationship to the genus *Proeca*; the metasternum is more vertical in front, and in one of the specimens the tibiae are larger and more flattened.

*ATAXIA UNIFORMIS,* new species

*Female.*—Elongate, parallel, dark castaneous, moderately clothed with a uniformly colored yellowish-gray pubescence, which does not conceal the punctures, and with rather short semierect dark brown setae arising from the punctures; antennae sparsely pubescent, the joints obsolesely annulate and sparsely ciliate beneath; underside more sparsely pubescent than above, with long, slender, erect hairs arising from the punctures, and with numerous small round glabrous spots, causing the surface to have a spotted appearance.
Head finely, densely punctate, with a few very coarse, irregularly placed punctures intermixed, the front slightly wider than long, feebly convex, and nearly flat between the antennal tubercles. Antennae not quite as long as the entire body; first joint robust, oblong, truncate at apex, with a distinct cicatrix, and about equal in length to the third joint; fourth joint slightly longer than the third; the following joints nearly subequal in length.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, base and apex about equal in width; sides feebly arcuately rounded, with a small obtuse tooth at the middle; surface nearly even, rather densely, very coarsely and irregularly punctate. Scutellum triangular, and rounded behind.

Elytra four times as long as pronotum, and distinctly wider than it at base; humeral angles broadly rounded; sides nearly parallel to apical fifth, then feebly arcuately attenuate to the tips, which are conjointly broadly, but not deeply, arcuately emarginate, with a short obtuse tooth at the lateral margins; surface regularly convex, not longitudinally sulcate, but with rows of coarse, widely separated punctures.

Prosternum feebly declivous in front, narrow between the anterior coxae, behind which it is strongly declivous, and broadly triangularly expanded. Mesosternum vertical in front, triangular, and elevated between the middle coxae. Metasternum with only a feeble narrow longitudinal groove at the middle.

Abdomen beneath sparsely, obsoletely, and irregularly punctate; last segment broadly subtruncate or feebly emarginate at the tip, with a broad concave depression at the apex, and the dorsal plate feebly emarginate at middle, with a broadly rounded lobe on each side. Anterior femora slightly more robust than the middle and anterior pairs, and the posterior pair not quite extending to the third abdominal segment. Tibiae narrow, straight, and subcylindrical, the anterior pair with a feeble sinus.

Male.—Differs from the female in having the last abdominal segment broadly subtruncate at apex, and without the concave depression, all of the femora more robust, tibiae broader and more flattened, the anterior pair with a distinct sinus, the posterior ones feebly arcuate, and the tarsi more broadly expanded. (Antennae missing.)

Length, 14 mm.; width, 4 mm.

Type locality.—Trinidad.

Type and allotype.—Cat. No. 28838, U.S.N.M.

Described from two more or less broken specimens, male and female, collected on the island of Trinidad during June, 1905, by August Busck.

This species can be separated from the other described West Indian species of this genus by the uniformly colored pubescence on
the dorsal surface, and by the fact that the pronotum is distinctly spinose at the sides, and the metasternum vertical in front. It is more closely related to the genus *Parysatis* than the other species found in this region.

**ACREPIDOPTERUM**, new genus

Mandibles large and rather thick at base. Head broad, moderately concave between the antennal tubercles, the front wider than long, and the cheeks short. Antennae about as long as the body, or at most only slightly longer than it, and moderately ciliate beneath; first joint robust, short, oblong-oval, without a cinctrix at apex, and subequal in length to the third joint, which is considerably shorter than the fourth, the following joints gradually diminishing in length. Eyes small, coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, and the lower lobes wider than long. Pronotum nearly square, even, regularly convex, and without tubercles on sides or disk. Scutellum as wide as long, slightly triangular, and broadly rounded behind. Elytra elongate, subparallel, transversely depressed on basal half, and regularly convex posteriorly, humeri feebly developed, the surface rather even, and without lateral carinae. Legs rather long and subequal in length; femora gradually enlarged toward apex; intermediate tibiae with a distinct groove; tarsi rather short and narrow, the first joint subequal in length to the following two joints united, and the claws divergent. Mesosternum narrow between coxae, truncate posteriorly, and feebly obliquely declivous in front. Prosternal process narrow, arcuately declivous in front and behind, and triangularly expanded behind the coxae. Anterior and middle coxal cavities closed.

*Genotype.—*Acrepidopterum minutum*, new species.

Superficially, this genus resembles *Zaplous* LeConte, but can be easily distinguished from that genus by its more elongate and depressed form, antennae more slender, and the tarsal claws divergent. It belongs to the tribe *Ptericoptini* and is somewhat allied to *Tethysotola* Thomson, but in that genus the head is strongly concave between the antennal tubercles, front longer than wide, antennae distinctly longer than the body, and the first joint shorter than the third, eyes closer together on the top, the lower lobes quadrate, and the body more elongate and narrow.

**ACREPIDOPTERUM MINUTUM**, new species

Form elongate, rather narrow, and subparallel; above reddish-brown, the head, pronotum and scutellum moderately clothed with short recumbent brownish-yellow pubescence, with a few paler hairs intermixed; elytra clothed similarly to pronotum, but with numerous longitudinal streaks of whitish pubescence and a few small black
spots from each of which arises a long, stiff, black hair, and ornamented with dark brown markings as follows: On each side near the suture a narrow longitudinal somewhat sinuate spot extending from the basal gibbosity backward to basal third, a large U-shaped spot just behind the middle, which is common to both elytra, and a small oblong spot toward the sides just in front of middle. Beneath reddish-brown, with the tibiae and tarsi paler, and the surface rather sparsely clothed with short whitish pubescence.

Head nearly two times as wide as long and feebly convex in front, moderately broadly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are very widely separated and moderately elevated, the surface sparsely, coarsely, and irregularly punctate, with a narrow, obsolete, longitudinal groove on the vertex and occiput; eyes separated from each other on the top by about one and one-half times the width of the emargination of the eyes in front. Antennae yellowish-white, with the joints slightly darker at apex.

Pronotum only slightly wider than long, the apex and base equal in width, and the sides regularly arcuately rounded at middle; surface even, moderately convex, and rather densely and coarsely punctate.

Elytra slightly more than two times as long as wide, and distinctly wider than pronotum; sides nearly parallel to middle, then arcuately attenuate to the tips, which are separately narrowly rounded; surface with a broad, feebly elevated gibbosity on each elytron near the base, and densely, irregularly punctate, the punctures very coarse on basal region, but becoming much finer toward the apex.

Beneath densely and regularly punctate, the punctures on the sternum very coarse, those on the abdomen finer and more widely separated; last abdominal segment broadly rounded at apex.

Length, 3–4 mm.; width, 1–1.25 mm.

*Type locality.*—Cayamas, Cuba.

*Type and paratypes.*—Cat. No. 28384, U.S.N.M.

Described from a series of 30 specimens, all of which were collected at the type locality during December, January, and March, by E. A. Schwarz.

The species is somewhat variable in the markings on the upper surface. In some of the paratypes the pubescence is slightly more cinereous, and the anterior dark brown spot is only feebly indicated, and in one of the specimens the brown markings are nearly obliterated. After carefully examining the series, I am unable to find any good external character for separating the sexes.

**Ischnolea longipilis, new species**

Subcylindrical, above brownish-yellow, the head and middle of pronotum more reddish-brown, with feeble indications of darker
markings on the elytra, and the antennae uniformly pale brownish-yellow; beneath chestnut-brown, except the legs and four posterior segments of abdomen, which are pale brownish-yellow; tips of mandibles black; palpi pale yellow.

Head flat between the antennal tubercles, rather densely and very coarsely punctate, rather densely clothed with recumbent yellowish-white pubescence, and with numerous long, slender, erect hairs of the same color intermixed; eyes nearly divided, not very widely separated above, and distinctly emarginate on lateral margin; antennae about four-fifths as long as body, compact, rather densely clothed with long, flying, black and yellowish-white hairs intermixed, and in addition, joints eight to eleven densely clothed with fine whitish pubescence on their exterior margin, the first joint about twice as long as wide, and the third joint slightly longer than the fourth.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, base and apex about equal in width: sides arcuately rounded, with a short obtuse tooth at the middle; anterior margin strongly arcuately rounded; surface regularly convex, densely and very coarsely punctate, rather densely clothed with short recumbent yellowish-white pubescence, forming more densely clothed, irregular lines toward the sides; and in addition, with long, flying, whitish hairs, and a large fascicule of rather densely placed, long, erect, blackish hairs at the middle.

Elytra wider than pronotum at base, two times as long as wide, broadly rounded at humeral angles, and the sides parallel to apical sixth, then arcuately attenuate to the tips, which are separately rounded; surface convex, without costae, densely, very coarsely punctate, and rather densely clothed with recumbent yellowish-white pubescence, and with more or less obsolete lines of white hairs arranged as follows: An oblong ring behind the humeri; an oblique line extending on each side from the humerus to suture at basal third, which bears a small fascicule of long white hairs, and behind the middle two transverse irregular lines, the anterior line bearing one, and the posterior line two, small fascicles of long white hairs on each side, and in addition to which are numerous long, erect, yellowish-white hairs with a few black ones intermixed.

Body beneath rather densely and finely punctate, and rather densely clothed with long recumbent yellowish-white pubescence, which conceals the punctures; last abdominal segment broadly rounded or subtruncate at apex; prosternum very narrow between the anterior coxae, not tuberculate, and the surface not raised to the level of the coxae; legs rather densely clothed with long whitish hairs.

Length, 4.4–6.1 mm.; width, 1.7–2.2 mm.

Type locality.—Cayamas, Cuba.

Type and paratype.—Cat. No. 28385, U.S.N.M.
Described from two specimens collected at the type locality on December 29 and June 8, by E. A. Schwarz.

The paratype, which was collected on December 29, differs from the type in being smaller, paler in color, the dark markings more conspicuous, and the antennae nearly as long as the body.

