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## NEW SPECIES OF BUPRESTID BEETLES FROM TRINIDAD

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IN A collection of buprestid beetles received for identification during the past year from E. McC. Callan, Lecturer in Entomology, Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, a number of undescribed species were found. These are here described as new. Mr. Callan is very much interested in the prey of wasps, and most of the species described in this paper were found in the cells of a sphecoid wasp (*Cerceris* sp.).

### Genus *CHRYSOBOTHRIS* Eschscholtz

#### *CHRYSOBOTHRIS* *CORNIGERA*, new species

*Male*.—Small, oblong, subopaque, glabrous, purplish red above, pronotum sometimes with sides and anterior margin bright green, each elytron with three bright-green spots—an oblong spot in basal depression, an irregular transverse spot at middle, and an irregular lunate spot at apical third; head bronzy green, with median part brownish black; antennae bronzy green, outer segments bluish green; body beneath strongly shining, black, with a faint purplish reflection, anterior legs in part blackish green or blue.

Head very deeply, broadly, transversely depressed on vertex, feebly, triangularly flattened behind clypeus, armed on each side at vertex along margin of eye with a long, broad, subtriangular horn, which is flattened, slightly twisted, and acute at apex, surface glabrous, densely, finely granulose, sparsely, finely punctate; eyes narrowly elongate, widely separated on occiput, clypeus transversely sinuate in front, with a small, median notch, and a small, acute tooth on each side midway between notch and outer angle. Antenna slightly nar-

rowed to apex; intermediate segments compact, slightly transverse; third segment as long as following three segments united.

Pronotum more than twice as wide as long, distinctly wider at apex than at base, widest near apex; sides strongly sinuate, and strongly converging posteriorly; posterior angles obtuse; anterior margin slightly sinuate, without a distinct median lobe; base triangularly emarginate on each side, median lobe broadly rounded in front of scutellum; disk moderately convex, with a broad, shallow, transverse depression behind middle; surface finely, densely granulose, sparsely, shallowly punctate, rather coarsely reticulate at sides. Scutellum small, triangular.

Elytra at base slightly wider than pronotum near apex; sides parallel along basal half, strongly, obliquely converging posteriorly, tips separately broadly rounded; lateral margins finely serrate; basal depressions broad and deep; humeral depressions shallow; surface finely, sparsely, shallowly punctate, slightly rugose basally, the median green spot on each side slightly depressed, without longitudinal costae.

Abdomen beneath glabrous, finely, densely granulose, finely, densely punctate, more sparsely punctate on basal sternite; without lateral callosities; last visible sternite broadly, arcuately emarginate at apex, without a submarginal ridge, lateral margins not serrate. Prosternum glabrous, sparsely, coarsely, shallowly punctate; anterior margin broadly rounded. Anterior femur with a large, rather acute tooth, which is not distinctly dentate on outer margin. Anterior tibia strongly arcuate, unarmed at apex; middle and posterior tibiae straight.

*Female*.—Differs from the male in having the antennae black, the head brown in front, becoming reddish cupreous on the vertex and occiput, broadly, triangularly depressed on the front, but not deeply, transversely depressed on the vertex, and without frontal horns, and the last visible abdominal sternite with a short triangular tooth at the apex.

Length 5–5.5 mm., width 2–2.4 mm.

*Type locality*.—Mundo Nuevo, Trinidad, British West Indies.

*Type, allotype, and paratype*.—U. S. N. M. No. 56864. Paratypes returned to Mr. Callan.

*Remarks*.—Described from seven specimens—six males and one female (one male type)—collected at the type locality, April 4, 1943, in the cells of a sphecoid wasp (*Cerceris* sp.) by E. McC. Callan.

This species differs from nearly all the other species of this genus in having two distinct horns on the front of the head in the males. It is allied to *Chrysobothris cornuta* Kerremans but differs from the description given for that species in having the horns on the front of the head of different shape and arising from the inner margins



a median green spot in front of scutellum; elytra greenish black, with a faint purplish reflection and a distinct bluish-green space behind scutellum; body beneath strongly shining, brown, with cupreous and greenish reflections in different lights.