This species resembles Desniphora pallida Bates, but can be at once separated from that genus by the fact that the prosternum is not tuberculate between the anterior coxae, the surface is not raised to the top of the coxae, and the elytra are much more coarsely and densely punctured than in pallida.

**Eupogonius annulicornis**, new species

*Female.*—Elongate, uniformly reddish brown above, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, yellowish-white pubescence, which does not conceal the punctures, but becomes denser in spots on the elytra, causing the surface to have a mottled appearance, and with numerous, rather long, erect setae arising from the punctures; beneath dark reddish-brown, more or less marked with rufous, with the basal half of the tibiae reddish-yellow, and the tips of the tibiae and tarsi black, the surface rather densely and irregularly clothed with recumbent yellowish-white pubescence, with a few rather long erect hairs of the same color intermixed.

Head strongly transverse and feebly convex in front, flat between the antennal tubercles, which are scarcely elevated, and the surface rather densely, coarsely, and irregularly punctate; eyes coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, and separated from each other on the top by nearly twice the width of the emargination of the eyes in front. Antennae about as long as the body, uniformly black, except basal part of the first, third, and fourth joints, rather densely clothed with short recumbent black pubescence, except the basal half of the third and fourth joints, which are reddish-yellow, and clothed with cinereous pubescence, in addition the joints are sparsely clothed with moderately long, erect hairs; first joint robust, clavate, and scarcely one-half as long as the third joint, which is about one and one-half times as long as the fourth, the following joints much shorter and subequal in length.

Pronotum distinctly wider than long, the base and apex about equal in width; sides feebly arcuately rounded, with an obsolete obtuse tooth on each side at the middle; surface regularly convex, even, feebly transversely depressed near base, and rather densely, coarsely, and irregularly punctate.

Elytra four times as long as pronotum and considerably wider than it at base; humeral angles broadly rounded; sides feebly, obliquely expanded to apical fourth, then arcuately attenuate to the tips, which are separately broadly rounded; surface coarsely and
irregularly punctate, the punctures closely placed on the basal region, but becoming more widely separated toward the apex.

Abdomen beneath sparsely, obsoletely punctate, and feebly granulose; last segment broadly rounded at apex and the surface broadly but not deeply depressed near the tip. Femora not very strongly swollen at middle. Tibiae slender, subcylindrical, not enlarged at the apex, and the middle ones not grooved. Tarsi narrow.

Length, 4.5 mm.; width, 1.7 mm.
*Type locality.*—Cayamas, Cuba.
*Type.*—Cat. No. 25386, U.S.N.M.

Described from a unique female collected at the type locality May 10, by E. A. Schwarz.

This species resembles *nigritarsis* Fisher somewhat in its markings, but is a much smaller species, more densely punctate, the pubescence not quite so yellow, pronotum scarcely tuberculate at the sides, and the antennae distinctly black, with the third and fourth joints conspicuously annulated with cinereous pubescence.

**Eupogonius nigritarsis**, new species

*Male.*—Elongate, subcylindrical, uniformly reddish-brown above, rather densely and irregularly clothed with recumbent pale yellow and cinereous hairs intermixed, and with numerous short, dark, erect hairs arising from the punctures, the small irregular pubescent and glabrous areas giving the surface a mottled appearance; beneath rufous, with the posterior margin of abdominal segments, median part of femora, tips of tibiae, and the tarsi more or less marked with fuscous, the surface densely clothed with recumbent yellowish-white pubescence, and with a few long, whitish, flying hairs intermixed, especially on the legs.

Head strongly transverse and feebly convex in front, flat between the antennal tubercles, which are feebly elevated, and the surface rather densely, deeply, and regularly punctate; eyes coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, and separated from each other on the top by about the width of the emargination of the eyes in front. Antennae about one and one-fourth times as long as the body, reddish-brown, sparsely clothed with short recumbent brown pubescence, except the basal half of the third and fourth joints, which are paler and clothed with cinereous hairs; in addition the joints are densely clothed with rather long, flying hairs: first joint robust, clavate, about one-half as long as the third joint, which is considerably longer than the fourth, the following joints much shorter and gradually decreasing in length.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, the base and apex about equal in width; sides feebly arcanately rounded, with an obsolete obtuse tubercle on each side at the middle; surface regularly convex, even.
feebly transversely grooved near the base, with a longitudinal glabrous space at middle, and rather sparsely, coarsely, and irregularly punctate.

Elytra about three and one-half times as long as pronotum and considerably wider than it at base; humeral angles broadly rounded; sides parallel to apical fourth, then arcuately attenuate to the tips, which are separately narrowly rounded; surface regularly convex, and rather densely, coarsely, and irregularly punctate.

Abdomen beneath sparsely, obsolescently punctate, and feebly granulose; last segment broadly, but not deeply arcuately emarginate at apex. Femora strongly swollen toward apex. Tibiae rather robust, subcylindrical, not enlarged at the apex, and the middle ones not grooved. Tarsi rather narrow, at least not broadly expanded.

Length. 7 mm.; width, 2.25 mm.
*Type locality.*—Cayamas, Cuba.

*Type.*—Cat. No. 28387, U.S.N.M.

Described from a unique male collected at the type locality May 8, by E. A. Schwarz.

This species differs from *pilosulus* Chevrolet in being more reddish above, not so densely punctate, more densely pubescent, the pubescence composed of pale yellow and cinereous hairs intermixed, and the tubercles on side of pronotum obtuse. With this species I have placed a female from San Antonio de los Baños, Cuba, collected by José H. Panzos, which may be the other sex of this species. It differs from the type in being shorter, sides of elytra feebly obliquely expanded to apical third, pubescence of the same color, but without any cinereous hairs intermixed, tubercle on side of pronotum more distinct and acute, and beneath the pubescence is more brownish-yellow, and the last abdominal segment broadly depressed near apex.

**Eupogonius griseus**, new species

*Male.*—Elongate, subcylindrical, uniformly brownish-black above, rather densely clothed with short recumbent cinereous pubescence, which does not conceal the punctures but is arranged more or less longitudinally on the elytra, with a feeble brownish tinge along the suture, and with numerous moderately long, erect hairs arising from the punctures; beneath brownish-black, more or less marked with rufous, tarsi black, the surface densely clothed with long recumbent cinereous pubescence, and with numerous moderately long, flying hairs of the same color intermixed.

Head strongly transverse and nearly flat on the front, flat between the antennal tubercles, which are not elevated, and the surface rather densely, coarsely, and irregularly punctate; eyes coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, and separated from each other on the top
by nearly twice the width of the emargination of the eyes in front. Antennae a little longer than the body (right antennae missing), uniformly dark brown, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish pubescence, except the basal half of the third and fourth joints, which are more rufous and clothed with cinereous pubescence, and in addition the joints sparsely clothed with moderately long, erect hairs; first joint short, robust, subclavate, and scarcely one-half as long as the third, which is a little longer than the fourth, the following joints much shorter, and gradually decreasing in length.

Pronotum distinctly wider than long, apex and base about equal in width; sides feebly arcuately rounded, with an obtuse tooth on each side at the middle; surface regularly convex, even, and rather densely, coarsely, and irregularly punctate.

Elytra four times as long as pronotum and considerably wider than it at base; humeral angles broadly rounded; sides parallel to apical fourth, then arcuately attenuate to the tips, which are separately, rather narrowly rounded; surface rather densely, very coarsely, and irregularly punctate.

Abdomen beneath sparsely, obsoletely punctate, and obsoletely granulose; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Femora strongly swollen toward apex. Tibiae rather robust, subcylindrical, feebly enlarged at apex, and the middle ones not grooved. Tarsi rather narrow.

Length, 5–6 mm.; width, 1.75–2 mm.

Type locality.—Cayamas, Cuba.

Type and paratype.—Cat. No. 28388, U.S.N.M.

Described from two males collected at the type locality on May 24 and June 10, by E. A. Schwarz.

This species can be separated from all the other described species of this genus found in the West Indies by the distinct cinereous pubescence above, which is arranged more or less longitudinally on the elytra.

ESTOLA ATTENUATA, new species

Elongate, robust, subcylindrical, and more or less cuneiform; above reddish-brown to brownish-black, densely clothed with short recumbent ochrous pubescence, obsoletely variegated with small, irregularly placed areas of paler yellow pubescence, and with numerous short erect hairs which are slightly pointed backward; at the base of these erect hairs the pubescence is obsoletely cinereous; beneath, the pubescence is more cinereous than above, and the abdomen and legs strongly variegated with yellowish-brown pubescence, causing the surface to have a mottled appearance, and with numerous longer erect hairs intermixed; mandibles brownish-black; palpi reddish-brown, with the tips paler.
Head strongly transverse and flat in front, feebly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are feebly elevated and widely separated, the surface sparsely, coarsely, and irregularly punctate, with a narrow longitudinal groove extending from the epistoma to the occiput; eyes rather coarsely granulated, very deeply emarginate, and separated from each other on the top by a little more than the width of the emargination of the eyes in front, the lower lobes slightly longer than wide, and the upper lobes very small and narrow. Antennae rather robust, about as long as the body, yellowish-white, with the tips of the joints irregularly annuated with brown, the surface sparsely clothed with short cinereous pubescence, except the first joint, which is more densely clothed with longer cinereous and ocheros pubescence intermixed, and all the joints sparsely ciliate beneath; first joint short, reversed cone shaped, not extending to middle of pronotum, and slightly shorter than the third joint, which is subequal in length to the fourth, the following joints shorter and gradually decreasing in length.

Pronotum distinctly wider than long, apex and base about equal in width; sides feebly arcuately rounded, with a short, rather acute tooth on each side at middle; surface somewhat uneven, and rather densely, coarsely punctate. Scutellum semicircular, smooth, and densely pubescent.

Elytra at base nearly a third wider than the pronotum, and two times as long as wide; humeral angles broadly rounded; sides gradually arcuately attenuate from base to the tips, which are separately narrowly rounded; surface regularly convex, obsoletely costate near suture, with rows of coarse, irregularly placed punctures, and the intervals densely, obsoletely punctate.

Prosternum arcuately declivous in front and behind, and narrow between the anterior coxae. Mesosternum vertical in front and triangular between the middle coxae. Abdomen beneath densely, obsoletely punctate, with a few coarser punctures toward the sides; last segment feebly concave near apex, which is truncate and slightly emarginate. Femora moderately robust, the anterior pair slightly more swollen than the middle and posterior one, the latter extending to the posterior margin of the third abdominal segment. Tibiae rather slender, straight, and subcylindrical. Tarsi narrow and not broadly expanded.

Length, 9.5-10.5 mm.; width, 4-4.25 mm.

Type locality.—Jamaica.

Type and paratype.—Cat. No. 28389, U.S.N.M.

Described from two specimens, probably both females. The type was collected by W. Schaus and the paratype by C. H. Ballou during October, 1923. The paratype is slightly smaller than the type and the elytra is not quite so strongly acuminate posteriorly.
This species resembles *Estola ignobilis* Bates very closely, but is more cuneiform, the pubescence denser and more ochrous, and the head has a distinct longitudinal groove on the front.

**JAMESIA LINEATA**, new species

Robust and oblong-triangular, uniformly piceous above and beneath, and clothed with ochrous pubescence; mandibles black; palp black, with the tips reddish.

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

Pronotum nearly two times as wide as long, and the apex and base nearly equal in width; sides nearly parallel and unarmed; surface uneven, coarsely rugose, sparsely clothed with short recumbent brownish-yellow pubescence, and the anterior and posterior margins with a fringe of densely placed, long, recumbent orange-yellow hairs. Scutellum large, triangular, broadly truncate behind, and rather densely pubescent.

Elytra at base nearly a half wider than pronotum, and two times as long as wide; humeri strongly developed, and produced into a short obtuse tubercle; sides feebly obliquely narrowed from base to near apex, then strongly arcately attenuate to the tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded; surface regularly convex, with a few small, irregularly placed tubercles near base, densely clothed with short, recumbent, ochrous pubescence, and each elytron with the suture, anterior margin, and three narrow longitudinal lines glabrous, the second and third lines connected to each other near the apex, and the first connected to the second at the apical fifth, these lines ornamented with a number of coarse, irregularly placed punctures, in which is a small spot of whitish pubescence.

Prosternum arcately declivous in front and behind, triangular between the anterior coxae, with the lateral margins strongly elevated. Mesosternum broad, feebly declivous in front, and deeply, angularly emarginate behind. Abdomen beneath nearly smooth, and densely clothed with short, recumbent, ochrous pubescence;
last segment broadly subtruncate at apex. Femora only feebly swollen, and the posterior pair extending to near the posterior margin of the third abdominal segment. Tibiae straight, subcylindrical, and gradually enlarged toward the apex. Tarsi with the first joint gibbous on the dorsal surface.

Length, 32 mm.; width, 12.5 mm.

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

*Type.*—Cat. No. 28390, U.S.N.M.

Described from a single example collected by H. A. Ballou. This beautiful species can at once be distinguished from all the other described species of the genus by the elytra having distinct longitudinal glabrous lines, which are ornamented with small whitish pubescent spots.

**LEPTOSTYLUS LONGICORNIS**, new species

Form elongate, not very robust, feebly convex above, uniformly reddish-brown, densely clothed with cinereous pubescence, with a few darker spots on elytra behind middle, and numerous small ochaceous areas; mandibles black; palpi uniformly reddish-brown.

Head nearly flat and quadrate in front of the antennal tubercles, deeply angularly depressed between the antennal tubercles, which are strongly developed and nearly contiguous at their base, the surface densely clothed with short, recumbent, cinereous, and yellowish pubescence, concealing the surface, and with a narrow, longitudinal groove extending from the epistoma to occiput; eyes small, not very coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, and separated from each other on the top by about two-thirds the width of the emargination of the eyes in front, the lower lobes rounded and the upper lobes small and narrow.

Antennae more than two times as long as the body (eleventh joint missing), first four joints obsolescetely mottled brown and cinereous, the following joints cinereous, with the apex of the joints more or less brownish; first joint rather slender, subclavate, slightly produced on under side at apex, extending to basal fourth of the pronotum, and subequal in length to the fourth joint, which is slightly shorter than the third.

Pronotum one-half wider than long, and the base and apex about equal in width; sides strongly constricted near apical angles, strongly and broadly tumid at middle, and parallel at basal fourth; surface with a broad transverse basal and apical constriction, with seven tubercles arranged in two transverse rows on the disk, of which the three median ones are more strongly elevated, with a few widely scattered coarse punctures and a more distinct series in the apical and basal constrictions; the surface also densely clothed with recumbent, yellowish-white pubescence, and ornamented with a broad
median brown vitta extending from the anterior margin to the base. Scutellum triangular, very broadly rounded behind, and the surface flat and very sparsely pubescent.

Elytra two-thirds longer than wide, and one-fourth wider than the pronotum; humeri rather strongly developed and feebly elevated; sides arcuate rounded, more strongly apically, to the tips, which are strongly obliquely truncate internally, with the inner margin feebly, arcuate marginate, and the exterior angles rather acute and moderately produced; surface uneven, with an oblique impression extending from near the humeri to the suture, rather densely, finely, and irregularly punctate over entire surface, densely clothed with cinereous pubescence, which has a slight brownish tinge in some parts, with numerous irregularly placed tubercles, which are densely clothed with ochreous pubescence, and each elytron with a transverse sinuate brownish-black spot along suture near the middle, a similar but smaller spot behind it situated on middle of disk, and two more or less obsolete elongate spots of the same color near apical fourth, and the apical part more variegated with ochreous pubescence than the basal half.

Beneath finely, densely punctate, with a few coarser punctures intermixed, and sparsely, irregularly clothed with cinereous and brownish-white pubescence, giving the surface a mottled appearance; tibiae at apex, last two tarsal joints, and the tarsal claws brown; prosternal process about two-thirds as wide as the coxal cavity; femora strongly clavate.

Length, 11.5 mm.; width, 4.50 mm.

*Type locality.*—"Porto Rico Exp. Sta." (Rio Piedras, Porto Rico.)

*Type.*—Cat. No. 28391, U.S.N.M.

Described from a single male, labeled simply "Porto Rico Exp. Sta." There is also a very small specimen received from the American Museum of Natural History, collected at Aibonito, Porto Rico, between July 14 and 17, 1914, which I have placed under this species. This specimen is only 6 mm. long, but is nearly identical in all other respects with the type. It probably represents a specimen which has developed prematurely on account of insufficient food.

This species can be separated from the other known West Indian species of the genus by its extremely long antennae.

**LEPTOSTYLUS ALBOFASCIATUS, new species**

Form shorter and more convex than *poeyi* Fisher, reddish black, rather densely clothed with pale brown and brownish-black pubescence, with a narrow W-shaped mark of cinereous pubescence along the suture at the middle, common to both elytra, with the base pointed backward; mandibles black, with the base reddish; palpi yellowish brown.
Head quadrate in front of antennal tubercles, slightly narrower above, and nearly flat, moderately angularly depressed between the antennal tubercles, which are moderately developed and rather widely separated, the surface not very densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish and brownish pubescence, which does not quite conceal it, and with an obsolete narrow longitudinal groove extending from the epistoma to occiput; eyes rather large, not very coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, and separated from each other on the top by about three-fourths the width of the emargination of the eyes in front, the lower lobes rounded, and the upper lobes narrow. Antennae slightly longer than the body, the joints to the fifth mottled dark brown and white, those beyond cinereous, and all the joints annulated with dark brown at the apex and base; first joint rather slender, subcylindrical, gradually expanded toward apex, extending to about middle of pronotum, and subequal in length to the third joint, which is only slightly longer than the fourth.

Pronotum nearly two times as wide as long, and the apex and base about equal in width; sides feebly obliquely expanded from anterior angles to middle where they are obtusely tumid, and then parallel at basal fourth; surface with a feebly transverse apical and basal constriction, and seven feebly elevated tubercles on the disk, four anteriorly and three posteriorly, arranged in two transverse lines, with a few widely scattered coarse punctures and a more distinct row in the apical and basal constrictions, the surface rather densely clothed with recumbent yellowish-white pubescence, and ornamented with darker areas as follows: A large longitudinal spot posteriorly along the lateral margin, and three more or less interrupted longitudinal vittae on the disk, one median and one on each side, and more or less connected to each other along the anterior margin. Scutellum triangular, rather acutely rounded behind, and the surface nearly flat and rather densely pubescent.

Elytra three-fourths longer than wide, and one-fourth wider than pronotum; humeri rather prominent and feebly elevated; sides arcurately rounding, more so apically, to the tips, which are feebly obliquely truncate internally, with the exterior angles obtuse, but not produced; surface strongly convex, even, finely, irregularly, but not very densely punctate over entire area, rather densely clothed with irregular patches of pale brown and brownish-black pubescence, with a few small tubercles clothed with dark brown pubescence, and ornamented with a number of small, irregularly placed spots of cinereous pubescence, which form a more or less distinct W at the middle common to both elytra.

Beneath densely, obsoletely punctate, and sparsely clothed with cinereous and brownish pubescence, which gives the surface a mottled
appearance; tibiae strongly annulated with brown at middle and
apex, and the tarsi and tarsal claws more or less brownish; proster-
nal process three-fourths as wide as the coxal cavity; femora moder-
ately clavate.

Length, 7 mm.; width, 3.2 mm.

*Type locality.*—Cayamas, Cuba.

*Type.*—Cat. No. 28392, U.S.N.M.

Described from a unique male collected at the type locality on
June 8, by E. A. Schwarz.

This small convex species is easily known by its W-shaped, cin-
ereous fascia near the middle of the elytra.

**LEPTOSTYLUS ATROMACULATUS, new species**

Form similar to *poeyi* Fisher, but more robust and convex above,
brownish-black, densely clothed with cinereous or brownish-white
pubescence, and ornamented with numerous black spots; mandibles
black, with the base reddish; palpi brown, with the tips slightly
paler.