Head with front broad, subequal in width at top and bottom, with a deep, elongate depression in front of clypeus; sides nearly parallel, vaguely rounded at middle; surface densely, finely granulose, coarsely, rather densely punctate in front, vaguely, longitudinally costate on vertex and occiput, densely clothed with short, recumbent, white hairs in depression in front of clypeus; clypeus quadrate, rather wide between antennae, deeply, rectangularly emarginate in front; antenna extending to near middle of pronotum, serrate from fourth segment.

Pronotum wider than long, wider at apex than at base, widest along apical half; sides parallel anteriorly, vaguely converging posteriorly; posterior angles rectangular; marginal and submarginal carinae slightly sinuate, rather widely separated anteriorly, united at basal fourth; anterior margin vaguely sinuate, without a distinct median lobe; base arcuately emarginate on each side, median lobe broadly subtruncate in front of scutellum; disk very uneven, broadly depressed along sides, broadly, transversely concave on basal half, with a shallow, elongate depression in front of scutellum, and a shallow, transverse, median depression behind anterior margin; prehumeral carinae strongly elevated, strongly arcuate at base, united to marginal carinae in front of middle; surface glabrous, densely, finely granulose, finely, irregularly, transversely rugose, finely indistinctly punctate between rugae. Scutellum strongly, transversely carinate.

Elytra broadly, shallowly constricted along middle, tips bidentate, outer tooth longer than inner one; surface flattened, depressed along sutural margins, finely, densely imbricate-punctate, uniformly clothed with very short, recumbent, inconspicuous hairs, and each elytron with an inconspicuous, elongate, white pubescent spot along sutural margin in front of middle, and an inconspicuous, white pubescent, sutural vitta on apical third.

Abdomen broadly exposed above, strongly convex beneath; surface densely, finely granulose, finely, sparsely punctate posteriorly, transversely rugulose on basal segment, sparsely clothed with very short, inconspicuous hairs, with a transverse white pubescent fascia on each side along suture between first and second visible sternites; vertical portions of first sternite clothed with reddish-brown pubescence, and third, fourth, and fifth sternites with white pubescence; suture obsolete between first and second sternites; mesosternum and metasternum densely clothed at sides with recumbent, reddish-brown pubescence. Prosternum coarsely, shallowly punctate, sparsely clothed with recumbent, whitish hairs, with a median spot of short, erect hairs; prosternal lobe broadly, shallowly emarginate in front; prosternal process broad,

constricted between coxal cavities, with an obtuse, median tooth at apex. Tarsal claws similar on all feet, cleft near middle, inner tooth shorter than outer one, slightly turned inward, but not touching tooth on opposite side.

Length 9 mm., width 2.2 mm.

*Female*.—Unknown.

*Type locality*.—Mundo Nuevo, Trinidad, British West Indies.

*Type*.—U. S. N. M. No. 56865. Paratype returned to Mr. Callan.

*Remarks*.—Described from two males (one type) collected at the type locality April 4, 1943, in the cells of a sphecoid wasp (*Cerceris* sp.) by E. McC. Callan.

AGRILUS ANIMATUS, new species

*Male*.—Elongate, moderately robust, subopaque; antennae brownish black; head green, slightly bronzy on occiput, with a median brown spot on vertex; pronotum and scutellum green, the former bronzy toward apical angles, violaceous blue along base and at posterior angles, with a large, median, black spot along anterior margin; elytra greenish black, with a distinct purplish tinge; body beneath strongly shining, cupreous, with a distinct purplish tinge.

Head with front broad, subequal in width at top and bottom, broadly flattened on vertex, with a deep, elongate depression behind clypeus; sides nearly parallel, vaguely rounded at middle; surface densely, finely granulose, coarsely, rather densely punctate on front, coarsely, longitudinally costate on occiput and vertex, densely clothed with short, recumbent, white hairs in depression behind clypeus; clypeus wider than long, wide between antennae, deeply, rectangularly emarginate in front; antenna extending to middle of pronotum, serrate from fourth segment.