Head quadrate in front of antennal tubercles, and nearly flat,
moderately concave between the antennal tubercles, which are mod-
erately developed, and rather widely separated, the surface densely
clothed with short recumbent cinereous pubescence, more or less
mottled, concealing the surface, and with a moderately distinct nar-
row longitudinal groove extending from the epistoma to occiput;
eyes small, not very coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, and
separated from each other on the top by about the width of the
emargination of the eyes in front, the lower lobes rounded, and the
upper lobes very narrow. Antennae slightly longer than the body,
mottled with brown and cinereous pubescence and the outer joints
more or less annulated with brown; first joint slender, subcylin-
drical, feebly expanded toward the apex, extending to basal fourth
of pronotum, and subequal in length to the third joint, which is dis-
tinctly longer that the fourth.

Pronotum three-fifths wider than long, and the apex and base
about equal in width; sides feebly obtusely tumid at middle; sur-
face with a feeble transverse apical and basal depression, and with
seven tubercles on the disk arranged in two transverse lines, the five
median ones more strongly elevated, with numerous widely scattered
coarse punctures and a more distinct row in the apical and basal
depressions, the surface also rather densely and irregularly clothed
with recumbent whitish pubescence, and ornamented with darker
areas as follows: Three small spots along anterior margin, of which
the exterior ones are more elongate, and a large spot on the three
median tubercles, placed two in front and one behind, the latter with
the dark spot extending to the base. Scutellum broadly triangular,
subtruncate behind, the surface feebly concave, densely clothed with dark brown and cinereous pubescence, except for a median longitudinal glabrous line.

Elytra four-fifths longer than wide, and a fifth wider than the pronotum; humeri not very prominent or elevated; sides nearly parallel to apical third, then strongly arcuately attenuate to the tips, which are feebly obliquely truncate internally, with the exterior angles obtuse, but not produced; surface regularly convex, rather even, finely, densely, and irregularly punctate over entire surface, densely clothed with recumbent cinereous pubescence, which is slightly browner toward the sides and nearly conceals the punctuation, with numerous irregularly placed tubercles, which are densely clothed with black pubescence, and each elytron with two or three black spots placed transversely at apical third, behind which the surface is variegated with cinereous, ocherus, and brownish pubescence, with a few small black spots intermixed.

Beneath finely, densely punctate, and rather densely clothed with cinereous pubescence, which is more or less mottled; tibiae feebly annulated with brown at middle and apex; last two tarsal joints and claws brownish-black; prosternal process nearly as wide as the coxal cavity; femora strongly clavate.

Length, 9 mm.; width, 4.3 mm.

*Type locality.*—Central Constancia, Cuba.

*Type.*—Cat. No. 28393, U.S.N.M.

Described from a single example, probably a male, collected at the type locality by J. F. Merrill, during May, 1914.

This species is separated from the other known species of this genus found in the West Indies by its regularly convex and rather even elytra, which are clothed with cinereous pubescence, with a more or less interrupted black fascia at apical third, and ornamented with numerous small black tubercles.

**LEPTOSTYLUS DUVALI,** new species

Form strongly robust and moderately convex above, uniformly reddish-brown, not very densely clothed with yellowish-white pubescence, and ornamented with darker and paler areas; mandibles black, with base reddish; palpi orange yellow.

Head quadrate in front of antennal tubercles, and nearly flat, rather deeply, angularly depressed between the antennal tubercles, which are moderately developed, and rather widely separated, the surface not very densely clothed with short recumbent yellowish-white pubescence, more or less mottled, not quite concealing the surface, and with a moderately distinct narrow longitudinal groove extending from the epistoma to occiput; eyes small, not very coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, and separated from each other on
the top by about two-thirds the width of the emargination of the
eyes in front, the lower lobes rounded and the upper lobes narrow.
Antennae about one and one-fourth times as long as the body, the
first four joints maculate with brownish and cinereous pubescence,
the following joints cinereous, and all the joints narrowly annulated
with dark brown at the base and apex; first joint slender, subcylin-
drical, gradually expanded toward apex, extending to basal fourth
of pronotum, and subequal in length to the third joint, which is
nearly a half longer than the fourth.

Pronotum one-half wider than long, and the apex only slightly
wider than base; sides feebly rounded, only slightly more so, and
broadly arcuate medially, without any distinct prominence or tubercle;
surface only feebly constricted along base and apex, the disk nearly
even, with only a slight evidence of tubercles, coarsely and rather
densely punctate, with a more distinct transverse row along the base
and apex, and irregularly, but not very densely clothed with recum-
bent yellowish-white pubescence, without any distinct darker mark-
ings. Scutellum slightly triangular, much wider than long, very
broadly rounded or subtruncate at apex, and the surface feebly con-
cave and sparsely pubescent.

Elytra three-fourths longer than wide and one-third wider than
the pronotum; humeri not prominent or elevated; sides nearly paral-
lel to apical third, then strongly, arcuately attenuate to the tips,
which are obliquely truncate internally, with an obtuse but evident
external angle; surface regularly convex, deeply and irregularly
punctate, the punctures coarse and densely placed on basal region,
and becoming finer and sparser toward the apex, rather sparsely
clothed with recumbent yellowish-white pubescence, with irregular
rows of small tubercles, which are densely clothed with longer yel-
lowish-white pubescence on the basal region, and intermixed with
dark brown pubescence toward the apex; each elytron ornamented
with two small irregularly shaped, dark brown spots at apical fifth,
of which the exterior spot is placed along the lateral margin slightly
behind the interior one.

Beneath finely, densely punctate, and sparsely, irregularly clothed
with yellowish-white pubescence, which gives the surface a more or
less mottled appearance; tibiae annulated with brown at middle and
apex, and the tarsi and tarsal claws more or less brown; prosternal
process about three-fourths as wide as the coxal cavity; femora
strongly clavate.

Length, 11 mm.; width, 5 mm.

Type locality.—Cuba.

Type.—Cat. No. 28394, U.S.N.M.

Described from a single example, probably a female, and labeled
simply “Cuba,” without additional data.
This species is of a nearly uniform color above, with only a few dark spots at the apical fifth of elytra and is sparsely pubescent. It resembles *jamaicensis* Gahan, but that species has a more or less distinct oblique fascia near the middle of the elytra, in front of which the surface is more cinereous.

**LEPTOSTYLUS SCURRA, var. DORSALIS, new variety**

Above rather densely clothed with short recumbent yellowish-white pubescence, the pronotum with the median part of disk slightly more brownish, and with two small black spots on the median line, one at the anterior margin, the other at basal third; elytra with a large brownish-black spot covering the scutellum and entire anterior surface, except for a large triangular pale area at the humeri, the posterior margin of the spot extending from near the lateral margin at apical fourth obliquely forward to the suture at apical third, and the anterior margin extending from near the lateral margin at basal fourth obliquely forward to the scutellum. There are also a few very small, irregularly placed black spots on the pale apical area; antennae mottled dark brown and yellowish-white; beneath luteous, and the legs more or less mottled with brown and black; last abdominal segment at apex feebly arcuately emarginate in the female and subtruncate or very broadly rounded in the male.

Length, 3.75-4.75 mm.; width, 1.5-2 mm.

*Type locality.*—Cayamas, Cuba.

*Other localities.*—Paradise Key and Miami, Florida.

*Type, allotype, and paratypes.*—Cat. No. 28395, U.S.N.M.

*Paratypes.*—Collection J. N. Knull.

Described from seven specimens, two females and five males. The type (female) collected May 29, and the allotype January 29, at the type locality, by E. A. Schwarz; one male collected March 12, 1919, at Paradise Key, Florida, by the same collector; one male collected from *Anona cherimola* at Miami, Florida, during March, 1918, by H. L. Sanford; a male and female collected at Paradise Key, Florida, March 10, 1921, and one male from Miami, Florida, collected March 21, 1921; the last three specimens collected by J. N. Knull.

This variety differs from the typical *scurra* chiefly in having the elytra entirely brownish-black, with the exception of the lateral margin, apical region, and a large triangular area at humeri, where the color is yellowish-white.

**LEPTOSTYLUS SCURRA, var. MACULIFER, new variety**

*Female.*—Above rather densely clothed with short recumbent yellowish-white pubescence, the pronotum with the median part of disk slightly more brownish, and with two small black spots on the median line, one at the anterior margin and the other at the base; elytra
with a narrow black margin around the scutellum, a few scattered, black elevated spots over the surface, an elongate black spot along lateral margin, extending from the anterior angles to middle and a distinct small, diamond-shaped, black spot common to both elytra, placed just behind the middle, beneath luteous, with the legs more or less mottled with dark brown; antennae pale, mottled with brown, and the joints annulated with the same color at apex; last abdominal segment subtruncate at apex.

Male.—Differs from the type in having the antennae slightly longer, the surface above and beneath of a darker brown color, with more or less whitish pubescence on the elytra, especially around the diamond-shaped black mark.

Length, 4–4.75 mm.; width, 1.6–2 mm.

_Type locality._—Estacion Experimental Agronomica, Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba (female type); Cayamas, Cuba (male allotype).

_Type and allotype._—Cat. No. 28396, U.S.N.M.

Described from two examples, the type labeled simply "Est. Cent. Agr. de Cuba, # 8073," and the allotype collected at Cayamas, June 6, by E. A. Schwarz.

This variety can be easily separated from the typical _scurra_ by the distinct diamond-shaped black spot on the elytra.