Pronotum wider than long, subequal in width at base and apex, widest along apical half; sides parallel anteriorly, vaguely converging posteriorly; posterior angles rectangular; marginal and submarginal carinae strongly sinuate, narrowly separated anteriorly, united near base; anterior margin vaguely sinuate, without a distinct median lobe; base arcuately emarginate on each side, median lobe broadly subtruncate in front of scutellum; disk uneven, broadly, deeply depressed along sides, broadly, transversely concave on basal half, shallowly, broadly depressed at middle behind anterior margin; prehumeral carinae strongly elevated, strongly arcuate at base, united to marginal carinae at middle; surface glabrous, finely, densely granulose, coarsely, transversely, irregularly rugose, finely, indistinctly punctuate between rugae. Scutellum strongly, transversely carinate.

Elytra broadly, shallowly constricted in front of middle, slightly depressed along sutural margins, tips separately obliquely truncate,

with a short spine at outer angle; surface finely, densely imbricate-punctate, with apical fourth and antemedian space rather densely clothed with short, inconspicuous, white hairs.

Abdomen narrowly exposed above, strongly convex beneath; surface finely, densely granulose, finely, sparsely punctate posteriorly, transversely rugulose on basal segment, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, white hairs, with dense, white-pubescent spots at sides of first, third, and fourth sternites, and vertical portions of all sternites with short, recumbent, white pubescence; mesosternum and metasternum densely clothed at sides with short, recumbent, reddish-brown pubescence; suture obsolete between first and second visible sternites. Prosternum coarsely punctate, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish hairs, with a median spot of short, erect hairs; prosternal lobe broadly rounded in front; prosternal process broad, arcuately constricted between coxal cavities, with an obtuse, median tooth at apex. Tarsal claws similar on all feet, cleft near middle, inner tooth of each shorter than outer one, turned slightly inward, but not touching tooth on opposite side.

Length 9 mm., width 2 mm.

*Female*.—Unknown.

*Type locality*.—Cumaca, Trinidad, British West Indies.

*Type*.—U. S. N. M. No. 56866.

*Remarks*.—Described from a single male collected at the type locality on May 16, 1942, by E. McC. Callan.

AGRILUS ADAMSONI, new species

*Male*.—Elongate, slender, subopaque; uniformly brownish black above, except front of head, which is bright green, the elytra with vague pubescent spots; body beneath moderately shining, brown, with a cupreous tinge, legs in part greenish or bronzy.

Head with front broad, slightly convex, without a median depression, subequal in width at top and bottom, shallowly, transversely depressed behind clypeus; sides broadly, arcuately constricted in front; surface glabrous, densely, finely granulose, sparsely, finely punctate, longitudinally costate on occiput; clypeus quadrate, wide between antennae, shallowly, arcuately emarginate in front. Antennae missing.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, subequal in width at base and apex, widest along apical half; sides parallel anteriorly, vaguely converging posteriorly; posterior angles rather acute; marginal and submarginal carinae sinuate, widely separately anteriorly, united at basal fourth; anterior margin strongly sinuate, median lobe moderately produced and broadly rounded; base arcuately emarginate on each side, median lobe shallowly, arcuately emarginate in front

of scutellum; prehumeral carinae strongly elevated, slightly arcuate, extending forward from posterior angles to middle of pronotum, and widely separated from marginal carinae; disk convex, shallowly depressed along sides, shallowly, transversely concave on basal half, vaguely flattened at middle behind anterior margin; surface densely, finely granulose, feebly, transversely, irregularly rugose, finely, indistinctly punctate between rugae, with a few short, recumbent, white hairs along sides. Scutellum strongly, transversely carinate.

Elytra broadly, shallowly constricted in front of middle, vaguely, irregularly depressed along sutural margins, tips separately broadly rounded and finely dentate; surface finely, densely imbricate-punctate, sparsely clothed with very short, inconspicuous hairs, and each elytron ornamented along sutural margin with two elongate, inconspicuous, white-pubescent spots, one in front of middle and one at apical third.

Abdomen narrowly exposed above, strongly convex beneath; surface indistinctly granulose, finely, sparsely punctate posteriorly, vaguely imbricate on first visible sternite, very sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous hairs; first sternite longitudinally depressed at middle, vertical portions of sternites not conspicuously pubescent; suture obsolete between first and second visible sternites. Prosternum finely, densely rugose, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, white hairs; prosternal lobe broadly rounded in front; prosternal process broad, constricted between coxal cavities, with an obtuse, median tooth at apex. Tarsal claws similar on all feet, cleft near base, inner tooth of each short and not turned inward.

Length 4.5 mm.; width 1 mm.

*Female*.—Unknown.

*Type locality*.—St. Augustine, Trinidad, British West Indies.

*Type*.—U. S. N. M., No. 56867.

*Remarks*.—Described from a single male collected at the type locality, May 12, 1942, by A. M. Adamson. This species is named for the collector. Since the antennae are missing, it may be a species having the antenna serrate from either the fourth or the fifth segment, and so it is placed under both sections in the key.

AGRILUS ESCULENTUS, new species

*Male*.—Elongate, slender, moderately shining; head bright green in front, black on occiput; pronotum and elytra purplish black, the latter with a faint bronzy tinge at humeral angles and at middle of each elytron, and ornamented with irregular pubescent markings; body beneath more strongly shining than above, dark brown, with a cupreous tinge, the legs in part greenish or cupreous.

Head with front rather broad, convex, slightly wider at top than at bottom, with a deep depression behind clypeus; sides nearly

parallel, vaguely rounded at middle; surface nearly glabrous, densely, finely granulose over entire surface, with a few coarser granules intermixed; clypeus quadrate, rather wide between antennae, depressed posteriorly, shallowly, arcuately emarginate in front; antenna extending to middle of pronotum, serrate from fourth segment.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, subequal in width at base and apex, widest along apical half; sides parallel anteriorly, vaguely converging posteriorly; posterior angles rectangular; marginal and submarginal carinae straight, rather widely separated anteriorly, united at basal fourth; anterior margin strongly sinuate, median lobe strongly produced and broadly rounded; base transversely sinuate on each side, median lobe scarcely produced, broadly rounded in front of scutellum; prehumeral carinae strongly elevated, straight, extending obliquely inward from posterior angles to middle at some distance from lateral margins; disk uneven, broadly depressed along sides, with three broad depressions at base and an elongate, median depression in front of middle; surface densely, finely granulose, feebly, coarsely, transversely, irregularly rugose, finely, indistinctly punctate between rugae, sparsely clothed at sides and in basal depressions with short, recumbent, white hairs. Scutellum transversely carinate.

Elytra broadly, shallowly constricted in front of middle, not distinctly depressed along sutural margins, tips separately broadly rounded and finely, irregularly dentate; surface rather coarsely, densely imbricate-punctate, each elytron clothed with short, recumbent, white pubescence as follows: A large spot in basal depression, an elongate spot in front of middle, the spot deeply emarginate externally, and nearly separated into two spots, a large triangular spot at apical third, and a few inconspicuous hairs at apex.

Abdomen scarcely exposed above, strongly convex beneath; surface finely, sparsely punctate, with fine, undulating lines, sparsely clothed with very short, inconspicuous hairs, a spot of erect hairs at middle of first sternite, and a spot of dense, recumbent, white hairs at sides of third sternite; suture obsolete between first and second visible sternites; vertical portions of sternites not conspicuously pubescent; posterior coxae densely clothed with recumbent, white hairs. Prosternum finely, densely granulose, densely clothed with long, erect hairs; prosternal lobe shallowly, arcuately emarginate in front; prosternal process broad, sides obliquely converging posteriorly to the obtuse tooth at apex, not expanded behind coxal cavities. Tarsal claws similar on all feet, cleft near middle, inner tooth of each very short and not turned inward.