**LEPTOSTYLUS BUSTUS, var. CUBANUS, new variety**

Above rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, cinereous, and ochreous pubescence, the pronotum with a longitudinal median line and a small spot on each side near anterior margin dark brown; scutellum brown; elytra with a longitudinal sinuate black spot on each side near the lateral margin extending from the humeral angle to the middle, with a number of small elevated black spots scattered over the surface, and on each elytron at apical fourth an arcuate black spot, which is sometimes divided into two distinct spots, and just behind the middle a rather broad olivaceous-brown fascia extending obliquely backward toward the lateral margin, connected internally to a broad vitta of the same color extending along the suture and strongly expanded anteriorly, but not reaching the base or lateral margin; antennae pale, mottled with light brown, and the outer joints strongly annulated with dark brown; beneath reddish-brown, the abdomen paler, legs more or less mottled, and tarsi brownish-black; last abdominal segment subtruncate or feebly emarginate at apex.

Length, 5–5.5 mm.; width, 2–2.25 mm.

_Type locality._—Cayamas, Cuba.

_Type and paratype._—Cat. No. 28397, U.S.N.M.

Described from two females collected at the type locality on March 2, and May 8, by E. A. Schwarz.
This variety can be separated from the typical *biustus* by the broad, olivaceous-brown markings on disk of elytra, which are only indicated in the typical form by a narrow oblique fascia on each elytron just behind the middle, and form an inverted letter V common to both elytra.

**Leptostylus bruneri**, new species

Form rather short and robust, strongly convex, dark brown, densely clothed with cinereous and brownish-white pubescence, and ornamented with brownish-black pubescent markings; mandibles black; palpi brownish-black, with the tips luteous.

Head between the eyes in front of antennal tubercles about as long as wide, and feebly convex, broadly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are moderately developed, and rather widely separated, the surface densely, somewhat irregularly clothed with recumbent yellowish-white pubescence, giving it a feebly mottled appearance, and concealing the punctuation, and with a narrow longitudinal groove extending from the epistoma to occiput; eyes small, not very coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, and separated from each other on the top by nearly the width of the emargination of the eyes in front, the lower lobes rounded, and the upper lobes very narrow. Antennae about one and one-fourth times as long as the body, the first four joints mottled with brown and cinereous pubescence, the following joints (except the last, which is entirely brown) more or less annulated with brown; first joint slender, subcylindrical, feebly expanded toward apex, extending to basal third of pronotum, and subequal in length to the third joint, which is slightly longer than the fourth.

Pronotum three-fifths wider than long, base and apex about equal in width; sides feebly constricted near apical angles, broadly arcuately rounded at middle, and parallel at basal fifth; surface with a feeble transverse apical and basal depression, and with three distinct but not very strongly elevated tubercles on the disk, two in front and one behind, with a distinct row of rather coarse punctures in the apical and basal depressions, the surface also densely clothed with recumbent whitish pubescence, and ornamented with brownish-black areas as follows: Two small obsolete spots along anterior margin, a large spot on each side along lateral margin extending from the middle to base, three small spots along base, and the three discal tubercles covered with pubescence of the same color. Scutellum broadly triangular, broadly rounded behind, the surface nearly flat, and sparsely clothed with cinereous pubescence.

Elytra four-fifths longer than wide, and a fifth wider than the pronotum; humeri rather prominent but not strongly elevated; sides nearly parallel to middle, then arcuately attenuate to the tips,
which are feebly obliquely truncate internally, with the exterior angles obtuse, but not produced; surface regularly convex, rather even, and each elytron with an oblique longitudinal costa on disk extending from behind the humerus to apical third, rather densely and irregularly punctate, the punctures coarser on basal region but becoming more obsolete toward the apex, densely clothed with recumbent brownish-white pubescence, which is browner toward the sides behind the humeri, broadly cinereous along the base, the brownish-black markings narrowly bordered anteriorly with cinereous pubescence, with a few small, irregularly placed black spots in basal region, along suture and anterior margins, and on the discal costae, and each elytron ornamented with brownish-black markings as follows: Two small spots along the lateral margin, one at humeral angle, the other behind the humerus, and a bisinuate oblique fascia behind the middle, posterior to which are two irregularly shaped spots, which are more or less connected to the fascia anteriorly.

Beneath finely, densely punctate, and rather sparsely clothed with cinereous pubescence; last abdominal segment strongly narrowed at apex and produced slightly behind the elytra; tibiae more or less annulated with brown; tarsi and tarsal claws brownish-black; prosternal process as wide as coxal cavity; femora strongly clavate at apex.

Length, 9.5 mm.; width, 4.2 mm.

_Type_ locality.—Nagua, Oriente, Cuba.
_Type._—Cat. No. 28398, U.S.N.M.

Described from a unique female collected at the type locality July 7, 1922, by S. C. Bruner and C. H. Ballou.

In this species the female has a very short extended ovipositor as in _Atrypaninus_, but can be easily distinguished from the species in that genus by the lower lobes of the eyes being rounded and not longer than wide. It is not entirely congeneric with _Leptostylus_, on account of the short extended ovipositor, but seems to be intermediate between _Atrypanius_ and _Leptostylus_; however, it seems advisable to retain it in the latter genus, at least for the present, until more material is available for study.

**LEPTOSTYLUS PYGMAEUS, new species**

Form very small, short, robust, and strongly convex, dark brown, rather densely clothed with yellowish pubescence, and ornamented with dark brown and cinereous pubescent markings; mandibles brownish-black; palpi yellowish-brown.

Head about as long as wide, nearly flat, and slightly narrowed above in front, broadly and rather deeply concave between the antennal tubercles, which are moderately developed and rather widely separated, the surface subopaque, densely, finely granulose,
sparsely clothed with inconspicuous recumbent pubescence, and with a rather broad longitudinal groove extending from the epistoma to occiput; eyes small, not very coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, and separated from each other on the top by nearly two times the width of the emargination of the eyes in front, the lower lobes subrounded, slightly more acute beneath, and the upper lobes small and narrow. Antennae slightly longer than the body, luteous or reddish-yellow, and the joints more or less annulate with brown at apex; first joint slender, subcylindrical, extending slightly beyond middle of pronotum, and subequal in length to the third joint, which is considerably longer than the fourth.

Pronotum two-thirds wider than long, and the base and apex about equal in width; sides strongly constricted near anterior and posterior angles, and strongly arcuately rounded at middle; surface slightly convex, with a narrow transverse apical and basal depression, coarsely, densely punctate, the intervals granulose, and rather densely clothed with recumbent pubescence, which is whitish and yellowish toward the sides and brownish on the median parts. Scutellum triangular, and rather narrowly rounded behind.

Elytra nearly three-fifths longer than wide, and a fifth wider than the pronotum; humeri feebly developed; sides nearly parallel to apical third, then arcuately attenuate to the tips, which are feebly obliquely truncate internally, with the exterior angle obtuse, but not produced; surface regularly convex, without costae, but with a broad oblique depression behind the humeri, densely, coarsely punctate, the intervals granulose, and rather densely clothed with recumbent yellowish pubescence, with a small white spot behind the scutellum, more or less whitish in the oblique depression, with a distinct transverse sinuate fascia at middle, which is transverse laterally and bent obliquely forward to the suture, and each elytron ornamented with brown markings as follows: A rather large spot behind the scutellum, a large more or less interrupted triangular spot along lateral margin at middle, a narrow longitudinal crescent-shaped spot on disk behind the middle, and connected posteriorly to a narrow transverse fascia extending to the lateral margin, and with a row of small round spots along the suture.

Beneath rather finely, densely punctate, and sparsely clothed with moderately long cinereous pubescence; last abdominal segment broadly rounded at apex and not produced beyond the elytra; femora strongly clavate toward apex; tibiae more or less annulated, and the tarsi and tarsal claws dark brown; prosternal process about one-half as wide as the coxal cavities.

Length, 2.75 mm.; width, 1.2 mm.

Type locality.—Cayamas, Cuba.

Type and paratypes.—Cat. No. 28399, U.S.N.M.
Described from seven examples, probably all females except one; all collected at the type locality during February and May, by E. A. Schwarz.

This is the smallest known species of this genus and on account of the rounded sides of the pronotum should probably be taken as the type of a new genus, but until a revision is made of the entire tribe, it is advisable to retain it in the present genus.

LEIOPUS CUBANUS, new species

Male.—Form less elongate and more oval than *atrovittatus* Fisher; above reddish-brown, rather densely clothed with cinereous and brownish-yellow pubescence, and ornamented with more or less distinct, irregularly placed black markings; beneath reddish-brown, with the abdomen more yellowish, and the basal part of the femora, apex of tibiae, and tarsi black.

Head slightly transverse and nearly flat in front, slightly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are feebly elevated and widely separated, the surface densely clothed with cinereous and brownish-yellow pubescence, giving it a mottled appearance and concealing the punctuation, and with an obsolete, longitudinal groove extending from the epistoma to occiput; eyes rather coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, and separated from each other on the top by about the width of the emargination of the eyes in front, the lower lobes rounded, and the upper lobes small and narrow. Antennae one and three-fourths times as long as the body, pale rufous or luteous, mottled with cinereous and brownish pubescence, the joints more or less annulated dark brown or black, except the last joint, which is of a uniform black or dark-brown color.

Pronotum three-fourths wider than long, and slightly narrower at base than apex; sides feebly arcuately rounded from apical angles to an acute, prominent denticle near the base, behind which they are strongly and abruptly constricted; surface even, with an obsolete narrow transverse depression along the anterior margin, and a broader depression along the base, sparsely, rather coarsely and irregularly punctate, densely clothed with cinereous and brownish-yellow pubescence, which is usually browner on the median parts, and ornamented with three or four small black discal spots.

Elytra three-fourths longer than wide, and distinctly wider than the pronotum; sides parallel to apical third, then arcuately attenuate to the tips, which are feebly obliquely truncate internally, with the exterior angles obtusely rounded; surface uneven, strongly declivous at the sides, but the carina not distinctly marked, the discal lines obsolete, densely and irregularly punctate, the punctures in the basal region rather coarse, but becoming finer toward the apex, with numerous, irregularly placed black fasciculi, rather
densely clothed with cinereous and brownish-yellow pubescence, which is more cinereous in the scutellar and apical regions, and each elytron with a few irregularly shaped, blackish markings at the middle, and a more or less distinct, narrow, transverse, cinereous fascia just behind the middle which is bent forward into a small acute angle at middle of disk.