*Female*.—Differs from the male in having the front of head cupreous, and in not having long, erect hairs on the prosternum and first abdominal sternite.



Length 5 mm., width 1.2 mm.

*Type locality*.—Mundo Nuevo, Trinidad, British West Indies.

*Type*.—U. S. N. M. No. 56868. Allotype returned to Mr. Callan.

*Remarks*.—Described from one male and one female (male type) collected at the type locality, April 4, 1943, in the cells of a sphecoid wasp (*Cerceris* sp.) by E. McC. Callan.

AGRILUS HOSTIA, new species

*Male*.—Elongate, slender, subcylindrical, strongly shining, uniformly purplish brown above, except front of head, which is dark bluish green; body beneath dark brown, with a distinct cupreous tinge.

Head with front rather broad, flattened, wider at top than at bottom, with a broad, shallow, longitudinal depression on front; sides parallel posteriorly, distinctly converging anteriorly; surface glabrous, finely, densely granulate, coarsely, sparsely, shallowly punctate, slightly rugose on occiput; clypeus narrow between antennae, broadly, deeply, arcuately emarginate in front; antenna extending to apical third of pronotum, serrate from fourth segment.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, distinctly wider at apex than at base, widest near apex; sides converging from near apical angles to posterior angles, which are rectangular; margin and submarginal carinae vaguely sinuate, rather widely separated their entire length; anterior margin strongly sinuate, median lobe moderately produced and broadly rounded; base arcuately emarginate on each side, median lobe broadly rounded and vaguely emarginate in front of scutellum; prehumeral carinae faintly indicated, narrowly separated from lateral carina and united to it near middle; disk convex, broadly depressed along sides, broadly, transversely concave on basal half, without a median depression; surface glabrous, densely, finely granulate, vaguely transversely, arcuately rugose, indistinctly punctate between rugae. Scutellum feebly, transversely carinate.

Elytra broadly, shallowly constricted in front of middle, slightly depressed along sutural margins, tips separately broadly rounded, and finely, irregularly dentate; surface coarsely, densely imbricate-punctate; sparsely clothed with very short, recumbent, inconspicuous hairs.

Abdomen not exposed above, strongly convex beneath; surface finely, densely granulate, finely, indistinctly punctate posteriorly, faintly imbricate-punctate on basal sternite, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent and semierect, white hairs; vertical portions of sternites not conspicuously pubescent; suture obsolete between first and second visible sternites. Prosternum glabrous, finely, densely granulate, vaguely rugose; prosternal lobe broadly rounded in front; prosternal process broad, sides parallel, truncate and with an acute median tooth at apex, not expanded behind coxal cavities. Tarsal

claws similar on all feet, cleft near middle, inner tooth of each slightly shorter than outer one, turned inward and nearly touching tooth on opposite side.

Length 5.5–6.2 mm., width 1–1.2 mm.

*Female*.—Unknown.

*Type locality*.—Mundo Nuevo, Trinidad, British West Indies.

*Type and paratype*.—U. S. N. M. No. 56869. Paratype returned to Mr. Callan.

*Remarks*.—Described from three males (one type) collected at the type locality, April 4, 1943, in the cells of a sphecoid wasp (*Cerceris* sp.) by E. McC. Callan.

#### AGRILUS CAPTIVUS, new species

*Female*.—Elongate, slender, subopaque; head and anterior margin of pronotum reddish cupreous; posterior part of pronotum blackish green, strongly shining; scutellum black; elytra olive-green anteriorly, becoming bluish black posteriorly; body beneath more strongly shining than above, black, with a slight bronzy tinge.

Head with front wide, convex, slightly wider at top than at bottom, vaguely, broadly flattened behind clypeus, without a median depression; sides parallel posteriorly, feebly converging toward bottom; surface finely, densely granulose, rather coarsely, irregularly, transversely rugose, indistinctly punctate between rugae, with a few short, recumbent, white hairs behind clypeus; clypeus narrow between antennae, broadly, rather deeply, arcuately emarginate in front; antenna extending slightly beyond anterior margin of pronotum, serrate from fifth segment.

Pronotum distinctly wider than long, subequal in width at apex and base, widest near apical third; sides broadly rounded anteriorly, parallel near posterior angles, which are rectangular; marginal and submarginal carinae sinuate, widely separated anteriorly, united near basal third; anterior margin strongly sinuate, median lobe strongly produced and broadly rounded; base arcuately emarginate on each side; median lobe arcuately emarginate in front of scutellum; prehumeral carinae rather strongly elevated, arcuate, extending forward from posterior angles to near middle of pronotum, but not united to marginal carinae; disk convex, deeply depressed on each side, broadly, transversely depressed in front of scutellum, without a median depression; surface coarsely, irregularly, transversely rugose, indistinctly punctate between rugae, with a spot of dense, recumbent, white hairs near apical angles. Scutellum strongly, transversely carinate.

Elytra broadly, shallowly constricted at middle, slightly depressed along sutural margins, tips separately broadly rounded and finely dentate; surface finely, densely imbricate-punctate, rather densely, uniformly clothed with short, recumbent, scalelike, white hairs.

Abdomen slightly exposed above, strongly convex beneath; surface faintly granulose, indistinctly punctate posteriorly, slightly imbricate on basal sternites, sparsely clothed with very short, recumbent hairs, with a spot of dense white pubescence at sides of second, third, fourth, and fifth sternites; vertical portions of sternites not conspicuously pubescent; suture obsolete between first and second sternites. Prosternum densely rugose, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, white hairs; prosternal lobe broadly rounded in front; prosternal process broad, constricted between coxal cavities, with an obtuse, median tooth at apex. Tarsal claws similar on all feet, cleft near middle, inner tooth of each short, broad, and not turned inward.

Length 5 mm., width 1.2 mm.

*Male*.—Unknown.

*Type locality*.—Mundo Nuevo, Trinidad, British West Indies.

*Type*.—U. S. N. M. No. 56870.

*Remarks*.—Described from a single female collected at the type locality, April 4, 1943, in the cells of a sphecoid wasp (*Cerceris* sp.) by E. McC. Callan.

**AGRILUS CONSUMPTORIS, new species**

*Female*.—Elongate, slender, subcylindrical, subopaque above, strongly shining beneath, uniformly black, the elytra with white-pubescent spots.

Head with front rather narrow, convex, subequal in width at top and bottom, vaguely, broadly flattened behind clypeus, without a median depression, sides parallel; surface densely, finely granulose, transversely rugose, with a few short, recumbent, white hairs behind clypeus; clypeus very narrow between antennae, transversely carinate at middle, vaguely, arcuately emarginate in front; antenna short, extending slightly beyond anterior margin of pronotum, serrate from fifth segment.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, subequal in width at base and apex, widest at apical third; sides broadly rounded anteriorly, more strongly converging posteriorly; posterior angles rectangular; marginal carina straight, submarginal carina arcuate, the two carinae broadly separated at middle, united at apex and basal fourth; anterior margin strongly sinuate, median lobe strongly produced and broadly rounded; base arcuately emarginate on each side, median lobe broadly rounded in front of scutellum; prehumeral carinae short, vaguely indicated, not united to base or to marginal carina; disk convex, broadly depressed at middle on each side, vaguely, transversely concave on basal half, without a median depression; surface densely, finely granulose, finely irregularly, transversely rugose, finely, indistinctly punctate between rugae, clothed in lateral depressions with a few short, semi-erect, white hairs. Scutellum strongly, transversely carinate.

Elytra broadly, shallowly constricted at middle, broadly flattened along sutural margins, tips separately broadly rounded and coarsely, irregularly dentate; surface finely, densely imbricate-punctate, sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous hairs, each elytron ornamented along sutural margins with white-pubescent spots as follows: A small spot in basal depression, a round spot at basal fourth, an elongated spot just in front of middle, and an oblique spot at apical fourth.