Beneath densely, obsoletely punctate, and sparsely clothed with cinereous pubescence; last abdominal segment slightly longer than the fourth and subtruncate at apex; middle coxae separated by about their own width; femora strongly clavate toward apex, and the anterior pair distinctly shorter than the middle and posterior pairs; basal joint of hind tarsi shorter than the following joints united.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the antennae shorter (last joint missing), femora not quite so strongly clavate, and the last abdominal segment longer, more acuminate, and feebly arcuately emarginate at apex.

Length, 4.5-5 mm.; width, 2.2-4 mm.

Type locality.—Cayamas, Cuba.

Type, allotype, and paratypes.—Cat. No. 28400, U.S.N.M.

Described from four specimens, three males and one female, collected at the type locality by E. A. Schwarz, between May 6 and June 5.

The specimens examined vary a good deal in the coloration above. In some examples the black markings on the pronotum are very distinct, the median one extending from the middle to the base, and there is also a more or less distinct black mark at the lateral tubercles, but in one specimen these black markings are only vaguely indicated. The pubescence on the elytra is also more brownish-yellow, and the transverse cinereous fascia nearly obsolete.

LEPTURGES CHAMAEROPSIS, new species

Male.—Form narrow, elongate, and rather strongly depressed above, similar to signatus LeConte, luteous in color, with the sides and apex of elytra slightly more luteo-testaceoues, and without any maculations.

Head nearly square and strongly convex in front, feebly depressed between the antennal tubercles, which are scarcely elevated, and widely separated, the surface densely and very finely granulose, sparsely clothed with inconspicuous recumbent cinereous pubescence, and with a distinct narrow longitudinal groove extending from the epistoma to occiput; eyes rather small, not very coarsely granulate, deeply emarginate, and separated from each other on the top by about the width of the emargination of the eyes in front, the lower lobes rounded, and the upper lobes small and narrow. Antennae two times as long as the body, uniformly dark luteous, and sparsely clothed with inconspicuous cinereous pubescence.
Pronotum two-sevenths wider than long; the apex and base about equal in width, and feebly trapezoidal; sides feebly obliquely expanded from apical angles to basal fifth, then strongly, abruptly constricted to base, the tooth strongly developed, acute at apex, and extending slightly outward; surface even, with a feeble, broadly concave depression along base, densely and very finely punctate, with a row of coarse punctures along the base, and sparsely clothed with fine, recumbent, cinereous pubescence. Scutellum wider than long, and broadly rounded behind.

Elytra fully two times as long as wide, and distinctly wider than pronotum; sides parallel to apical third, then arcuately attenuate to the tips, which are separately narrowly rounded; surface convex along the sides, flattened on disk, coarsely, densely, and regularly punctate over entire surface, and sparsely clothed with fine recumbent cinereous pubescence.

Beneath finely and densely punctate, and rather densely clothed with short recumbent cinereous pubescence; last abdominal segment moderately cuneate, and broadly, but feebly arcuately emarginate at apex; anterior and middle coxae separated by about one-fourth of their diameter; anterior and middle femora rather strongly clavate, the posterior pair linear and only feebly clavate; tarsi rather short, the basal joint of the posterior pair about as long as the following two joints united.

**Female.**—Differs from the male in having the pronotum nearly two times as wide as long, the femora less strongly clavate, and the last abdominal segment longer and more acuminate at apex.

Length, 6-6.75 mm.; width, 2-2.25 mm.

*Type locality.*—Cayamas, Cuba.

*Type, allotype, and paratypes.*—Cat. No. 28401, U.S.N.M.

Described from five specimens, two males and three females collected at the type locality between February 5 and March 10, by E. A. Schwarz.

In general form this species resembles *Lepturges signatus* Le Conte, but it is of a nearly uniform color and is without any distinct markings on the pronotum or elytra.

**Hyperplatys griseomaculatus**, new species

*Male.*—Form oblong, rather robust, and moderately depressed; above brown with a slight reddish tinge, and irregularly mottled with whitish pubescence; beneath pale brownish-red, the abdomen slightly more yellowish, and the legs dark brown, with the femora, tibiae, and basal part of first tarsal joints luteous.

Head nearly square, slightly narrowed above, and nearly flat in front, feebly depressed between the antennal tubercles, which are only slightly elevated and widely separated, the surface rather
densely, obsoletely punctate, moderately clothed with recumbent whitish pubescence, and with a very distinct longitudinal groove extending from the epistoma to occiput; eyes large, rather coarsely granulate, deeply emarginate, and separated from each other on the top by a little less than the width of the emargination of the eyes in front, the lower lobes slightly wider than long and strongly convex, the upper lobes small and feebly convex. Antennae two and one-half times as long as the body, dull brown, with the median joints paler basally.

Pronotum two-thirds wider than long, and slightly narrower at base than apex; sides feebly obliquely expanded to the lateral tooth at basal fourth, behind which they are strongly obliquely constricted to near the base, where they are parallel, the tooth acute at apex and extending feebly obliquely outward; surface dull, not tumid, broadly, but not deeply transversely depressed along base, coarsely, sparsely, and very irregularly punctate, and rather densely clothed with recumbent brownish and whitish pubescence, forming on the disk two more or less obsolete brown areas, divided by a longitudinal median vitta of whitish pubescence. Scutellum as wide as long, and broadly rounded behind.

Elytra two times as long as wide, distinctly wider than pronotum, with widely exposed and rounded humeri, rather strongly cuneiform, the sides feebly rounding apically to the tips, which are strongly arcuately emarginate internally, with a small tooth at the suture, and a larger and more acute tooth at the exterior angle; surface feebly transversely depressed at basal third, without discal lines, and the lateral carina feebly elevated but not acute, coarsely and irregularly punctate, the punctures rather dense basally, becoming obsolete toward the apex, but denser and more regularly placed on the sides, and rather densely clothed with recumbent brownish and whitish pubescence, the brown areas small and rounded on the median parts, much larger and more irregular in shape on the apical half, and with a rather distinct spot on disk near base.

Beneath finely, densely punctate, and rather densely clothed with short, fine, recumbent, cinereous pubescence; last abdominal segment not much wider than the fourth and broadly subtruncate at apex; anterior and middle coxae separated by about one-fourth their diameter; femora moderately clavate toward apex; basal joint of posterior tarsi about as long as the following joints united.

Length, 5 mm.; width, 1.9 mm.

_Type locality._—Montserrat, Trinidad.
_Type._—Cat. No. 28402, U.S.N.M.

Described from a unique male collected at the type locality June 27, by August Busek.
In general form this species resembles *aspersa* Say, but it is narrower, slightly more cuneiform, the eyes not so widely separated from each other on the top, and the markings on the pronotum and elytra more irregular in shape.

**Probatius Dominicus, new species**

*Female.*—Form broadly elongate, subparallel, and rather strongly convex, uniformly dark reddish-brown, and rather densely clothed with brownish and whitish pubescence; beneath more reddish than above; mandibles reddish-brown at base, but becoming black toward the tips; palpi brownish-yellow.

Head slightly wider than long and feebly convex in front, deeply depressed between the antennal tubercles, which are strongly elevated and nearly contiguous at the base, the surface densely clothed with moderately long recumbent whitish pubescence concealing the punctures, and with a narrow longitudinal groove extending from the epistoma to occiput; eyes rather large, moderately granulated, deeply emarginate, and separated from each other on the top by one-half the width of the emargination of the eyes in front, the lower lobes slightly longer than wide, and the upper lobes narrow. Antennae about two times as long as the body, pale brown or luteous, with the joints slightly darker apically, rather densely clothed with fine whitish pubescence, and ciliate beneath with long erect hairs; first joint slender, subcylindrical, feebly expanded toward apex, extending nearly to base of pronotum, and subequal in length to the fourth joint, which is slightly shorter than the third.

Pronotum two times as long as wide, and feebly narrower at base than apex; sides slightly rounded, and with a large obtuse tooth just behind the middle; surface slightly convex, nearly even, with a narrow transverse basal and apical depression, a few coarse irregularly placed punctures along base and apical margin, and densely clothed with recumbent whitish pubescence, except for a longitudinal glabrous spot at middle, and more or less ornamented with dark brown pubescence at the sides and with a longitudinal arcuate vitta of the same color on each side of the middle. Scutellum elongate triangular, and narrowly rounded behind.

Elytra nearly two times as long as wide, and slightly wider than the pronotum; humeri feebly developed; sides slightly attenuate, more strongly so posteriorly; the tips separately broadly truncate, arcuately emarginate, with the exterior angle long and acute, and the interior one obtusely rounded; surface regularly convex, and each elytron feebly tumid near base, moderately coarse, and irregularly punctate, rather densely clothed with recumbent brownish-yellow pubescence, the pubescence more whitish along base and on a broad transverse obsolete zigzag fascia at apical third, and with numerous erect, stiff hairs over the surface.
Beneath densely, obsoletely punctate, densely clothed with long, recumbent, yellowish-white pubescence, and with numerous long, flying hairs on the sides of abdomen and legs; last abdominal segment strongly acuminate posteriorly, slightly produced behind elytra, ventral surface at apex broadly subtruncate, and the dorsal surface rather deeply angularly emarginate; prosternal process about one-fourth as wide as coxal cavities, and arcuately declivous in front and behind; mesosternum rather broad and somewhat triangular between the coxae, arcuately declivous in front, and angularly emarginate posteriorly; femora strongly and abruptly clavate apically.

Length, 13 mm.; width, 5.5 mm.

*Type locality.*—Dominica.

*Type.*—Cat. No. 28403, U.S.N.M.

Described from a unique female collected by H. W. Foote, on the Yale Expedition to Dominica during June and July, 1913.

**ENEODES, new genus**

Mandibles large and rather thick at base. Head equal in width to the pronotum at apex, feebly concave between the antennal tubercles, the front wider than long, and the cheeks short. Antennae rather slender, slightly longer than the body, and ciliate beneath; first joint short, robust, oblong-oval, without a cicatrix at apex, and subequal in length to the third joint, which is considerably shorter than the fourth, and the following joints gradually diminishing in length. Eyes moderately large, rather coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, and the lower lobes as wide as long, and rounded.

Pronotum wider than long, even, regularly convex, with a long tooth on each side at the middle, the tooth bifid and the posterior part long and curved backward. Elytra rather short, elongate, subparallel, feebly depressed on disk, and strongly declivous posteriorly, the surface rather even, and each elytron with a tuft of erect black hairs near base, but without a basal crest. Legs rather short; femora strongly, abruptly enlarged apically; intermediate tibiae with a distinct groove; tarsi rather short, narrow, and the first joint of the posterior pair shorter than the following two joints united, and the tarsal claws divaricate. Mesosternum narrow between the coxae, and arcuately declivous in front. Prosternal process narrow, arcuately declivous in front and behind, and triangularly expanded behind the coxae, which are globose. Body and legs clothed with long, flying hairs.

*Genotype.*—*Eneodes hirsuta,* new species.

This genus is quite different from the other American genera of Acanthocinini, but is closely allied to *Contoderus* Thomson and *Epes* Pascoe, both of which are confined to the Malaysian region. From
both these genera it differs in having the tooth on side of pronotum bifid. *Contoderus* also differs from it in having the head wider than pronotum, with the front as long as wide, first antennal joint much shorter than the third, and the lower lobes of the eyes elongate. From *Enes* it can be separated by its shorter form, tooth on side of pronotum bifid, with the posterior part of tooth long, acute, and curved backward, and each elytron with a tuft of erect black hairs near the base.

**ENEODES HIRSUTA, new species**

**Male.**—Form broadly elongate and subparallel; above pale reddish-brown, and rather densely clothed with whitish, reddish-brown, and yellowish pubescence, with a few black markings on the pronotum; beneath reddish-brown, with a more or less yellowish tinge.

Head slightly wider than long, and nearly flat in front, strongly depressed around posterior margin of eyes, the antennal tubercles moderately elevated and very widely separated, the surface opaque, very densely punctate, and somewhat granulose, sparsely clothed with long recumbent yellowish pubescence, with numerous long, fine, erect hairs intermixed, and with a narrow longitudinal groove extending from the epistoma to the occiput; eyes strongly convex, and separated from each other on the top by three-fourths the width of the emargination of the eyes in front. Antennae yellowish-brown, with the apex of the outer joints darker, not very densely clothed with short recumbent yellowish-white pubescence, but densely ciliate beneath with long, flying hairs.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, and somewhat narrower at base than apex; sides feebly constricted near apical angles, parallel near base, and broadly rounded at middle, armed on each side at middle with a bifid tooth, the anterior part of which is very short, and the posterior part very long, slender, and curved backward; surface feebly, broadly, and transversely concave along anterior margin and base, finely, densely granulose, rather densely clothed with long recumbent brownish-yellow pubescence, which is more cinereous anteriorly, and ornamented with black markings as follows: Three small spots on median part of disk arranged in the form of a triangle, and an elongate spot placed obliquely on each side, extending from the middle to basal depression. Scutellum elongate-triangular, and narrowly rounded at apex.

Elytra two-thirds longer than wide, and equal in width to the pronotum at middle (including the teeth); humeri feebly developed; sides parallel to apical third, then arcuate attenuate to the tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded; surface irregularly punctate, the punctures coarse and dense on basal region, but becoming finer and more widely separated toward the apex, rather densely clothed
with recumbent yellowish-brown pubescence, which is darker brown on apical region, and obsoletely ornamented with yellowish-white pubescence as follows: A broad fascia extending from humeri obliquely backward to suture at middle, a narrow transverse irregular fascia at apical third, and the lateral margins from humeral angles to apex: with a small fascicle of erect, black hairs on each elytron near base, and with rows of long, erect, moderately stiff hairs.

Beneath densely, obsoletely punctate, sparsely clothed with inconspicuous recumbent pubescence, and the legs and sides of abdomen rather densely clothed with long, flying hairs; last abdominal segment very broadly rounded at apex; middle and posterior femora more strongly arcuately expanded than the anterior pair, and distinctly flattened on their ventral and dorsal surface.

Length, 4 mm.; width, 1.7 mm.
_Type locality._—Cayamas, Cuba.
_Type._—Cat. No. 28404, U.S.N.M.
Described from a unique male collected at the type locality March 9, by E. A. Schwarz.

**EUGAMANDUS,** new genus

Mandibles large and moderately robust at base. Head narrower than pronotum, flat or only feebly concave between the antennal tubercles, the front wider than long, and the cheeks short. Antennae shorter than body, and not ciliate beneath; first joint very short, moderately robust, oblong-oval, without a cicatrix, and subequal in length to the fourth joint, which is shorter than the third, the following joints shorter and nearly equal in length. Eyes small, coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, the lower lobes as wide as long; and more or less rounded.

Pronotum wider than long, even, regularly convex, and without tubercles on sides or disk. Elytra rather short and broad, somewhat uneven, feebly depressed on disk, with or without distinct gibbosities, and strongly declivous posteriorly. Legs rather short, the posterior ones slightly longer than the anterior pair; femora feebly clavate; intermediate tibiae with a distinct groove; tarsi short, the first joint of the posterior pair about equal in length to the following two joints united, and the tarsal claws divaricate. Mesosternum narrow between the coxae, subtruncate posteriorly, and declivous in front. Prosternal process narrow, arcuately declivous in front and behind, and triangularly expanded behind the coxae, which are globose. Anterior and middle coxal cavities closed. Body and legs clothed with scalelike hairs, and without long, erect hairs intermixed.

_Genotype._—_Eugamandus schwarzi._ new species.
This genus belongs to the tribe Acanthocinini, but does not seem to be very closely allied to any of the included genera. It differs from all the other American genera of this tribe in having the antennae distinctly shorter than the body, prothorax regularly convex and without any indications of tubercles on the disk or at the sides, and the surface clothed with short, narrow, scalelike hairs.

I take great pleasure in naming this genus and the type species after my friend, Eugene Amandus Schwarz, Bureau of Entomology, and Custodian of Coleoptera in the United States National Museum, through whose careful and energetic collecting our knowledge of the fauna of Cuba has been very greatly increased.

**Eugamandus Schwarzii**, new species

Form short, broadly elongate, and subparallel; above uniformly dark reddish-brown, and densely clothed and variegated with brownish and yellowish-white scalelike hairs; beneath similar to above, but not quite so densely pubescent.

Head slightly wider than long, and feebly convex in front, flat between the antennal tubercles, which are very widely separated and feebly elevated, the surface very coarsely and rather densely punctate, densely clothed with recumbent yellowish-white pubescence, and variegated with numerous small spots of brown pubescence; eyes moderately convex, and separated from each other on the top by about two times the width of the emargination of the eyes in front. Antennae three-fourths as long as the body, and strongly variegated with short brownish and yellowish-white pubescence.

Pronotum one-third wider than long, the base and apex equal in width; widest at middle, and the sides regularly arcuately rounded; surface coarsely, densely punctate, with a scalelike hair in the middle of each puncture, and densely clothed with recumbent scalelike yellowish-white pubescence, and with similar brown pubescence forming small round spots along anterior margin, and four more or less distinct longitudinal vittae extending from the base to apical third, of which the two exterior ones are the broadest. Scutellum somewhat triangular, broader than long, and broadly rounded behind.

Elytra five-sevenths longer than wide, and distinctly wider than pronotum; humeri feebly developed; sides nearly parallel to apical third, then arcuately attenuate to the tips, which are strongly obliquely truncate internally, with the exterior angle obtuse; surface with a broad depression along suture at basal third, strongly obliquely declivous from the apical third to apex, narrowly depressed along suture near apex, each elytron with a longitudinal elevation at base, two round obtuse gibbosities placed transversely at the apical declivity, and with numerous, more or less distinct, round elevations over the surface, densely, coarsely punctate, and densely
clothed with yellowish-white pubescence, with a large, brownish area at middle along lateral margin, a narrow elongate brownish-black spot on suture near apex, and with numerous irregularly placed, brownish spots in basal region and along lateral margins.

Beneath coarsely, but not very densely punctate, moderately clothed with recumbent yellowish-white pubescence, sides of abdomen brown, and the abdomen and legs variegated with numerous small, round, brown spots; last abdominal segment broadly truncate at apex; anterior and middle femora more strongly clavate than posterior pair; mesosternum with a small tubercle between the coxae, causing it to be more truncate anteriorly than in *cayamae* Fisher.

Length, 6 mm.; width, 2.75 mm.

*Type locality.*—Cayamas, Cuba.

*Type.*—Cat. No. 28405, U.S.N.M.

Described from a unique specimen collected at the type locality March 3, by E. A. Schwarz.

**Eugamandus cayamae**, new species

Form smaller and more elongate than *schwarzi* Fisher; above dark reddish-brown, rather densely clothed with brownish-white scalelike hairs, more or less variegated with dark brown, and with a rather distinct large brown spot on each side of the elytra along the lateral margin; beneath similar in color to above, but more sparsely clothed with whitish pubescence, and with a few small, round, brown spots on the abdomen.

Head considerably wider than long and nearly flat in front, feebly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are slightly elevated and very widely separated, the surface coarsely, irregularly, but not very densely punctate, rather densely clothed with recumbent whitish and dark brown pubescence intermixed, and with a narrow longitudinal groove extending from the epistoma to occiput; eyes moderately convex, and separated from each other on the top by about two times the width of the emargination of the eyes in front. Antennae three-fourths as long as the body, the first five joints more or less variegated with short brownish and whitish pubescence, and the following joints pale brown, and more or less luteous at the apex.