Abdomen narrowly exposed above, strongly convex beneath; surface slightly imbricate posteriorly, densely, finely imbricate on basal segments, sparsely clothed with very short, inconspicuous hairs, and ornamented on each side of third sternite with a transverse spot of dense, white hairs, and median parts of first and second sternites densely clothed with long, erect, yellowish hairs; vertical portions of second sternite with a small spot of white pubescence; suture obsolete between first and second sternites. Prosternum densely, finely granulate, slightly rugose, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, white hairs; prosternal lobe broadly rounded in front; prosternal process broad, the sides obliquely converging posteriorly, with an obtuse tooth at apex, not expanded behind coxal cavities. Tarsal claws similar on all feet, cleft near middle, inner tooth of each very short and not turned inward.

Length 6.5 mm., width 1.4 mm.

*Male*.—Unknown.

*Type locality*.—"11th mile Arima-Blanchisseuse Road, Trinidad, British West Indies."

*Type*.—U. S. N. M. No. 56871.

*Remarks*.—Described from a single female collected at the type locality, March 31, 1943, by E. McC. Callan.

**AGRILUS VICTIMA, new species**

*Male*.—Elongate, slender, moderately shining; uniformly dark brown above (except front of head, which is dull, blackish green), with a vague purplish reflection in different lights; body beneath more strongly shining than above, brown, with a distinct cupreous tinge, the legs in part greenish or bronzy.

Head with front broad, slightly convex, without a median depression, subequal in width at top and bottom, shallowly, transversely depressed behind clypeus; sides broadly, arcuately constricted in front; surface glabrous, finely, densely granulate, coarsely, sparsely, shallowly punctate; clypeus quadrate, broad between antennae, broadly, shallowly, arcuately emarginate in front; antenna extending nearly to middle of pronotum, serrate from fifth segment.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, subequal in width at base and apex, widest near apex; sides feebly converging from apical angles to posterior angles, which are nearly rectangular; marginal and sub-

marginal carinae sinuate, separated their entire length, more widely separated anteriorly; anterior margin strongly sinuate, median lobe strongly produced and broadly rounded; base arcuately emarginate on each side, median lobe shallowly, arcuately emarginate in front of scutellum; prehumeral carinae short, arcuate, vaguely indicated; disk convex, shallowly depressed along sides, shallowly, transversely concave on basal half, without a median depression; surface glabrous, densely, finely granulose, finely, transversely, irregularly rugose; finely, sparsely punctate between rugae. Scutellum finely, transversely carinate.

Elytra broadly, shallowly constricted in front of middle, slightly flattened or depressed along sutural margins, tips separately broadly rounded and finely dentate; surface finely, densely imbricate-punctate, sparsely, uniformly clothed with short, recumbent, white hairs.

Abdomen slightly exposed above, strongly convex beneath; surface finely, densely granulose, vaguely imbricate, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, white hairs; vertical portions of sternites not distinctly pubescent; first visible sternite longitudinally depressed at middle, with a small gibbosity on each side of depression, suture obsolete between first and second sternites. Prosternum finely, densely granulose, slightly rugose, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, white hairs; prosternal lobe broadly rounded in front; prosternal process broad, sides parallel, truncate and with an acute median tooth at apex, not expanded behind coxal cavities. Tarsal claws similar on all feet, cleft near middle, inner tooth of each very short and not turned inward.

*Female*.—Differs from the male in having the front of the head cupreous, the antenna extending to the apical third of the pronotum, and the first abdominal sternite convex at the middle.

Length 4.5–5.5 mm., width 1–1.2 mm.

*Type locality*.—Mundo Nuevo, Trinidad, British West Indies.

*Type*.—U. S. N. M. No. 56872. Allotype returned to Mr. Callan.

*Remarks*.—Described from one male and one female (male type) collected at the type locality, April 4, 1943, in the cells of a sphecoid wasp (*Cerceris* sp.) by E. McC. Callan.