Pronotum about one-fourth wider than long, base and apex equal in width, widest at the middle, and the sides regularly arcuately rounded; surface feebly, transversely, and very broadly depressed posteriorly, densely and coarsely punctate, with a scalelike hair in the middle of each puncture, and rather densely clothed with recumbent dark brown and brownish-white scalelike pubescence, but not forming any distinct designs. Scutellum triangular, about as
long as wide, and broadly rounded behind, the surface densely
clothed on each side with whitish pubescence.

Elytra five-sevenths longer than wide, and distinctly wider than
pronotum; humeri feebly developed; sides parallel to middle, be-
hind which they are feebly arcuately expanded, then arcuately at-
tenuate to the tips, which are narrow, and feebly obliquely truncate
internally, with the exterior angle obusely rounded; surface with
a feeble broad depression along suture at basal third, the suture
slightly elevated posteriorly, rather strongly but not abruptly de-
clivous toward apex, and each elytron feebly tumid near base, with
a more or less distinct sinuate longitudinal elevation on disk behind
the middle; densely, coarsely punctate, and rather densely clothed
with brownish-white scalelike pubescence, with a large brownish
area at middle along lateral like pubescence, and with numerous small,
more or less distinct, brown spots on basal region and along suture
and lateral margin.

Beneath densely, coarsely punctate, but not very densely clothed
with short, recumbent, whitish pubescence, and with a few small,
brown spots on the abdomen; last abdominal segment broadly
rounded or subtruncate at apex; mesosternum obliquely declivious
anteriorly.

Length, 4 mm.; width, 1.75 mm.

Type locality.—Cayamas, Cuba.

Type and paratypes.—Cat. No. 28406, U.S.N.M.

Described from four examples collected at the type locality be-
tween January 19 and 28, by E. A. Schwarz.

Very little variation was found in the paratypes, but some of these
differ slightly from the type in having the brown markings a little
more distinct.

This species differs from schwarzii Fisher in being much smaller,
of a darker color above, the elytra not abruptly declivious posteriorly,
without gibbosities on the declivity, and the mesosternum without a
tubercle between the middle coxae.

The species is named after the locality where Doctor Schwarz did
most of his collecting during the early part of 1903 and 1904, and
where many of the new species described in the present paper were
obtained. Cayamas is situated in the Province of Santa Clara, about
15 miles northwest of Cienfuegos, and about 5 miles west of the rail-
road leading from Cienfuegos to Cardenas.

CYRTINUS SCHWARZI, new species

Brownish-black, and very shining; elytra with a narrow obsolete
transverse testaceous fascia at basal third; beneath similar to above,
except the legs, which are slightly more testaceous.
Head considerably wider than long and nearly flat in front, flat between the antennal tubercles, which are very widely separated, and scarcely elevated, the surface shining, coarsely, sparsely, irregularly, but not deeply punctate, clothed with a few long, recumbent, cinereous hairs, and with a narrow longitudinal groove extending from the epistoma to vertex, the groove being more deeply impressed between the antennal tubercles; eyes small, rather coarsely granulated, distinctly divided, and separated from each other on the top by one and one-fourth times the width of the emargination of the eyes in front, the lower lobes rounded, and the upper lobes round and very small. Antennae 11-pointed, about as long as the body, testaceous, with the apex of the joints more or less brown, and clothed with numerous short, erect hairs.

Pronotum one-fourth longer than wide, and distinctly narrower at base than apex; sides feebly expanded to near the middle, where they are slightly rounded, strongly constricted at basal fourth, then parallel to the base; surface strongly convex, smooth, shining, with a narrow transverse groove at basal fourth, sparsely, rather finely, and irregularly punctate, the punctures more or less arranged in groups, and sparsely clothed with long recumbent cinereous pubescence.

Elytra two times as long as wide, and slightly wider than the pronotum at middle; sides nearly parallel basally, broadly expanded at apical third, then strongly arcuately attenuate to the tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded; surface shining, transversely depressed on basal third, strongly convex posteriorly, the basal tubercles feebly indicated, sparsely and coarsely punctate on the basal region, but becoming entirely smooth toward the apex and along the sides, sparsely and irregularly clothed with a few long, recumbent, cinereous hairs on the basal third, and also with rows of rather long, stiff, semierect hairs.

Beneath shining, the abdomen smooth and nearly glabrous, except the last segment, which is finely densely punctate, and broadly sub-truncate at apex; femora strongly, abruptly clavate near apex, with the club slightly flattened laterally.

Length, 2.2 mm.; width, 0.14 mm.

*Type locality.*—Cayamas, Cuba.

*Type.*—Cat. No. 28407, U.S.N.M.

Described from a unique specimen collected at the type locality on March 12, by E. A. Schwarz.

This minute species is allied to *Cyrtinus fauweli* described by Cameron from Haiti, but, according to the description given for that species, *schwarzi* differs from it in having the basal fascia on the elytra narrow and not covering the basal half, and the basal tubercles only obsolutely indicated.
Form similar to schwarzi Fisher, head and pronotum dark brown, the latter with the anterior and posterior margins flavo-testaceous; elytra flavo-testaceous, with a more or less distinct fuscous spot on each elytron behind the middle; beneath uniformly flavo-testaceous.

Head nearly two times as long and feebly convex in front, flat between the antennal tubercles, which are very widely separated, and scarcely elevated, the surface subopaque, finely, rather densely and irregularly punctate, sparsely clothed with rather long, recumbent, cinereous hairs, and with the median longitudinal groove only obsoletely indicated on the front; eyes very small, not very coarsely granulated, distinctly divided, and separated from each other on the top by nearly two times the width of the emargination of the eyes in front, the lobes round, and the upper ones very minute. Antennae 11-jointed, about as long as the body, flavo-testaceous, with the apex of the joints brownish, and clothed with a few long, semierect or flying hairs.

Pronotum one-third longer than wide, and slightly narrower at base than apex; sides feebly arcately rounded from apical angles to basal fourth, where they are very strongly constricted, then slightly arcately rounded to the base; surface strongly convex, smooth and shining on the median parts, finely obsoletely punctuate along anterior margin, feebly transversely rugose along base, with a deep transverse constriction at basal fourth, and with a few rather long, recumbent, cinereous hairs scattered over the surface.

Elytra two times as long as wide, and slightly wider than the pronotum at middle; sides nearly parallel basally, broadly expanded at apical third, then strongly arcately attenuate to the tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded; surface shining, transversely depressed on basal third, strongly convex posteriorly, and each elytron with a distinct basal tubercle, which is armed at the apex with a single long black seta, sparsely, coarsely, and irregularly punctate on disk in basal region, but becoming entirely smooth toward the apex and along the sides, sparsely and irregularly clothed with long, recumbent, cinereous hairs on the basal half and along lateral margins toward apex, and also with rows of widely separated, long, stiff, erect hairs.

Beneath shining, with a few obsolete punctures on the abdomen, and very sparsely clothed with rather long, recumbent, cinereous pubescence, which is denser along the sides of the sternum: last abdominal segment broadly rounded at apex; femora strongly, abruptly clavate near apex, with the club obsoletely flattened laterally.

Length, 2.7 mm.; width, 0.17 mm.

*Type locality.*—Montserrat.

*Type.*—Cat. No. 28408. U.S.N.M.
Described from a single specimen collected on the island of Montserrat, March 19, by H. G. Hubbard.

This species is closely allied to *Cyrtinus schwarzi* Fisher, but can be easily separated from that species by its paler color, by the fact that the head is subopaque in front, the eyes more widely separated above, the elytra with distinct basal tubercles, the erect hairs longer and more widely separated in the rows, the abdomen more punctured beneath, the sides of the sternum distinctly pubescent, and the femora only obsolesely flattened laterally.

**ESSOSTRUTHA RAMSDENI, new species**

*Female.*—Form elongate, subparallel and slightly flattened above; head and pronotum very densely clothed with scalelike orange-red pubescence, which is slightly grayish at base, somewhat recumbent on the head, but more erect on the pronotum, which also has a large, semicircular, black spot on each side of the middle along the base; elytra densely clothed with recumbent reddish-gray pubescence, and ornamented with black markings as follows: An elongate spot extending from base to behind the humeri, not reaching the lateral margin but extending obliquely inward to middle of disk, a broad transverse fascia just behind the middle extending from lateral margin to near the suture, and broadly connected along the lateral margin to a large spot covering the apical sixth. Beneath similar to above, with the anterior parts more brownish, last abdominal segment black, and the legs more or less reddish-brown or black.

Head moderately transverse and nearly flat in front, feebly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are very widely separated and feebly elevated, the surface sparsely, coarsely, and irregularly punctate, and concealed by the pubescence; eyes large, finely granulated, nearly divided, and separated from each other on the top by about the width of the emargination of the eyes in front, the lower lobes as wide as long, and strongly convex, the upper lobes small and flattened. Antennae about as long as the body, entirely black, densely clothed with short black pubescence, and with numerous long, erect hairs on the under side of the joints.

Pronotum nearly square, apex and base equal in width, the sides nearly parallel, and only obsolesely tumid at middle; surface regularly convex, feebly tumid on disk, and coarsely, sparsely, and irregularly punctate, the punctuation being concealed by the dense pubescence. Scutellum wider than long and very broadly rounded behind.

Elytra a little more than two times as long as wide, and distinctly wider than pronotum; humeri strongly developed; sides nearly parallel to appical sixth, then arcately rounded to the tips, which are truncate, and separately arcately emarginate; surface slightly
flattened above, coarsely, sparsely, and irregularly punctate, the punctures concealed by the pubescence.

Beneath densely and obsoletely punctate; last abdominal segment nearly as long as the two preceding segments united, parabolic in-shape, broadly truncate and feebly angularly emarginate at apex, and with an obsolete median longitudinal groove on disk.

Length, 11.5 mm.; width, 3.75 mm.

_Type_ locality.—Guantanamo, Cuba.

Described from a unique female received from the American Museum of Natural History, which was collected on the San Carlos Estate, at Guantanamo, Cuba, on June 18, 1910, by Charles T. Ramsden.

This is the first species of this genus to be recorded from the West Indies, the six previously known species having been described from Mexico and Guatemala.